Tuesday June 30 1981
No 60.967
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES

Is a bloodstained future in Iran inevitable? Page 14

Khomeini to avenge killing of 72 politicians

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 29

Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, today vowed to "fight to the end" the opponents of his fundamentalist revolution who killed 72 leading officials in a bomb attack last night.

"Are they human beings or not?" he asked a weeping audience at the mosque near his north Tehran home. "They don't dare to come out themselves. They hide in a corner and send out children to be killed or arrested."

The death toll from the explosion at the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP), included four Cabinet ministers, six deputy ministers and 20 parliamentary deputies.

But it was the death of Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, IRP leader and head of the Supreme Court, that shook the people of Tehran most.

A funeral for the ayatollah and the other bomb victims was set for tomorrow morning. Mr Behzad Nabavi, the Government spokesman, publicly challenged the bombers to try to repeat their terror act at the funeral.

Ayatollah Khomeini lamented the death of "a very humble man" and thousands of fundamentalist mourners roamed the streets, many dressed in black, chanting: "The hero Beheshti is with God today."

Shops were closed as a week's official mourning was declared. Black banners dotted the city centre and loudspeakers broadcast religious verses in the streets.

Security was heightened. In fact, the search of reporters was so thorough at the Prime Minister's office that one had even his hair examined.

Ayatollah Khomeini moved quickly to fill the huge gap in his administration created by the bomb outrage. He appointed Ayatollah Abdulkarim Moussavi-Ardebili, the Prosecutor-General, to the post of Chief Justice, and he is to serve on the Presidential Commission as well. His place was filled by another ayatollah.

Ayatollah Khomeini told Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, to fill temporarily the empty Cabinet posts.

Mr Nabavi said the attack would not hold up plans to hold presidential elections on July 24.

There was still some doubt as to how yesterday's explosion occurred. According to the official Pars news agency, a bomb went off in a dustbin near where Ayatollah Beheshti was addressing a meeting of about 90 IRP leaders. But the Government spokesman said a 66-lb bomb had been placed next to one of the walls of the two-storey building.

Mr Nabavi added that evidence of those responsible for the act had been uncovered, but he would not reveal it, nor confirm that it was the work of the clandestine Mujahedin Khalq guerrillas, who support the dismissed President Bani-Sadr.

Officials and the media insisted that it was the work of American agents, a category into which the Mujahedin are placed. "This is another day-dream of the Great Satan", a radio commentary said of the United States.

Pars also reported that 11 "counter-revolutionaries", including Mujahedin members, were executed in Evin prison last night for offences related to the current wave of violence. Another radio commentary promised that blood would be answered with blood.

As security officials urged people to report all suspicious movements and objects, many people feared that last night's explosion might be the start of further violence.

The audacity of the bomb attack, and the assassination of Mr Bani-Sadr's chief enemy in particular, is likely to encourage the continuation and possible intensification of the campaign of terror that now seems under way.

☐ Washington: The United States brushed off Iranian allegations that America was responsible for the Tehran bomb attack by saying that it would not dignify them with an official response (Nicholas Hirst writes).

Photograph, page 6, analysis page 14, leading article, page 15

Chairman Hua is demoted in reshuffle

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 29

Mr Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and nominated successor of Mao Tse-tung, was demoted today to the status of a vice-chairman, and his post taken over by Mr Hu Yaobang.

An official announcement this evening said that Mr Hua had offered his resignation, without giving any explanation. Observers believe this is the culmination of a long process whereby Mr Deng Xiaoping, the leading vice-chairman and de facto ruler of China, has eroded Mr Hua's power because of the latter's record of left-leaning policies.

It may be only a matter of time before Mr Hua is consigned to obscurity. His presence in the Politburo still represents the threat of a focal point around which neo-leftist forces opposed to Mr Deng could gather.

Mr Hu, aged 67, is a veteran of the 1935 Long March and an experienced party administrator with special experience in youth affairs. Short of stature, like Mr Deng, he is seen as an outstanding *apparatchik* who suffered from Mao's extreme-left policies in the Cultural Revolution.

Nobody has been officially nominated to fill Mr Hu's former position as party secretary-general, but another experienced man, Mr Xi Zhongxun, has been nominated as a new party secretary, which could indicate further promotion.

National television tonight showed Mr Hu giving a vigorous address to the sixth plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee, which was convened without announcement here last Saturday and ended today. Mr Deng looked pleased and animated. Mr Hua looked morose, and was shown only briefly.

Mr Hua also resigned his position as chairman of the party's important Military Affairs Commission, which was transferred to Mr Deng, formalizing a situation which is known to have existed for some time. Mr Hu by virtue of his party chairmanship, becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

The results of the meeting are seen as a victory for Mr Deng's right-leaning, pragmatic policy line. However, concessions have obviously been made to the tendency of many senior cadres to cling to the leftist positions laid down by Mao, if only for fear of being victimized in a possible leftist restoration.

No noticeable change in China's foreign policy can be deduced from the reshuffle.

Another important matter agreed by the meeting is a report on the historical role of Mao, as well as "certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the People's Republic of China". That is taken to mean that Mao's early revolutionary role will be praised in the evaluation of his merits and errors, while his leadership from 1957 until his death in 1976 will be severely criticized, or mainly passed over in silence.

The meeting is seen as clearing the way for more thorough implementation of Mr Deng's liberal economic policies, and paving the way for the party's twelfth congress, probably next year. The rout of the leftist faction at the top level is now complete.

Chinese and Russians invited by Labour

☐ For the first time, representatives of the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union are to be invited to the British Labour Party conference in Brighton as official guests (Our Political Staff writes).

Representation of the two countries has in the past been through diplomatic staff in London with no special political role.

The Chinese were invited because the Communist Party there was the host when Mr James Callaghan, then Opposition leader, and Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, visited China in 1979.

But when the matter came before the national executive, Mr Frank Allaum, left-wing MP for Salford, East, questioned whether the party should appear to be favouring the Communist Chinese, and proposed that the Russian party should be invited as well. That was approved.

Leading article, page 15

Not this year: Tracy Austin in action at Wimbledon yesterday when she was knocked out of the women's singles by fellow American Pamela Shriver who beat her 7—5, 6—4. Report, page 9.

Photograph by Harry Kerr

Lonrho's 'Observer' bid gets go-ahead

By Craig Seton

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, head of the Lonrho conglomerate, yesterday won government approval to take over *The Observer*.

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, has accepted a recommendation from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission that the controversial deal should be allowed to go ahead, subject to conditions.

The commission, whose report was published yesterday, voted seven to one in favour of allowing Lonrho take over Britain's oldest Sunday newspaper, but it said that consent should be withheld if 11 conditions about the appointment and role of at least six independent directors on the *Observer* board were not met.

The commission concluded that ownership by Lonrho "may not be expected to operate against the public interest", although one member disagreed and wrote a minority report.

In a Commons written reply Mr Biffen said: "The attachment of formal conditions to the acquisition of a newspaper is clearly a matter of considerable public concern: I am anxious that any conditions should be no more than the minimum necessary to provide adequate guarantees for the newspaper's continuing editorial independence".

After the announcement there were clear signs that opponents of the Lonrho deal on the newspaper had finally accepted that Mr Rowland had beaten them. The future of Mr Donald Trelford, the editor, and Mr David Astor, editor from 1948 to 1975 and a member of the board, whose family owned the paper, is now in doubt. They fought consistly against Lonrho's bid.

Mr Astor said last night: "I think it is the end of the story. I do not think any more can be done. I personally think Mr Biffen has made a great mistake. This business of appointing supposedly independent national directors is a fiction and will be seen to be".

Mr Trelford had no comment to make.

Lonrho, on the other hand, welcomed Mr Biffen's decision and said the commission's recommended conditions were in line with assurances the company had given. They formed the basis for a prosperous future for the newspaper and the preservation of its fine traditions.

Under the deal, Atlantic Richfield, present proprietors of *The Observer*, which lost £4m in 1980, will accept £3 in cash, plus a 20 per cent stake in George Outram, Scottish publishers of *The Glasgow Herald* and part of the Lonrho empire. The commission found that ownership of the two newspapers would not constitute a monopoly.

The commission said it believed on balance that the combination of Lonrho management and financial resources would be of advantage to *The Observer*, whose future was not immediately in jeopardy.

It was understood last night that Mr Trelford would attempt to see Mr Biffen quickly over his decision. The newspaper's National Union of Journalists chapel will meet today and may draw up recommendations for the minister over editorial independence.

Details of conditions, page 4
Leading article, page 15

Eleven policemen injured

By a Staff Reporter

Eleven policemen were injured when they answered a distress call from an ambulance crew, which was attempting to take a man into hospital last night.

The crew drove to Mornington Avenue, Ilford, Essex, to take the man to Goodmayes Hospital, which admits psychiatric patients, but he refused to go. They radioed for help and when police officers tried to get him into the ambulance, 11 of them, including an inspector and two sergeants, were injured.

Six of the officers suffered bruising. The others, who were taken to the King George Hospital, Ilford, had shoulder, neck, head or back wounds but their condition was stated to be not serious.

A man was later detained at Ilford police station.

Mitterrand challenges Thatcher over economic strategy

From Michael Hornsby and Peter Norman
Luxembourg, June 29

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's hardline economic strategy was challenged today by President Mitterrand at the summit meeting of EEC leaders in Luxembourg. There was growing support for the French Government's view that more must be done to create new jobs.

In the period ahead, M Mitterrand said, the priority of priorities must be the fight against the scourge of unemployment. But for Mrs Thatcher there was no question that beating inflation was paramount.

Outside the conference centre in the pouring rain a demonstration by more than 2,000 trade unionists from throughout the EEC underscored the growing problem of unemployment.

A gloomy paper submitted to the summit by the European Commission saw little chance of a fall in unemployment in Europe over the next five years. That bleak picture was endorsed by virtually all the EEC leaders, although Mrs Thatcher saw a glimmer of hope in the apparent stability of oil prices.

The summit was the first appearance of M Mitterrand outside France since becoming President. He is to have breakfast tomorrow with Mrs Thatcher when their difference on economic policy will no doubt again be aired.

The President called for the raising of EEC loans to finance investment in efficient sectors and new growth industries, and urged a new emphasis on industries which needed an EEC-wide base such as computers, research, public works and energy-saving programmes.

M Mitterrand also spoke of the need to create what he termed "a European social zone", an attitude of mind which would give priority to the place of the worker in society.

He said that Europe must also move, in consultation with the trade unions, towards a shorter working week of 35 hours, to make the available work provide more jobs. The President referred to this several times during his half-hour speech; but it was rejected by Mrs Thatcher.

M Mitterrand also had harsh words for the Japanese and the Americans. He deplored the "impenetrability of the Japanese market" to European exports and expressed irritation over the problems caused to European economics by high American interest rates.

Mrs Thatcher, however, urged a balanced view of American interest-rate policy and reiterated the British belief that little purpose would be served by public lectures to President Reagan at the Western economic summit in Ottawa.

While deploring the high level of interest rates, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, appeared closest to Mrs Thatcher in his general approach to economic policy. He expected the Ottawa meeting would be difficult because of conflicts between monetarists and those who wanted to stimulate demand.

Herr Schmidt gave a gloomy report of economic developments in his country, where the huge balance of payments deficit is heading towards 30,000m marks (£6,470m) and public budget deficits stand at record levels.

For her part, Mrs Thatcher said there was no magic formula to the EEC's economic problems, and no point in "investment for investment's sake".

Problems could not be solved by throwing money at them and public spending had to be controlled to create more room for private investors, she said.

Herr Schmidt was expected to express his strong disappointment that the Commission's latest proposal for reform of the EEC budget made no concession to West Germany's demand for an upper limit on its net contribution, which would rise above £1,000m in 1981.

In discussions over dinner tonight, Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues were due to discuss the Middle East and the future of the EEC's peace diplomacy there, and Poland and Afghanistan.

Britain presides, page 7

Great British breakfast at the end of the line

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

After reductions in Inter-City and commuter trains, British Rail is planning the unkindest cut of all.

The great British breakfast, delight of generations of businessmen and despair of their doctors, looks like being phased out within five years in BR's relentless search for economies.

In place of the steaming platter of egg, bacon, sausage, tomato, mushrooms, fried potatoes and fried bread there will be apparently an EEC type of breakfast: limp slices of cold ham and cheese for those who want something more than tea and toast or coffee and croissant.

The axe is hanging over what some consider Britain's greatest contribution (apart from the railway itself) to the railway age because it accounts for most of the cost of a restaurant car service for which demand and cost-effectiveness are rapidly falling.

Restaurant car meals, after dropping from four million to two million between 1969 and 1979, fell again to 1.6 million last year and are expected this year to reach only 1.4 million. That calls into question the future of 2,000 staff and 350 restaurant cars engaged in the service.

Last year BR imposed what many thought swingeing increases in the price of restaurant car meals: a 60 per cent actual and 40 per cent real rise in the price of a breakfast to £5.50 (or £5.80 for the Gold Star service including an extra sausage); and a 30 per cent real increase for lunch and dinner.

Poland not to get remains of Sikorski

By Our Political Correspondent

The Government has decided not to return to Poland the remains of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, the wartime leader, now buried in Newark military cemetery.

A request came from the Polish Government some time ago, followed recently by a personel appeal from Mr Jozef Czyrek, the Foreign Minister.

The original request was for the return of the remains by July 4, the anniversary of the general's death in an air crash near Gibraltar in 1943.

Although Mr Whitelaw has to make the decision, because only the Home Secretary can issue a permit for disinterment, the Foreign Office has been involved closely in the negotiations.

Sir Peter defends 'Romans in Britain'

By Frances Gibb

Sir Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre, fiercely defended in court yesterday the controversial play, *The Romans in Britain*, renowned for its explicit simulated attempted homosexual rape scene.

Sir Peter said he had insisted that the scene in which Roman soldiers attempt to rape a druid, should take place in full light and downstage. If it were done in half light, he said, it would be titillating. Its purpose was to horrify in a moral and anti-violent play.

He was giving evidence during committal proceedings in a private prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the anti-pornography campaigner, at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, London, against Michael Bogdanov, aged 42, the play's director.

In the test case brought under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956, the prosecution claims that Mr Bogdanov, who directed the National Theatre's production of the play written by Howard Brenton, allowed an act of gross indecency to take place.

The case, which could go to the Central Criminal Court, has attracted wide publicity. It arises because Mrs Whitehouse failed to persuade Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, to bring a prosecution under the Theatres Act 1968, or to obtain permission to bring one herself. This is the first time the Sexual Offences Act has been used for a simulated rather than actual alleged sexual offence.

The Act was designed to deal with the kind of offence that is committed in public places and lavatories. Both lawyers and the theatre world are concerned



that if Mrs Whitehouse is successful, there would be more prosecutions which impinge on the theatre's freedom of expression.

Mrs Whitehouse was not in court yesterday. Mr John Smyth, QC, her counsel, said she had not seen the play and therefore "could say nothing of relevance in these proceedings".

Sir Peter staunchly justified both the play as a strong and moral condemnation of colonialism, and its author and director as talented and of high integrity.

Outside the court, Mr David Webb, organizer of the National Campaign for the Reform of the Obscene Publications Act, said: "If Mr Bogdanov is found guilty, then it is the beginning of the end of freedom of expression in this country. It will set us back 100 years; it is as serious as that."

Full report, page 2

£1,000m nuclear deterrent fails flight trial

By Peter Hennessy

The controversial £1,000m Chevaline programme, designed to upgrade Britain's Polaris deterrent by enabling its warheads to penetrate the anti-ballistic missile system around Moscow, has suffered a setback in its final stages of development.

Last-minute technical failure, which Whitehall has taken pains to conceal, has embarrassed the Ministry of Defence and delayed the application of the Chevaline improvement to the Royal Navy's strategic nuclear force.

The latest flight trials, launched from the United States Air Force base at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and intended to test the separation of its multiple warheads and decoys, was not a complete success.

Another test flight is thought to be imminent. The ministry is optimistic that the Chevaline system, developed over the past decade at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, will work satisfactorily in the end.

The failed trial, which took place at the turn of the year, is being treated as more of a hitch than a disastrous setback. But it has meant that the submarine HMS Revenge, one year into its 18-month refit, will not be carrying Chevaline warheads when it puts to sea early next year.

The Chevaline programme, developed behind the tightest secrecy during the Heath, Wilson and Callaghan Administrations, has been criticized in Parliament since its size, scope and cost were revealed to the Commons in January, 1980, by Mr Francis Pym, then Secretary of State for Defence.

Asked by *The Times* to comment about the failure of the Chevaline separation trial, the Ministry of Defence said last week: "The development and testing programme of Chevaline continues and is close to completion.

"Like every other technically-advanced development programme, the project has had both successes and disappointments at various points during its history. It is, however, for security reasons, not our practice with this, or any other similarly complex project, to comment in detail on particular phases or trials before development is complete".

Deterrent that failed, page 3

City exodus to the country

Britain's urban people are rushing to the country and small centres, and London's population is less than 7,000,000 for the first time in 80 years. Preliminary results of the 1981 census also show a big drop in population growth Page 4

Bomb arrest in Vatican

Security guards at the Vatican arrested a man as he lit the fuse of a home-made bomb in St Peter's Basilica minutes before a Mass celebrated by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Secretary of State Page 6

Israel poll puts Peres ahead

An opinion poll indicated a further recovery for the Labour Party of Mr Shiman Peres, as the Israeli general election compaign closes Page 6

Civil servants' action to go on

The Civil Service strikes are to continue despite the Government's decision to set up an inquiry into future pay. Sir John Megaw, a former Lord Justice of Appeal, will head the inquiry Page 3

Reagan promise

President Reagan told the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People in Denver, Colorado, that his economic programme would make blacks better off than costly and ineffective welfare programmes Page 6

New low for gold

Gold fell $13 yesterday to $429½ an ounce—its lowest level since December, 1979—after heavy Middle Eastern selling overnight. The dollar's strength was behind the fall Page 17

Spanish report blames pilot for Dan-Air crash

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, June 29

The report of a Spanish accident investigation commission on the crash of a Dan-Air charter plane in Tenerife last year, in which 146 people died, including all the passengers and crew members, blames the pilot and his crew, EFE, the semi-official Spanish news agency, said here today.

The news agency summarized and quoted from what it claimed to be the official report on the accident, on April 25, 1980.

EFE said: "The commander (pilot), without bearing in mind the altitude at which he was flying, took the plane to an area of high peaks, thereby failing to maintain a proper safe distance above the earth, which was his obligation."

Contributory factors were "the execution of a manoeuvre without its having been clearly defined; imprecise navigation on the part of the commander (pilot), which shows his disorientation; lack of teamwork between pilot and co-pilot; the short space of time between the information given for the hold and passage over 'FP' (a navigational beacon); and the fact that the holding pattern was not published."

The aircraft, on a flight from Manchester to Los Rodeos airport, crashed into a cloud-shrouded, wooded mountainside according to EFE while flying on instruments with instructions to land at point 12 on the runway.

The conclusions of the report included: "The commander did not follow a correct route to pass 'TFN' (a navigational beacon) and did not know his exact position, especially after he passed 'FP'.

"The approach control should have given the aircraft instructions to go into a holding pattern at 'TFN'. Since the holding pattern at 'FP' was not published, the information given by approach control was incomplete.

"The crew had little time to assimilate the information given for holding at 'FP' and, although they did not understand it, they did not question or request clarification of the same.

"The co-pilot did not check, or ask the commander about, the operations which were being carried out, as called for in the company's operations manual, and as a result the mutual understanding needed between pilots did not materialize."

☐ Two senior staff from the Department of Trade arrived in Madrid as the news agency published excerpts of the report "leaked" to it, the aviation industry assumed, by the Spanish pilots' association (Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent writes).

They intend to give the aviation authorities there advance notice of various comments on the Spanish report which the department plans to publish as an annexe to the English translation.

The feeling in British aviation, since the Spanish began to investigate the disaster, has been that the British aircrew were to be blamed and that the Spanish air traffic controllers were to be exonerated. In the EFE version the controllers come in for some criticism but blame is still laid heavily on the pilots.

Meanwhile, inspectors of the accident investigation branch of the Department of Trade listened today to the tape of the cockpit voice recorder from the Dan-Air 748 cargo airliner which crashed at Nailstone, Leicestershire, on Friday.

Metal fatigue appears to be the most likely cause.

Haughey's advice on Maze may signal tough opposition

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Charles Haughey's advice to the British Government to "*find a solution*" to the hunger strikes in the H-blocks at the Maze prison near Belfast sent a few tremors along ministers' spines in London last night.

Was this, they asked, the first sign that Mr Haughey in opposition in Dublin, if such is to be his fate, will be as awkward as he has been cooperative in government? They are reluctant to think so, but they wonder.

Governments do not, on sound principle, think aloud about whether one prime minister of a friendly country is likely to be a better prospect than his predecessor, even when they know for certain that a change is taking place.

But some discreet comparison of Mr Haughey and his rival, Dr Garret FitzGerald, has been going on in London.

The general view is simply summed up. Mr Haughey, as Prime Minister, has been an *excellent* ally. *There is no* reason to fear that Dr FitzGerald, if he forms the next government, will be any less easy to work with. But there is some anxiety that Mr Haughey may be obliged to be difficult in opposition, in a way that Dr FitzGerald was not.

The chief criterion of virtue in a Dublin prime minister, as seen from London, is that he should be cooperative on cross-border security. Mr Haughey has been excellent.

Since he became Prime Minister, the republic's police, backed by the Army, have been noticeably tougher. They have been in greater strength along the border. There have been *more arms* finds and more arrests.

In return, the Government, led by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has allowed Mr Haughey to claim a special relationship. In personal terms, the two prime ministers have indeed had friendly relations.

But Mr Haughey, who claimed a historic breakthrough at their talks in Dublin last December, and Mr Brian Lenihan, his Minister for Foreign Affairs, have pushed their luck a little with Mrs Thatcher by suggesting that Northern Ireland's constitutional position might be up for discussion between the two governments.

That has never been true. But Mrs Thatcher, with one politician's underrating of another one's needs, has been tolerant of Dublin's inflated claims, even to the point of embarrassing her own relations with *Ulster unionists.*

The two main rival parties to Mr Haughey's Fianna Fail both supported the Anglo-Irish talks in their election campaign, but they were sceptical of Mr Haughey's claims.

Dr FitzGerald, speaking in Roscommon on June 5, promised that a government led by him would keep close contact with Westminster on all matters concerning Northern Ireland.

"But we will not excite appetites we cannot satisfy", he said. They would "beguided by a prudent scepticism about British purposes".

The Irish Parliament assembles today, for the first time since the general election, to choose a new government, with four of the six vital independent votes still not publicly committed. (Christopher Thomas writes from Dublin).

One of the independent members says he will abstain and another says he will vote for the proposed Fine Gael/Labour Party coalition. Mr Charles Haughey's chances of getting a majority remain slim, and the best he can probably hope for is a draw, thus forcing another election.

He is particularly keen to secure the support of Mr Neil Blaney, the hard-line Donegal-based independent, and that might partly explain the Prime Minister's robust comments on the Maze question yesterday.

Another independent, Dr John O'Connell, yesterday praised Mr Haughey's handling of the hunger strike, but did *not declare which way he would* vote.

Dr FitzGerald was still confident last night that he would scrape home and become the new prime minister. He seems likely to collect two, and possibly three of the independent votes.

The proceedings in the Dail begin this afternoon with the election of the Speaker, and it is possible that the incumbent, a Fianna Fail man who would normally be returned automatically, will be withdrawn so he can vote for the election of the next prime minister, the second item on the agenda.

Three-week Tube strike plan unveiled

From David Felton
Labour Reporter
St Andrews

Railwaymen are drawing up plans for an all-out strike on the London Underground lasting at least three weeks. The main union has set aside £500,000 to finance the dispute and intends to call for strike funds from its members.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, outlined the strike plans yesterday when he attacked Mr Ken Livingstone, Labour leader of the Greater London Council.

The union has called the strike to start on July 20, in *protest* at London Transport's refusal to increase the pay offer of a basic 8 per cent increase with an extra half per cent for productivity. The union, which represents 15,000 Underground workers, is claiming a 15 per cent increase.

Mr Weighell, speaking at the union's annual conference in St Andrews, said the union had worked hard during the GLC elections to bring Labour to power. In an obvious reference to Mr Livingstone's support for Mr Wedgwood Benn he suggested that the GLC leader should take a full-page advertisement in *Labour Weekly* to explain his pay policy for London Transport.

"The extent of Mr Livingstone's response to our representations is an offer of 8 per cent plus half per cent together with a whole string of conditions attached, which could not have been bettered by Sir *Horace Cutler.*

"One thing with Sir Horace was that I knew where we stood with him, he was against us, and what we stood for. Now I do not know where I stand with the GLC", Mr Weighell said.

He said the union would get in touch with other unions in the South-east including all transport workers to make the strike effective, and "we expect total support".

But Mr Weighell was criticized by Mr Robert Kettle, leader of the London Underground workers, who accused his general secretary of entering into a war of words with Mr Livingstone. "This is not about personalities. This is a fight for London Transport workers", Mr Kettle said.

Further evidence of the growing industrial tension on the railways came when Mr Tom Ham, president of the union, called on Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, and his board to resign.

The demand was coupled with a warning that the union may invoke the terms of the "triple alliance" with miners and steelworkers and seek their support if the union is forced to take industrial action.

"I know there is a danger of having another Beeching foisted on us if the present board do resign but at least we will know exactly where we stand", Mr Ham said.

Sir Peter is due to address the conference this afternoon.


William Crompton, aged three, upstaging Roy Jenkins in Warrington yesterday.

By-election knives sharpened

From John Chartres, Warrington

Verbal knives were being sharpened yesterday as the Warrington by-election entered what could be best described as campaign-minus-one day.

Although the Labour and Conservative press conferences were originally *not scheduled to* begin until this morning both parties' candidates held informal gatherings after the Social Democrats Party had started with their first meeting at 9 am yesterday.

At the SDP conference, Mr Roy Jenkins, the candidate, declared that the two issues were going to be unemployment, which has risen to an uncomfortable 12.8 per cent in hitherto relatively prosperous Warrington and the present state of the Labour Party about which he was sure many constituents were worried.

Mr Douglas Hoyle, the Labour candidate, responded half an hour later by declaring that unemployment was the only real issue and that voters would look to him and his party for a solution and not to a retired pensioner from the EEC and a consultant to a firm of merchant bankers.

He called Mr Jenkins a traitor to the Labour movement.

About an hour later, Mr *Jenkins* and *Mr* Hoyle, both walking round in the town centre, almost met at a shop corner. They withdrew in opposite directions warned by advance guards.

Later Mr Stanley Sorrell, the London bus driver who has been chosen by tht Conservatives, proclaimed that he had encountered no resentment among local Conservatives.

He also dismissed suggestions that he had been put in as a whipping boy by the Conservatives, nor as Mr Hoyle had put it earlier, had he been thrown to the wolves.

Mr Sorrell, who like many others involved in this contest uses the phrase no way frequently, brandished a letter yesterday which he said came from a socialist saying that he had been put into the contest as a whipping boy.

He declared: "What makes me so different from anybody else? I came to Warrington because of the party I believe in." Answering other suggestions made by Mr Hoyle he said: "There is no way I will lose my deposit."

Many political big guns are due to descend on Warrington which until recently remained out of the political limelight, regarded as a safe Labour seat and as one of the most cheerful and relatively prosperous corners of the economically hard-pressed north-west region of England.

The visitors expected include Lord George-Brown due to arrive this evening in support of Mr Jenkins; Dr David Owen tomorrow; Mr William Rodgers on Friday; Mr David Steel on Saturday; Mr Michael Foot at *some* stage in the Labour campaign; and most of the North-west group of Labour MPs; with Mr William Whitelaw and Sir Geoffrey Howe in support of Mr Sorrell.

Frank Johnson, back page

Science report
Time to leap ahead by one second

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Time signals throughout the world will be delayed for one second immediately before 1am British Summer Time tomorrow.

The reason is a "leap second", declared by the Bureau International de l'Heure in Paris to synchronize clocks with astronomical time.

The decision to introduce leap seconds is made on the basis of data gathered from the national observatories of many countries; in Britain it comes from the Royal Greenwich Observatory, Herstmonceux.

Corrections are made periodically so that the international time signals remain within a second of solar mean time on the Greenwich meridian. This is determined by *measurements that* take into account unpredictable changes in the Earth's spin rate.

An international agreement was made in 1967 defining the length of the second and on the use of the leap second to compensate for discrepancies caused by fluctuations in the spin of the planet. To keep the 24-hour day in step with the spin rate, the second was adopted as the basic unit of time and it was defined as equal to 9,192,631,770 oscillations of a caesium atom of an atomic clock.

The large observatories *found that the times of local* sunrise, sunset and noon were getting out of step with time as given by caesium and other atomic clocks.

Therefore leap seconds were inserted into world time at the end of each year from 1972 to 1979, with an extra one in June 1972. None was added in 1980.

However, the international time bureau has decided that the Earth is again falling behind world clocks and the correction is needed with the addition of one second to Co-ordinated Universal Time.

This succeeded Greenwich Mean Time with the advent of atomic clocks. All the world's time zones are still measured from GMT, and universal time is used where extreme accuracy is needed.

Precision timekeeping to within millionths of a second has become vital to a variety of industrial, military, and scientific activities, ranging from satellite navigation to synchronizing the electrical generators in wide-spread networks.

DRIVER KILLED

Mr Alan Barley, aged 41, of Preston, Hull, died yesterday after crashing his double deck bus into a bus shelter. It is thought that he had a heart attack.

Diplomatic offenders are listed

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The big lawbreakers among the embassies in London were listed in the Commons answers yesterday.

There were 52,293 fixed penalty notices for parking offences cancelled on grounds of diplomatic immunity between April 1980 and March this year, according to provisional figures given by the Metropolitan Police.

The most frequent offenders were the diplomats from Nigeria, whose cars accounted for 3,542, or 6.77 per cent of the total. Next in the list is Egypt, with 2,209 offences.

Then follows France with 1,885; Saudi Arabia, 1,867; Libya, 1,601; Iraq, 1,541; India, 1,523; Bulgaria, 1,468; Ghana, 1,274; Cyprus, 1,203; Spain, 1,020; Cuba, 1,017; Jordan, 1,011; and Jamaica, 1,009.

Bottom of the list of 24 embassies are Luxembourg and Tonga, with two apiece.

The answer was given in reply to Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester, West, who was also told that the fixed penalty notices cancelled amounted to 4.56 per cent of all notices issued in 1980 by the Metropolitan Police.

Another list given by Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State for Home Affairs, shows the offences alleged to have been committed by diplomats between 1976 and 1980 which were not pursued because diplomatic immunity was involved.

Thefts, including shoplifting, went down from 25 cases to 20 last year (there were 34 cases in 1979), but road traffic offences involving drink, went up from 13 in 1976 to 25 in 1980.

The number of diplomats in Britain is about 16,000, and families.

Police were right at Brixton, chief insists

By Lucy Hodges

The commander in charge of the police division covering Brixton said yesterday that the police were quite right to handle the Brixton riot and the events leading up to it in the way they did.

Commander Brian Fairbairn, who led police forces during the riot, told the Scarman inquiry yesterday that if circumstances required he would carry out another Swamp operation in search of muggers and robbers, such as was mounted before the April riot.

Questioned by Mr Wilton Hill, counsel for three community groups, the commander added that he would not consult with community leaders beforehand.

"You seem to suggest that I should consult and seek permission before I implement a police exercise, and I say no", Mr Fairbairn said.

Mr Hill said that mental attitude was not conducive to good relations in Brixton.

"I deny that", the commander said. He also denied that the police contributed in any way to the disturbances of April 10-12. There was nothing they would have done to avoid it.

Mr Rudy Narayan, a leading black barrister and counsel for the Brixton Legal Defence Group, accused the police of using the inquiry as a smoke-*screen* behind which officers were continuing to make unlawful arrests of black youths.

He said they were still arresting people because of the riot on the basis of 4,000 photographs which they were shown at Kennington police station.

Mr Fairbairn said that was *not true. Officers* were being shown photographs of certain people to see if they could identify them.

Mr Narayan's examination of Commander Fairbairn lasted four hours. He suggested that some of the youths now being arrested were being denied *access to a lawyer. The com*mander rejected that allegation.

Mr Narayan said that Swamp 81 was an illegal operation because people were stopped and questioned by police without reasonable reasons for suspicion.

PRINT UNION SET FOR PAY ACTION

The Press Association, the *national news agency, yesterday* received two weeks' strike notice from the National Graphical Association, whose members operate its teleprinter and picture transmission network.

The dispute comes after a ballot which rejected a 12 per cent offer. Acceptance had been recommended by the Union's national council and a union negotiating team.

Mr Ian Yates, the Press Association's chief executive, said the package would give new money increases ranging from £17.38 a week to £21.77 a week, and higher overtime earnings.

An NGA head office official said: "Unfortunately, when we met the senior management of PA they chose not to give us the opportunity of reopening the negotiations and made it clear that there was no room for further improvement on the offer they had previously made

SCOTTISH TORIES IN TOP CHANGE

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has appointed Dr Alistair Smith deputy chairman of the Conservative Party in Scotland, it was announced last night.

Sir Charles Bell and Colonel William Dalziel have resigned as joint deputy chairmen. Sir Charles's position as chairman of the Scottish Conservative Board of Finance has been taken by Mr James Goold.

Laboratory insulin on trial in hospitals

By Our Science Editor

Five British hospitals are testing the first pharmaceutical preparation made by genetic engineering to undergo clinical trials.

The substance is insulin. And the trials are examining the effects of transferring patients who need an insulin injection at *least once a day from* the substance extracted from animals to a biosynthetic human variety.

One hundred people are taking part at Guy's Hospital, King's College Hospital and St Thomas's Hospital in London; the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow; and the Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Sheffield.

The insulin, which is produced by the Eli Lilly company, has been tested on volunteer staff at Guy's Hospital and is undergoing clinical trials in the United States.

Biosynthetic insulin is identical to insulin produced by the body. There are indications that it may be less likely to produce the allergic reactions experienced with the animal type, and that eventually it could be prepared in a tablet form.

The development of the bidsynthetic variety is derived from the experiments over the past few years in snipping DNA molecules carrying specific genes from one type of organism and splicing them into the DNA of another, and from the success in synthesizing completed genes in the laboratory.

Success in the synthesis of a gene to make human insulin and in splicing it into a bacterium to make the substance, was reported more than two years ago.

It took another year to transfer the process from the laboratory to an experimental industrial manufacturing plant. That *provided* the design for two commercial plants

Recession blamed for unsold ceramics

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The recession has severely affected the bourgeoisie of Northern Europe; that was the explanation put forward by Christie's yesterday for 38 per cent of its ceramics sale being left unsold.

The sale of fine Dutch Delft, Continental pottery and Italian maiolica was angled towards the German, Belgian and Dutch collectors who were snapping up such homely, decorative material six months ago with competitive enthusiasm. That market seems, for the moment at least, to have died.

An Urbino *istoriato* tazza of around 1530 painted with a ferocious classical battle in a lush river landscape yesterday made £3,800 (estimate £2,000

A German faience oviform jug made for the Jewish market, with a long Jewish inscription and the date 1776 raised a bid of £2,500

Atlases were the main money spinners at Sotheby's. The first edition of the first atlas of sea charts, Wagenhauer's *Speculum Nauticum* published in Leiden in 1586 made £19,000 (estimate £15,000 to £18,000).

Sotheby's sale of Tibetan, Nepalese, Indian and South-east Asian art proved unpredictable with 22 per cent left unsold out of a total of £81,974.

'The Romans in Britain' hearing

Rape attempt scene 'was gross indecency'

By Frances Gibb

Two actors committed an act of gross indecency when they simulated a scene of attempted homosexual rape in Howard Brenton's play *The Romans in Britain* at the National Theatre, it was alleged at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Mr John Smyth, QC, for the prosecution, said that the act had taken place in the bright lights of centre stage and there was no doubt that an act of buggery was simulated.

He was opening the case for the private prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse against Mr Michael Bogdanov, who produced and directed the play which was in repertory at the National Theatre from October 16 last year until the end of March.

It is alleged that Mr Bogdanov committed a criminal offence under the Sexual Offences Act 1956 in allowing an act of gross indecency to be committed by the two actors.

Mr Bogdanov has pleaded not guilty and has elected for the case to be tried by jury. He faces a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment and an unlimited fine if convicted.

Mr Kenneth Harington, the stipendiary magistrate, has to decide if there is a prima facie case for committing the case for trial. A decision is expected today.

Reporting restrictions were lifted at the request of the defence. The case is being regarded as of the greatest importance to the theatre. The prosecution, which is the first to be brought over a simulated sexual act under the Sexual Offences Act, comes about after Mrs Whitehouse was refused permission to bring an action under the Theatres Act 1968. It is thought that if she succeeds, there could be similar prosecutions in future.

Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, for the defence, accused Mrs Whitehouse of a blatant attempt to circumvent the law and the intention of Parliament when it formed the Act to abolish censorship.

He said he did not doubt Mrs Whitehouse's sincerity. But her aim was quite clearly censorship. She wanted the excision of a half-minute section of a three-hour play. "There is no evidence in law that this defendant procured any act of gross indecency in regard to this performance.

"It is important that one section of society's view should not ever come to be imposed on the rest of the population who go to see plays, and it should not be laid down, however well meaning, what everyone else should and should not see. No one person should act as the keeper of the public conscience."


A scene from the play, "The Romans in Britain".

Mrs Whitehouse was not in court yesterday. Mr Smyth said: "She could not say anything which was in any way relevant to these proceedings. She has not seen the play."

But Mr Graham Ross-Cornes, her solicitor, who went to see the play on her instruction on December 19, nine weeks after it opened, described what he saw and how it offended him.

It was the whole play to which Mrs Whitehouse had taken exception, and it was the whole play that had shocked him, he said, particularly the language and the four letter words.

When it came to the attempted homosexual rape scene, he said: "I found myself watching it entirely without feeling at all. But I was shocked that there should have been a portrayal of this kind of act on the stage of the National Theatre."

The scene induced in the audience horror and aversion, *he said.* One woman behind him had shouted "No, no. I don't believe it", indicating she could not believe that kind of thing happened. There was no doubt at all that what she saw was an act of gross indecency.

Describing what the scene involved, Mr Smyth said it opened with three Celts emerging naked from a river after a swim. They were soon disturbed by three Roman soldiers. One Celt was seriously wounded, if not killed; the second was killed outright and the soldiers turned their attention to the third.

They ran at this third Celt, who was a druid, and injured him with their shields. He fell to the ground apparently unconscious, Mr Smyth said.

The soldiers then stripped off their clothes and one cut him on the shoulder as he lay face down and then, on the instruction of another soldier, to "make him look pretty" cut him again on the buttock.

It was at this stage that the act of gross indecency was committed, Mr Smyth said. The second soldier raised the Celt's buttocks by putting his arms around his torso. The third, who was by then naked, turned "somewhat away" but could be seen to be making masturbatory movements, "He turns back and apparently is holding is penis in an erect position."

Under cross examination, Mr Ross-Cornes said that when the soldier turned, he appeared to hold his penis in an erect position but he was not maintaining that it was erect.

Mr Smyth said that the attempted simulated buggery then took place. He urged the magistrate to consider the language that was used at the same time. This included some explicit comments using four letter words over the difficulty of the attempted act.

Under cross-examination by Lord Hutchinson, Mr Ross-Cornes agreed the scene *had* been seriously treated, with no attempt at eroticism or titilation. But he had not seen it at the time as a symbol of the whole play: the rape of one culture by another, and the violence of evil of colonialism and invasion.

He agreed that the scene was one of "dreadful, pointless violence". Lord Hutchinson asked whether it was not often the role of drama to shock or disgust. After a very long pause, Mr Ross-Cornes said: "It sounds a very simple question. I am not sure there is just as simple an answer. I suppose sometimes it can be; it just depends on how it is done."

Sir Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre, who was called as a witness for the defence, said he thought the play would be controversial for its political aspects, not for its sexual aspects.

"I thought it would be found horrifying, just as the gouging out of Gloucester's eyes in *King Lear* is horrifying. But the scene is in my view a precise and inevitable metaphor about the brutality of colonialism, where the other side, the other race, becomes not a human being at all, but simply plundered."

The hearing was adjourned until today.

مكذا من الأصل

Inquiry will not stop Civil Service strikes

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Civil Service union leaders declared last night that industrial action would continue despite the Government decision to set up a wide-ranging independent inquiry into future pay in the service under Sir John Megaw, a former Lord Justice of Appeal.

The unions are likely to make representations to the inquiry, which Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, told the Lords yesterday reflected the Government's concern to establish fresh and acceptable pay arrangements as soon as possible.

The Council of Civil Service Unions last night said there was no possibility of calling off the industrial action when it holds a full meeting on Thursday, because the announcement of the inquiry did nothing to to resolve civil servants' grievances over pay in 1981 or 1982.

Lord Soames made it clear yesterday that he hoped the inquiry would report by next summer so that the recommendations could be considered "in good time before the 1983 pay settlement".

He appealed to the unions to respond equally constructively by ending their disruptive action without delay.

There was no question of the Government increasing its 7 per cent pay offer for this year and hinted that the offer itself might be withdrawn if the unions failed to call off selective strikes currently involving over 5,000 civil servants.

The most immediate encouragement for the Government was the affirmation by Mr William Kendall, secretary-general of the council, last night that although a formal decision was required he would recommend that the unions gave evidence to the inquiry.

Mr Kendall, however, was adamant that the announcement of the inquiry did nothing to answer the pay aspirations of civil servants this year or next. "While the independence and impartiality of the chairman is not in doubt, the independence and impartiality of the Government is", he added.

The unions, which are holding a policy meeting today, will have to consider on Thursday the mandate given to the executive of the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, for an all-out strike.

Industrial action by air traffic control staff caused delays at Heathrow airport, London, for up to six hours for transatlantic passengers yesterday.

Further disruption will be caused when control staff at the West Drayton, Prestwick and Edinburgh control centres strike this morning. Key staff at Heathrow and in Glasgow will walk out this afternoon.

The terms of reference for the inquiry, outlined by Lord Soames yesterday, provide for Sir John and his colleagues to have regard "to the public interest in the recruitment and maintenance of an efficient and fairly remunerated Civil Service and in the orderly conduct of the business of Government and its services to the public".

The inquiry would take into account other conditions of service and matters related to pay, including management structure recruitment and grading.



Sir John Megaw, who will hold the inquiry.

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Family snapshots: These photographs of Lady Diana Spencer, who will be 20 years old tomorrow, were released by Buckingham Palace. They show her as a chubby-cheeked girl of three, playing croquet barefoot when she was nine, and dressed up later on in a flamboyant hat.

Police 'filmed a knockout sale'

From Tim Jones, Swansea

Twelve antique dealers who were alleged to have operated an illegal ring were filmed secretly after the auction conducting a knockout sale among themselves, it was claimed yesterday.

A jury at Swansea Crown Court were told that the dealers were filmed and recorded in a room of the Ivy Bush Hotel, Carmarthen, after attending an auction in the town.

Mr Gareth Williams, QC, for the prosecution, said a ring operated when dealers attending an auction agreed not to bid against one another. After the sale, he said, the men held their own private auction known as a knockout.

Thus a clock bought for £60 when the ring operated could fetch £120 at the knockout with the difference in price being shared among them.

At one stage, during the knockout, he said, Chief Inspector Donald Evans, disguised as an electrician, went into the room to see what was happening off-camera.

When later he revealed his identity, he said: "You are all under observation. We have seen exactly what you have been doing. It's a knockout. You have been caught."

Mr Williams told the jury: "You will see film showing the knockout going on, and the passing of £5 and £10 notes. You will hear the crinkle of the notes as they are passed from hand to hand.

Before the court were: Ronald Yates, of Admiral's Walk, Swansea; Victor Stroud, of Church Street, Nottingham; Peter Labarre, of Poulstone Court, Kings Caple, Hereford; Renee Briere, of Louson Road, Kirton, Beston, Lincolnshire; Malcolm Blunt, of Christchurch Road, Cheltenham; Terry Baker, of Victoria St, Newark, Nottinghamshire; Anthony Backhurst, of Clyne Road, Guildford, Surrey; Fabio Giacomozzi, of Whittle Close, Southall, Middlesex; Jeremy Smith, of Grandstand Road, Hereford; Gerald Taylor, of Winforton Court, Eardisley, Hereford; Keith Finch, of Alicia Avenue, Harrow, Middlesex; Robert Jordan, of Rosecroft Road, Southall, Middlesex.

They are charged under the Auctions Biddings Agreement Act with agreeing to give consideration as inducement or reward for abstaining or for having abstained from bidding at a sale or sales by auction at the Curiosity Sale Rooms, Carmarthen,

They are further charged with agreeing to accept from dealers within the meaning of Section 12 of the Act, consideration as inducement or reward for abstaining or for having abstained from bidding at the Curiosity Sale Rooms.

All 12 plead not guilty to the charges. The trial, which is expected to last for two weeks, continues today.

Doctors' warning on pay award cuts

From Nicholas Timmins, Brighton

The Government was given a warning of trouble yesterday if it again cut the award for doctors made by the independent review body which recommends their pay.

Despite the British Medical Association's muted response to the Government's decision to cut this year's award from 9 to 6 per cent, Mr Anthony Grabham, BMA council chairman, told the association's annual representive meeting: "If there is any repetition next year then I believe the reaction of both the review body and the profession will be very different."

The review body has indicated it will resign if the Government imposes cash limits that effectively prejudge the level of award it can make.

Mr Grabham said the Government, the doctors, and the review body must work together "to ensure that a responsible profession is not unfairly and repeatedly disadvantaged because of its responsible behaviour".

Mr Grabham, who with other BMA officers has been censured by junior hospital doctors for their lame response to this year's cut, criticized those who had demanded a more belligerent reply.

"Who do they think they are fooling?" he asked. "Do they really believe the Prime Minister would have been frightened and changed her decision?"

The BMA had made its concern plain to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, but there had been no significant support this year among doctors for sanctions or industrial action.

Outside the meeting Dr Michael Rees, chairman of the Junior Hospital Doctors Committee, said he believed the Government could have been made to pay the 9 per cent over nine months if the BMA had taken a firm stand.

The junior doctors have accepted the 6 per cent.

A doctors' union? page 14

Dalai Lama says time not right to return

By Alan Hamilton

The Dalai Lama, exiled spiritual leader of six million Tibetans, arrived from Delhi on a six-day private visit to Britain yesterday and indicated that conditions in Tibet were still far from right for a return to his homeland.

Despite repeated assurances by the Chinese Government that he would be welcome, the last delivered by Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, in Delhi at the weekend, and despite an improvement in Tibetan economic and religious life in the past year, the Dalai Lama said that for the time being he would serve his people better by remaining in exile at Dharamsala in northern India.

Nevertheless he welcomed the new-found repprochement between China and India and their decision to start talks in September on their long-standing border dispute.

The Dalai Lama has been invited to Peking for discussions on his possible return; but has so far not taken up the invitation. He said yesterday, though, that he did not rule out the possibility.

Tibet, for centuries under nominal Chinese suzerainty, was annexed by the Chinese Communists in 1950. The Dalai Lama fled over the Himalayas in 1959, when the occupying Chinese began to overthrow the established theocratic order.

Last year, after a delegation of high-ranking Communist Party officials from Peking had visited Tibet and found it China's poorest and most backward region, they started a programme of economic recovery and agricultural reform, and allowed the reopening of a number of Buddhist temples for worship. Some Chinese administrators and party cadres were withdraw and replaced by Tibetans.

The Dalai Lama acknowledged that his people were better fed, and that more emphasis was being placed on Tibetan culture, but he said: "This is only a first step".

"What is important is not the future of the Dalai Lama, but the future of six million Tibetans. Unfortunately they still suffer very much. Once conditions in Tibet improve, and the majority of Tibetan people are genuinely satisfied and happy, then I will return", the Dalai Lama said,

In the last two years three delegations from the Tibetan government-in-exile have been allowed to tour Tibet. The Dalai Lama said he hoped further delegations would be allowed to monitor Chinese progress towards improving the lot of the 1.6 million Tibetans living in what is now the Tibet Autmomous Region.

The present Dalai Lama is the fourteenth to bear the title. He was "discovered" by monks at the age of two in a remote farm in eastern Tibet. He said yesterday that he was considering the possibility of having his successors elected,

Photograph, page 16

Miners choose Benn supporter

From Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

The headquarters branch of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers has nominated Mr Kenneth Capstick, aged 40, an electrician, as the union's candidate in the forthcoming reselection conference in the Pontefract and Castleford constituency.

The sitting Labour MP is Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse, a former personnel manager, who was elected at a by-election in October, 1978.

Traditionally, Pontefract and Castleford was a miners' seat and until the election of Mr Lofthouse was held by a member sponsored by the miners, Mr Joseph Harper, who died.

Mr Arthur Scargill, Yorkshire miners' president, said after a meeting of the NUM area council yesterday that Mr Capstick's was the only nomination before the council.

At the time of the 1978 by-election, the miners' nominee lost the Labour Party candidature by only two votes to Mr Lofthouse.

It is widely held that that loss brought home to the Yorkshire NUM area council the fact that miners were losing representation and gave impetus to the drive by Mr Scargill to involve miners' branches more deeply in politics.

Mr Lofthouse was not disturbed at the news of an NUM-sponsored opponent last night.

Mr. Capstick says he is "on the left". He is a supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Short-listing for reselection is expected on July 17 and the reselection meeting on August 8.

☐ Mr Joseph Ashton, Labour MP for Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire, who had a majority of 7,179 at the last election, has been reselected by a special delegate meeting with 30 votes, compared with five votes for his opponent, Mr Paul Shetton, a miner at Bevercotes colliery, Nottinghamshire.

Protester in banned Sands rally fined

A student on a banned march in Kilburn, London, in support of Robert Sands, the Irish hunger striker was fined £25 and ordered to pay £25 costs for obstruction yesterday.

Simon Michael Terry, aged 21, of Castle Road, Camden Town, denied wilfully obstructing the free passage along Kilburn High Road, London on April 26.

He told Willesden Magistrates' Court he was arrested when trying to move away from the demonstration.

Mr Gavin Gibb for the prosecution, said he had refused to move on and prevented other people from dispersing.

The magistrates dismissed a charge of obstruction against Decklam John Butler, aged 21, of Seaton Point, Nolan Way, Hackney, who said he was on his way to a football match when he got caught up in the demonstration.

A demonstrator on the march, Aiden Brian Campbell, aged 25, of Comber House, Comber Grove, Camberwell, was bound over to keep the peace after charges of obstructing the police and obstructing the highway had been withdrawn.

Airport profit hopes

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The 23 local authority airports in Britain expect to make an operating profit of £17m in 1981-82, compared with an estimated profit of £13.2m for the previous year.

After all financing charges are taken into account, the total surplus for 1981-82 is estimated to be £0.9m, compared with £1.7m in 1980-81.

The figures, published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, are based on the budgets of the 20 airports in England, two in Wales and one in Scotland.

Of the 23, eight have budgeted to make a profit, led by Manchester, which estimates an operating surplus of £12.2m.

Whitehall brief

£1,000m deterrent fails to get off ground

By Peter Hennessy

Even before the latest setback, the Chevaline programme for improving Britain's Polaris missile system had come to be seen by many in Whitehall as the Ministry of Defence's Concorde, with the important difference that Concorde works and Chevaline has yet to, despite more than 10 years' work and an investment of £1,000m of public money.

Normally sober individuals involved in the story use adjectives like scandalous and disgraceful when talking about it in private. Some, on the Chevaline issue at least, join the freedom of information lobby and contend that had the Heath, Wilson or Callaghan governments of the 1970s told the truth about the project, or, equally, had the culpable British press exposed it, the programme could have come under the glare of parliamentary and public scrutiny it so desperately needed. Instead, it was buried away each year in the other research and development item and elsewhere in the defence estimates.

What has gone wrong? Even the protagonists of Chevaline who maintained, and still do, that it was a sensible decision given the Soviet Union's capability for erecting an anti-ballistic missile system far more extensive than the one the 1972 treaty allows it to use as a shield over Moscow, can agree on one aspect of the matter.

Chevaline has proved to be a disastrous weapon procurement in terms of lack of financial control. Although the concept was conceived in the late 1960s and came to fruition durng Mr Edward Heath's administration, the big expenditures on Chevaline took place after Labour's return to power in 1974

Mrs Barbara Castle's diary entry for November 20, 1974, noting a Cabinet discussion of Mr Roy Mason's defence review, records: "The main rub came over nuclear policy, on which Harold [Wilson] was clearly expecting trouble. . . Harold prepared the way carefully by saying that though we would keep Polaris and carry out certain improvements at a cost of £24m, there would be no 'Poseidonization'. . . ." [A reference to the United States Poseidon missile developed after Polaris.]

Even allowing for the surge in defence cost inflation over the past seven years, £24m a year on Chevaline since 1974 does not come anywhere near a price tag of £1,000m. The efficiency and economy shool of Chevaline critics point out that the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston was obliged, in the end, to turn over the management of the project to British Aerospace.

A second and growing school inside the defence community contends, as some have from the start, that Chevaline was unnecessary. The Soviet leadership, they argue, could not be sure that its anti-ballistic missile system would destroy all Britain's Polaris A3 missiles with a "Moscow" label on them before they burst above the Kremlin. Even if such certainty was allowed, a capacity to wipe out other important cities (the so-called Minsk option) is perfectly adequate for the kind of nuclear deterrent needed by Britain.

The Minsk option men believe that Chevaline should have been stopped either in 1972, when Professor Sir Hermann Bondi, then Chief Scientist at the Ministry of Defence, completed his longer term review of nuclear policy, or in March, 1974, after Labour returned to office.

Why did Chevaline carry on, preempting ever more funds from an increasingly hard pressed defence budget? The harshest of its critics contend that Chevaline represents a classic "bounce" by the nuclear scientific lobby and its allies on the politicians. The few ministers let into such decisions are always prey to any plausible, marauding boffin on matters of high technology, especially when the spice of national security is added, the argument runs.

At bottom, it has been said privately, Chevaline was simply a job creation scheme to keep Aldermaston going in the lean years between the completion of warheads for Polaris and the designing of a successor system for the 1990s, the irony of the tale being Aldermaston's difficulty in finding enough people to work on the project and being obliged to turn to British Aerospace and the United States defence establishment for assistance.

The Ministry of Defence has gone some way to recognizing publicly that all has not been well with Chevaline. It was made clear to the Commons Select Committee on Defence during its Trident hearings that Whitehall had noted the lessons of Chevaline.

BBC enters market place battle with video pirates

By Kenneth Gosling

BBC video cassettes for the home were launched in London yesterday with 20 titles including British birds and rock music, and a projected catalogue of 300 productions.

It was the start of BBC Enterprises' campaign to tackle video pirates.

Mr Bryon Parkin, Enterprises' managing director, said: "We have always believed one of the ways of combating piracy is to put the genuine article in the market place. It will probably cost more than the pirates are charging, but I am concerned that the people who make the programmes and the performers are due the residual payments they are not getting from the pirate in the high street."

The pre-recorded videobooks, as they will be called, will vary in price from £29.95 for children's programmes to £39.95 for Treasures of the British Crown, and £2 less for Barbara Woodhouse, Geoffrey Smith's gardening programmes, and tennis lessons with a top coach.

Mr Parkin pointed out that many of the programmes would be specially compiled and would not be just second-hand television.

Mr John Ross-Barnard, head of BBC Video, said video was shedding its dirty mac image. The public would not be fobbed off with material that could be copied off the air. Programmes like David Attenborough's guide to British birds covered 72 minutes in which more than 70 species could be seen and heard, a compression of information inappropriate for television transmission.

A rental scheme starts in the autumn. With one million video cassette recorders now in use and a waiting list for them, the forecast is that three and a half million homes will have them by 1985 and that the total pre-recorded video-cassette market will be worth £283m by then.

Meat group presents bones as valuable food source

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Bones are a valuable source of food, the FMC Group of Meat Companies said yesterday. Buyers at the opening of a FMC factory near Bedford were offered sausages that included protein extracted from processed pig bones.

They tasted the same as conventional sausages, and the group vigorously denied any link with recently reported adulteration of meat products with animals from knackers' yards and with soya.

Mr Christopher Absolon, special projects director of the group, said analysts would be unable to differentiate bone protein in a sausage from some protein derived from meat.

The group was not trying to disguise worthless by-products as meat. It wanted to sell bone-based products as natural ingredients for items as diverse as cake and shampoo.

Mr George Cattell, group managing director, said FMC was campaigning for a change in food labelling law which would allow protein extracted from bones to be described on sausage and pie labels simply as meat.

He explained that the law now defined meat as flesh including fat and the skin, rind, gristle and sinew.

Mr Cattell said: "We have been pressing for a change in the definition in line with the new technology now available, so far without success.

FMC believes it has a two-year lead over competitors in the bone process. The £1.25m factory opened yesterday can handle 4,000 tons of the 500,000 tons of bones believed to be produced on British farm animals each year.

Dr Alan Jobling, development manager of the bone project, said the group was paying £70 a ton for bones and selling the extracted protein powders and fats at £400 a ton.

Cities getting smaller as people rush to country

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Britain's main cities are losing population in a big rush to the countryside, according to the preliminary results of the 1981 census. London's population has fallen to below 7,000,000 for the first time in 80 years, while the more remote and largely rural districts have experienced more than 10 per cent growth in the past 10 years.

The rush from the towns has taken place in the context of a much slower rate of population growth. On census night in April, 54,129,000 people were in Great Britain, an increase of 150,000 or 0.3 per cent over the 1971 census. The previous two censuses showed increases of more than 5 per cent in population growth.

The figures, published today by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the Scottish Office, show that Scotland has again experienced a net population loss while both England and Wales have growing populations. But Wales has benefited from the migration to the countryside, with a net gain of 2.2 per cent population, compared with 0.4 per cent for England.

The pattern of migration from the towns first became apparent 10 years ago when the 1971 census showed the beginnings of a move to the suburbs. But the new figures show that the trend has accelerated and that people are moving further out, with the three English regions lacking a large industrial conurbation showing big population gains.

East Anglia, with the smallest population, experienced the largest regional gain at 11.7 per cent, a gain of 196,000 people. The South west grew by 6 per cent, with 246,000 more population, while the East Midlands added 174,000 people, an increase of just under 5 per cent.

The North west and South east regions both lost about 200,000 people, with the growth in areas outside London not big enough to compensate for the capital's total loss of 756,000 people, more than 10 per cent of the total. The West Midlands alone of the regions with large industrial conurbations experienced a small population gain: 27,000 people or 0.5 per cent.

Every large city in Britain suffered substantial population losses. The biggest proportionate decline was in Glasgow, where the population dropped by about 22 per cent from 982,317 at the 1971 census to 763,162. Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham all lost between 90,000 and 100,000 people, declines of 17, 16 and 8 per cent respectively.

Most of London's decline came from the inner boroughs which together lost 500,000 people. Kensington and Chelsea lost 26 per cent of its its population, the biggest decline, while the developing new town of Milton Keynes gained 85 per cent.

The remoter districts of Cornwall, Suffolk and Humberside experienced growth rates of more than 10 per cent, while more small towns had even bigger gains. Redditch, in Hereford and Worcester, grew by 63 per cent, while Tamworth in Staffordshire gained 60 per cent, nearly trebling its population since 1961.

In Scotland, the pattern of migration from the towns was repeated, with developments connected with North Sea oil adding to the drift away from the towns. Shetland gained 54 per cent population, Gordon 38 per cent, Ross and Cromarty 35 per cent and Kincardine and Deeside 26 per cent because of Scottish oil developments.

The Scottish figures also show that just more than 5 per cent of houses were vacant on census night, with 13,500 second homes unoccupied. The size of household also fell between censuses from three people on average to 2.76, largely because of a smaller birth rate and an increase in the housing stock.

Figures from the Northern Ireland census will not be available until August. The figures for Great Britain have been compiled from population summaries prepared by census officers and will be replaced by final figures to be published from November onwards.

Census 1981, Preliminary Report (Stationery Office. England and Wales: £4.80; *Scotland*: £6.70).

Eleven face Ulster gun plot charges

A Glasgow branch of the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) worked to collect guns and ammunition to be sent to Northern Ireland, a court was told yesterday.

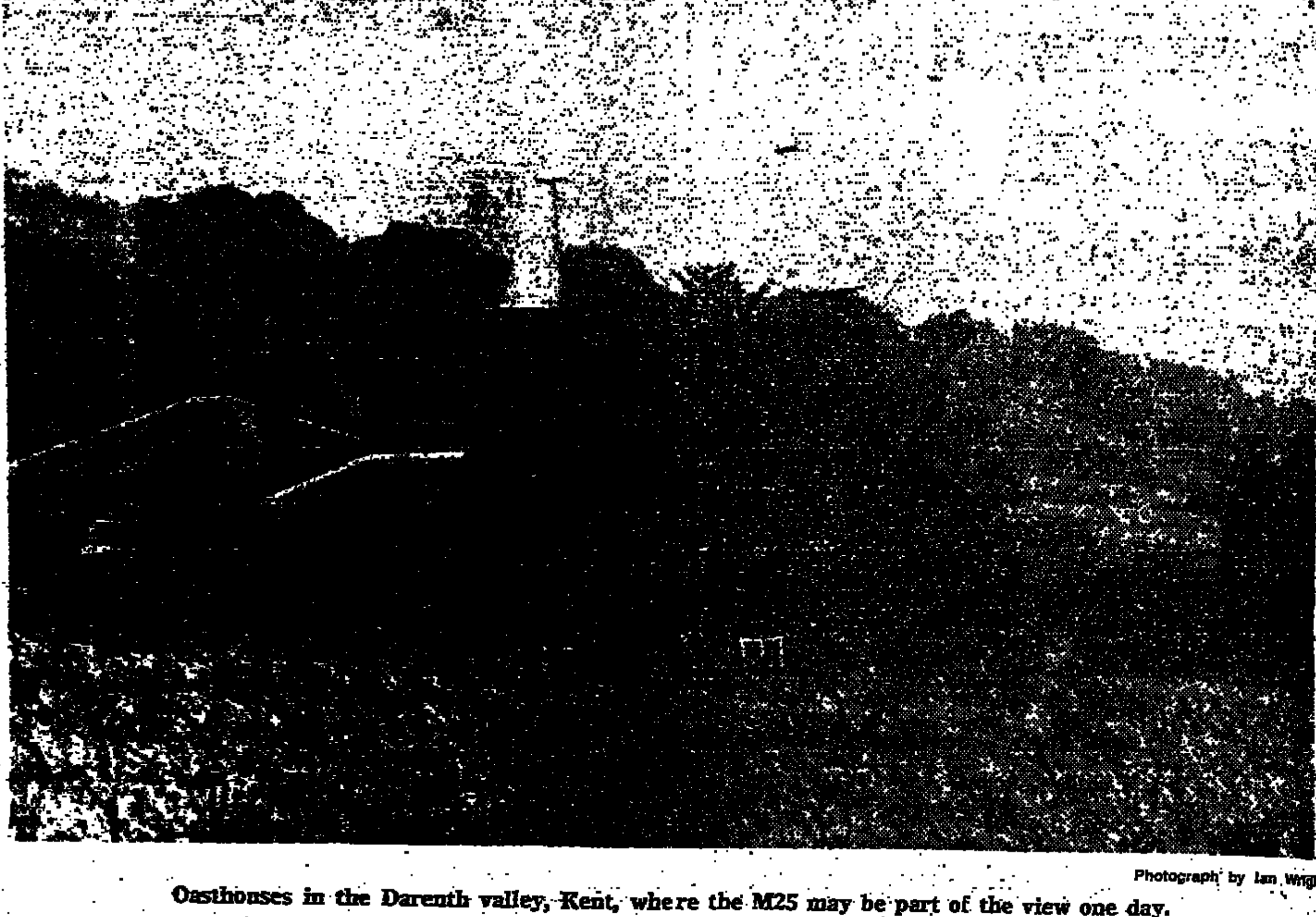
Ammunition and guns were hidden in the houses of branch members, but none was actually sent to Northern Ireland, Mr Andrew Gibson, aged 44, the self-confessed leader of the branch, said.

He was giving evidence at Glasgow High Court where 11 men are accused of plotting to further the aims of the UVF. All deny conspiring between January last year and April this year to further by criminal means the aims of the UVF, and to acquire guns, ammunition and explosives.

Mr Gibson, of Hillend Road, Glasgow, said he had been a UVF member since 1974. He said its objects were to protect Northern Ireland, which involved collecting arms. He took over as leader of the Maryhill branch last year and went to Belfast in October for two days.

The accused are, William Cook, aged 43, of Caldarvan Street, Hamiltonhill, Glasgow; John Owens, aged 23, of Scapa Street, Maryhill, Glasgow; William Turner, aged 24, of Sandbank Street, Maryhill; Archibald Love, aged 47, of Thornton Street, Maryhill; John Pears, aged 37, of Collina Street, Maryhill; James Cosgrove, aged 24, of Elizabeth Street, Ibrox, Glasgow; Alexander Williamson, aged 37, of Donaldson Road, Larkhall; John Frame, aged 35, of Lamer Wyb Wynd, Larkhall; James McIntosh, aged 37, of Balfour Wynd, Larkhall; John Wilson, aged 37, of Kirkwall Road, Greenock, and Norman Sayers, aged 45, from Belfast.

The trial continues today.



Photograph by Ian Wright

Oasthouses in the Darenth valley, Kent, where the M25 may be part of the view one day.

Motorway dispute

Legal tussle to save Palmer's landscape

By John Young, Planning Reporter

The curious and often secretive methods of those responsible for planning Britain's motorways will, for perhaps the first time, come under full and impartial scrutiny later this year.

Objectors to the proposed route of the M25 London orbital road across the Darenth valley, in nort-west Kent, are seeking a High Court ruling that a public inquiry held between September 1978 and March 1979 was improperly conducted and failed to admit crucial evidence. They have the support of the Council for the Protection of Rural England.

The main objectors, who have proposed an alternative link road at Wrotham, are the Darenth and North Downs Action Group.

It is not the first time that an inquiry decision has been challenged in the courts; but for once the objectors will have more than environmental arguments to sustain them. They will be hoping to show that the Department of Transport has perpetrated a series of blunders and is refusing to concede the illogicality of its decisions.

Environmental considerations are at the heart of the dispute. The Darenth valley, made famous by the paintings of Samuel Palmer, the centenary of whose death is being commemorated this year, is a lovely oasis of rural peace less than 20 miles from central London.

The proposed motorway would run diagonally across the valley, often in deep cuttings or on soaring embankments which would dominate their surroundings and destroy many much-loved views. It would invade one of the most important and vulnerable sections of the Green Belt and almost certainly create irresistible pressures for industrial development.

What the court will be asked to consider is not whether the motorway is desirable, but whether it is needed. Only a short distance away, the easterly section of the M25, now confusingly renamed the M26, intersects with the M20 at Wrotham, giving a continuous motorway.

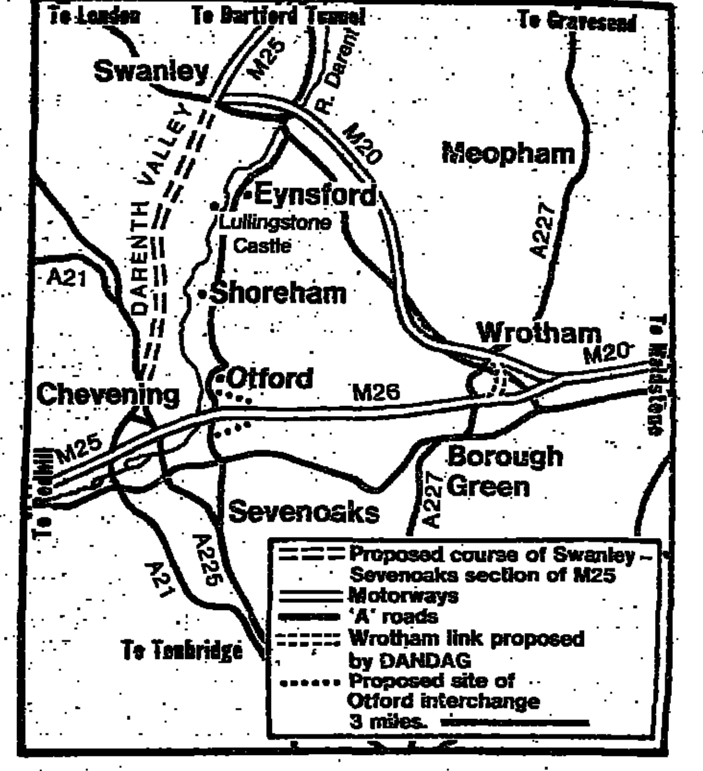
The Darenth valley section of the M25 would save a detour of nine miles, insignificant on motorways. The objectors point out that travellers from London to Devon are happy to take the M4-M5 route, which requires a much longer detour, to stay on a motorway.

Since the inquiry the estimated cost of construction has risen from £22m to £47m. Objectors say that that could be a drastic underestimate because the inquiry paid little attention to the peculiar topography of the valley, which is a mixture of chalk and gravel. They suggest it would not be stable enough to support the steep cuttings and embankments envisaged by the department's engineers.

There are yet more curious aspects to the story. The Darenth valley motorway would connect with the existing section of the M25 at Chevening, where it also crosses the A21 Sevenoaks by-pass. But as Westfound users of the M26-M25 have discovered to their amazement and frustration, there is no east-facing slip road, which means that traffic from the east would be unable to join the orbital route.

A similar situation applies at the M20-M26 interconnexion, where there is no west-facing slip, although that is less of an inconvenience because motorists can rejoin the motorway after only a short detour.

The reason given by the department for those apparently perverse omissions is that their computerized traffic forecasts did not justify the extra cost, although that would be a fraction of what it is preparing to spend on the Darenth valley route.



The objectors also contend that the M20-M26 route was originally envisaged as part of the orbital road and that traffic forecasts were based on that assumption. If the Darenth valley route was built therefore, neither route would be carrying anything near its planned capacity.

Perhaps the strangest decision of all was the announcement, only nine days after the inquiry verdict was published last January, that new slip roads were to be built to connect the M26 with the A225.

The A225 is a relatively narrow road which passes through the picturesque villages of Eynsford and Otford and close to Palmer's former home in Shoreham. It is dangerously overloaded with heavy traffic, and residents were reassurred repeatedly at the inquiry that one of the important benefits of the Darenth valley road would be the diversion of traffic from those villages.

Those residents are now bewildered by the proposal to build new slip roads which, so far from relieving them of through traffic, will greatly increase it.

A further irony is that the inquiry was the first to be conducted by a lawyer, Mr George Dobry QC, rather than by an inspector from the department. The change in procedure was agreed after the disruption of several motorway inquiries a few years ago, and complaints that the inspector of the department as both advocate and judge made a mockery of the concept of a free and impartial inquiry.

The objectors say the new procedure is merely window dressing. The Lord Chancellor may nominate a panel of inspectors, which includes lawyers but an inspector is still appointed by the Secretary of State for Transport, to whom he reports. Even if he decides in favour of the objectors, which Mr Dobry did not, his decision can simply be overruled.

Soldiers are cleared of murder plot

Three soldiers were found not guilty yesterday of conspiring to murder the man accused of killing the cousin of one of them.

But the soldiers, members of the Royal Green Jackets, were found guilty at the Central Criminal Court of possessing firearms without authority. They will be sentenced today.

The Ministry of Defence said last night it would hold an inquiry into how the men got the arms.

The soldiers, Rifleman Neville Edmonston, aged 20, Corporal Ivor Hirst, aged 25, and Rifleman Gary Rozier, aged 21, were also found not guilty of possessing firearms with intent to endanger life.

They were alleged to have plotted to use the weapons to avenge the death of Edmonston's cousin, Steven Edmonston, aged nine, whose mutilated body was found in a ditch last October.

Edmonston, of Inks Green, Chingford, Hirst, of BFPO Germany, and Rozier, of Copenhagen Place, Christchurch, New Zealand, all denied conspiring to murder, conspiring to commit grievous bodily harm, and firearms charges.

The jury cleared Rozier of conspiring to commit grievous bodily harm but could not agree on verdicts on Edmonston and Hirst on this charge.

They cleared Rozier of possessing firearms with intent to commit an indictable offence but could not agree on verdicts on Edmonston and Hirst.

IN BRIEF

Welsh protest at police stations

More than 150 members of the Welsh Language Society occupied police stations in mid and north Wales last night as part of a protest against the use of conspiracy charges.

The protest at 10 police stations came after the conviction at Bristol last week of Wayne Williams, the society's chairman. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for conspiring to damage television transmitting equipment.

Divers found safe

Two divers feared drowned on Sunday reappeared yesterday after spending the night in a cave near Bridlington.

Kidnapper jailed

Saeed Ahmed, aged 20, of Sunnyside Road, Ilford, Essex, was jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for five years for his part in the kidnapping of a girl aged 11.

Killer gets life

Christopher Clark, aged 20, who admitted murdering a girl aged 17 because she refused to have sexual intercourse with him, was jailed for life at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Woman can stay

Mrs Jaswinder Kaur, an Indian woman living in Leeds who has been campaigning for six months against deportation, has been allowed to stay in Britain.

Women renew fight over El Vino bar

By David Nicholson-Lord

Legal battle was renewed yesterday between El Vino, the Fleet Street wine bar alleged to be one of the chief bastions of male chauvinism, and woman's rights activists seeking to overturn its most controversial house rule.

That decrees that women may not be served at the bar, and it has been challenged three times since the passage of the Sex Discrimination Act. Although El Vino has weathered each attempt, its opponents, who have the backing of the Equal Opportunities Commission, are optimistic that their day has now come.

For the latest attack, mounted at the Mayor's and City of London County Court yesterday, the women's movement has marshalled one of its weightiest teams, including Miss Anna Coote, and Mrs Tess Gill, joint authors of *Women's Rights; A Practical Guide*, the best-selling handbook. They began their action citing breach of the Act, after visiting El Vino in February, and being told they could be served only at a table.

El Vino argues that the rule, introduced towards the end of the Second World War, when men began to return to Fleet Street to find the bar was crowded out with their female journalist replacements, is there for women's benefit. It is said to prevent embarrassment and preserve feminine dignity by keeping them away from the loose scrummage at the bar.

Miss Coote, a journalist with the *New Statesman*, said many women around Fleet Street did not go into El Vino because they do not like being treated as inferior beings.

Mr Paul Bracken, manager of El Vino, said most women favoured the rule. He added: "I personally would find it fairly embarrassing not only to push a lady in the back, but to reach through her legs to get to the wine."

The case continues today.

Motoring penalties plea

By Marcel Berlins

Most motoring offences should be reclassified as contraventions punishable by fixed penalties and no longer treated as crimes, the Justices' Clerks' Society proposes in a memorandum published yesterday.

The society recommends that all offences should be divided into crimes and contraventions. Crimes would continue to be dealt with in the same way as at present, but contraventions would be treated administratively rather than judicially. Only if the contravention were denied would there be a trial.

Apart from most motoring cases, though excluding drink and drive offences, contraventions would include failing to have a television licence, breaches of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, not having a dog licence and various breaches of the revenue laws.

'The Observer' deal: Conditions, minority report, assurances and editor's evidence

The seven to one majority of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission concluded that it would not expect the transfer of *The Observer* to George Outram and Co, a subsidiary of Lonrho, to operate against the public interest provided it was made subject to the following conditions:

1. Lonrho in association with Outram and Scottish and Universal Investments (SUITS) will arrange the appointment to the board of The Observer Ltd of the independent directors it has invited—Lord Chalfont, Sir John Clark, Lord Cledwyn, Sir Geoffrey Cox, Sir David Hunt, Sir Alexander Johnston, Mr Hugh Stephenson, Dame Rosemary Murray, and one other who does not wish to be named at this stage.
2. The board of The Observer Ltd always shall include not less than six independent directors.
3. The subsequent appointment of independent directors shall be subject to the following provisions: Consultation with the journalists working on *The Observer*, and the agreement of a majority of the existing independent directors.
4. The removal of any independent directors shall be subject to the agreement of a majority of the existing independent directors.
5. Independent directors shall not, apart from their remuneration or directors' fees in relation to their appointment as independent directors of The Observer Ltd, hold any position which results in remuneration or the payment of fees or consultancy monies from Lonrho Ltd, or any subsidiary or associated company of Lonrho Ltd. If an independent director becomes entitled to any such remuneration, fees or monies he or she shall resign.
6. Independent directors shall in addition to their normal duties and responsibilities as directors have the following special duties, powers and responsibilities:

To consider any decision of the board to dismiss or to appoint the editor of *The Observer*. No person shall be appointed to or dismissed from the post of editor without the approval of a majority of the independent directors.

To consult the journalists working on The Observer Ltd before considering any decision of the board to appoint a new editor.

To settle any dispute between Lonrho, SUITS, the board of The Observer Ltd or any representative of them on one side, and the editor or any journalist on the other side, on any matter mentioned in paragraph 8.

7. Neither Lonrho nor any of its subsidiaries shall, without consulting the board of The Observer Ltd, do anything which shall result in any shares in The Obesrver Ltd passing out of the ownership of Outram or in *The Observer* passing out of the control of The Observer Ltd.
8. Lonrho and its subsidiaries will ensure that the editor for the time being of *The Observer* has full control in relation to:

The appointment, remuneration within the annual budget, disposition and dismissal of the editorial staff of *The Observer*.

The giving of instructions to the editorial staff of *The Observer*. Such instruction shall be given solely by the editor or by persons to whom he has delegated authority.

The presentation of news and the expression of opinion subject to the established policy of the paper. *The editor shall also be* free to publish or refuse to publish any particular advertisement.

The detailed allocation of space between editorial content and advertising, week by week, within the strategic framework set by the board.

9. Lonrho and its subsidiaries will ensure that the board of The Observer Ltd will consult with the editor before setting the annual budget for editorial and advertising space and expenditure and will ensure the insertion in the service contract between The Observer Ltd and any editor of a provision providing for the giving of not less than twelve months' notice on either side.
10. Before the transfer takes place the Articles of Association of The Observer Ltd shall be amended as necessary to provide for the appointment and removal of independent directors as set out in paragraphs (1) to (4) above and otherwise to give effect to these conditions. No subsequent alteration of the Articles of Association *which affects any of these conditions* shall be made without the written authority of the Secretary of State.
11. If *The Observer* is transferred to any other subsidiary of Lonrho Ltd the Articles of Association of that company shall be altered in the way provided in condition 10, and Lonrho Ltd and its subsidiaries will continue to be bound by all other conditions set out above.

Members of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on the future of *The Observer* were: Sir Godfray Le Quesne, QC, chairman of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission since 1975; Mr James William Alexander (Alastair) Burnet, broadcaster with Independent Television News since 1976; Mr Ronald Halstead, chairman Beecham Products since 1967, managing director (Consumer Products), Beecham Group Ltd since 1973; Mr Eric Albert Barratt Hammond, executive councillor, Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, since 1963; Mr John Clement Jones, writer, broadcaster, technical adviser to developing countries, executive director (programming) Beacon Broadcasting, Wolverhampton, since 1974; Dr Robert Leckie Marshall, principal Co-operative College and chief education officer Co-operative Union Ltd, 1946-77; Mr Tadeusz Mieczyslaw Rybczynski, economic adviser, Lazard Brothers and Co Ltd and director Lazard Securities Ltd since 1969; Mr John Stephen Sadler, finance director, John Lewis Partnership Ltd since 1971.

THE OBSERVER

NO, MINISTER!

THE REPORT by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on the proposed transfer of 'The Observer' to Lonrho is now with the Secretary for Trade, Mr John Biffen, who has the power to grant or with...

'The concept of so-called "independent directors," which is becoming a common feature of newspaper transfers, itself needs careful examination. In what sense are the directors truly independent if they are...

The majority report included the following observations:

Some witnesses have told us that they have no confidence in the efficacy of independent directors or the usefulness of appointing them. We recognize that the proper conduct of a newspaper depends on confidence between the owners and the staff, and if there is no such confidence the presence of independent directors on the board cannot make up for it. If the transfer takes place, we hope that mutual confidence between the new owners and the editorial staff of *The Observer* will gradually develop.

We think the independent directors should meet at least quarterly the editor and other journalists to discuss their work on the paper and so to become aware of their feelings and any anxieties which might worry them. In this way the independent directors should provide the staff with some assurance that their interests could not be overlooked by the board, and should help to nurture trust and dispel any apprehension that under the new ownership the proper performance of the journalists' work would be difficult.

The presence of the independent directors should also reassure those readers whose confidence in *The Observer* might, it was suggested to us, be shaken by the change of ownership.

Looking beyond the initial period, we believe that, in addition to the normal contribution of directors to the business of the company, the important regular function of the independent directors would be to avert the development of trouble rather than to settle actual disputes.

In the last resort, we believe that independent directors of the character and standing of those proposed would be prepared to exert their powers to defend that presentation and that freedom, if necessary by public protest and action.

Dr R. L. Marshall dissented from the majority conclusions for the following reasons:

I share with my colleagues the approach that "we have in our consideration of the public interest disregarded the possibility that the alternative to the proposed transfer might be closure" of *The Observer*. I agree with them that the transfer in question might operate against the public interest. I do not, however, share their conclusion that if the transfer is made subject to the conditions set out [above] it may be expected not so to operate.



Mr Le Quesne: Chairman of the inquiry.



Mr Trelford: Serious doubts on safeguards.



Mr "Tiny" Rowland: Success at last.



Mr Anderson: Atlantic Richfield chairman.

My view is: *The Observer* at present serves the public interest through the following characteristics:

First, it has an avowed general policy which is acceptable to its staff and its readers and which is a distinctive and valuable element in the range of Sunday papers.

Second, it has a high standard in the presentation of accurate and comprehensive information. It plays a particularly important part in the presentation of information on affairs in Africa and the Third World generally.

Third, the editorial staff and journalists express informed views which have been freely arrived at and for which the reasons are openly stated.

Lonrho has firmly declared its *intention not to interfere* with the general policy of the paper or with the editorial freedom within that policy.

The main dangers to these characteristics arising from the transfer . . . are generated not only by the management style of Lonrho but by interests which are basic to Lonrho's diverse operations, often in particularly volatile areas of the globe, and which Lonrho may reasonably be expected to follow in the long run. Their influence on *The Observer* would be exercised particularly through the continuing relationship between the editor and the chief officer of Lonrho at any time or the agents acting for him. I am not convinced of an adequate counterbalance from other contrary interests in Lonrho.

There arises then the question of attaching conditions to "any consent to the transfer" which would serve as safeguards against the dangers apprehended for the public interest. The safeguards in which my colleagues have confidence . . . depend critically on the role of the independent directors. With the greatest respect to Lonrho's initiative in proposing such directors and the quality and intentions of the directors themselves I do not believe that the dangers I perceive lend themselves to institutional remedies and procedures of the kind envisaged.

In particular the crucial relationship between editor and chief officer is too close, subtle and continuous to be subject to control by third parties, or amenable to effective mediation by them in circumstances where the trust and mutual forbearance on which their relationship is ultimately based has broken down under the strain of a legitimate clash of interest. Accordingly I do not believe that the proposed safeguards would be effective.

The following assurances were offered by Lonrho, SUITS and Outram:

1. The board will endeavour to keep *The Observer* free from party political bias and from attachment to any sectional interest.
2. The board will consult with the editor before setting the annual budget for editorial and advertising space and expenditure.
3. The Proprietors will procure the appointment of not less than four suitable independent directors to the board of The Observer Company.
4. The appointment of independent directors shall be subject to the following procedures: The proprietors will consult with the NUJ Chapel of *The Observer*; the selection of the first independent directors shall be subject to the approval of the monopolies commission itself; the appointment of subsequent or replacement independent directors shall be subject to the veto of a majority of the existing independent directors, as shall the removal from office of any independent director.
5. The independent directors shall in addition to their normal powers and responsibilities as directors have: A power exercisable by a majority to veto the decision of the board as a whole to dismiss or to appoint the editor of *The Observer*.

The obligation to settle (on the basis of the principles set forth in this letter) any dispute which may arise out of a complaint by the editor of *The Observer* that he is impeded by the proprietors in the exercise of full control in relation to the matters mentioned in paragraph 6 below, and which is referred to them by the editor, the proprietors or the board as a whole. This duty shall not extend to any dispute, directly or indirectly relating to the annual budget for editorial and advertising space and expenditure which, as mentioned at 2 above, will be set by the board as a whole.

6. The proprietors will so far as it lies within their power ensure that the editor for the time being of *The Observer* has full control in relation to the following matters:

The appointment, disposition and dismissal of the editorial staff of *The Observer*.

The giving of the instructions to the editorial staff of *The Observer*. Such instructions shall be given solely by the editor and by persons to whom he has delegated such authority.

The political and editorial policy of *The Observer*, within general policies laid down by the board. The editor shall be free to express any opinion or report any news, even if it might, directly or indirectly, conflict with the opinions or interests of any of the proprietors, and to publish or refuse to publish any particular advertisement.

The detailed allocation of space between editorial matter and advertising, week by week, within the strategic framework set by the board.

7. The proprietors will endeavour to procure the insertion in the service contract between The Observer Company and any future editor of a provision providing for the giving of not less than 12 months' notice on either side.

The report gives details of the evidence of Mr Donald Trelford, editor of *The Observer*, who raised doubts about the bid in view of Lonrho's political and commercial interests in Africa, where he said the newspaper carried influence. It says: In later oral evidence, Mr Trelford explained that he had very serious doubts that any system of safeguards including the appointment of national directors would be effective. He suggested that the national directors on the board of Times Newspapers had been largely ignored on major matters during the period of the proprietorship of the Thompson Organisation, and he claimed that so far under the proprietorship of Mr Rupert Murdoch their influence had been minimal.

He considered that the appointment of national directors to the board of The Observer Ltd would be similarly ineffective, particularly as the real control and influence would be exercised by Mr Rowland in direct contact with the editor.

Mr Trelford also expressed concern that the change in ownership might in the course of time lead to a change in the present neutral political stance of *The Observer*. He felt it would be difficult to reconcile this neutral stance with the presence on the board of Lonrho of Lord Duncan Sandys and Mr Edward Du Cann, who were both well known members of the Conservative party.

Although in the short term, therefore, Mr Rowland might maintain the neutral stance of *The Observer*, he believed that over a longer period it was probable that there would be a change in *The Observer*'s political position.

Leading article, page 15.

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Witch-hunt claim as Paris media purge continues

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 29

M Jean-Pierre Elkabbach, the director of information of the Second Television Channel, generally regarded as one of the most successful and controversial personalities of French broadcasting, resigned his post today.

His departure comes after the résignation of the heads of the radio station Antenne 2 and of FR3, the third television channel, last week.

In another change at the top, M Antoine de Clermont-Tonnerre, the president of the Société Française de Production (SFP), which produces programmes for the state television companies, was replaced today by M Bertrand Labrusse, who was the head of SFP for a brief period in 1978, and had put forward a recovery plan for for the company which was plagued by mounting debts and labour unrest.

The departure of M Elkabbach was not unexpected. His success as a director of news, coupled with a somewhat dictatorial manner, and his alleged sympathy for the "old regime" of M Valery Giscard d'Estaing had made him many enemies inside and outside the company. He had become a symbol of the bad old ways in the eyes of left-wing activists.

The demand for a purge which would include him and other prominent broadcasting personalities was put forward by "action committees" set up in the different television companies at the instigation of M Georges Fillioud, the Minister for Communication, who called on employees to bring pressure on them to go, if they did not do so of their own accord.

But two heads of companies —Mme Jacqueline Baudrier, the president of Radio France, and M Jean-Louis Guillaud, the president of TF1, the first television channel—have made it clear that they had no intention of yielding to pressure upon them to resign. As they are under three-yoar contracts there is no legal way at present for the Government to compel them to do so.

The left-wing union producers' branch at TF1 has protested against the "attitude of the management which continues to apply the anti-social policy of the Giscardian Government", which is another way of demanding M Guillaud's departure.

But the CFTC, the minority Christian trade union, has complained of the climate of witch hunt which is prevailing in the media. "Never had such a climate of intolerance prevailed even in the dark hours of the occupation," it stated over the weekend with slight exaggeration.

M André Bergeron, the leader of the moderate Force Ouvriere union, condemned yesterday what he called the "practice of people's courts to reform the media." If the Government considered changes were needed, it was up to it alone to carry them out, he added.

The agitation has not spared the private radio stations like Radio Monte Carlo, and Europe Number One. Paradoxically enough, Radio Luxembourg has been spared, because its freedom of style and comment during the presidential election campaign had incurred the displeasure of M Giscard d'Estaing. It has been given a certificate of objectivity, which protects it from grass roots recrimination.

'Devil at work' in France

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, June 29

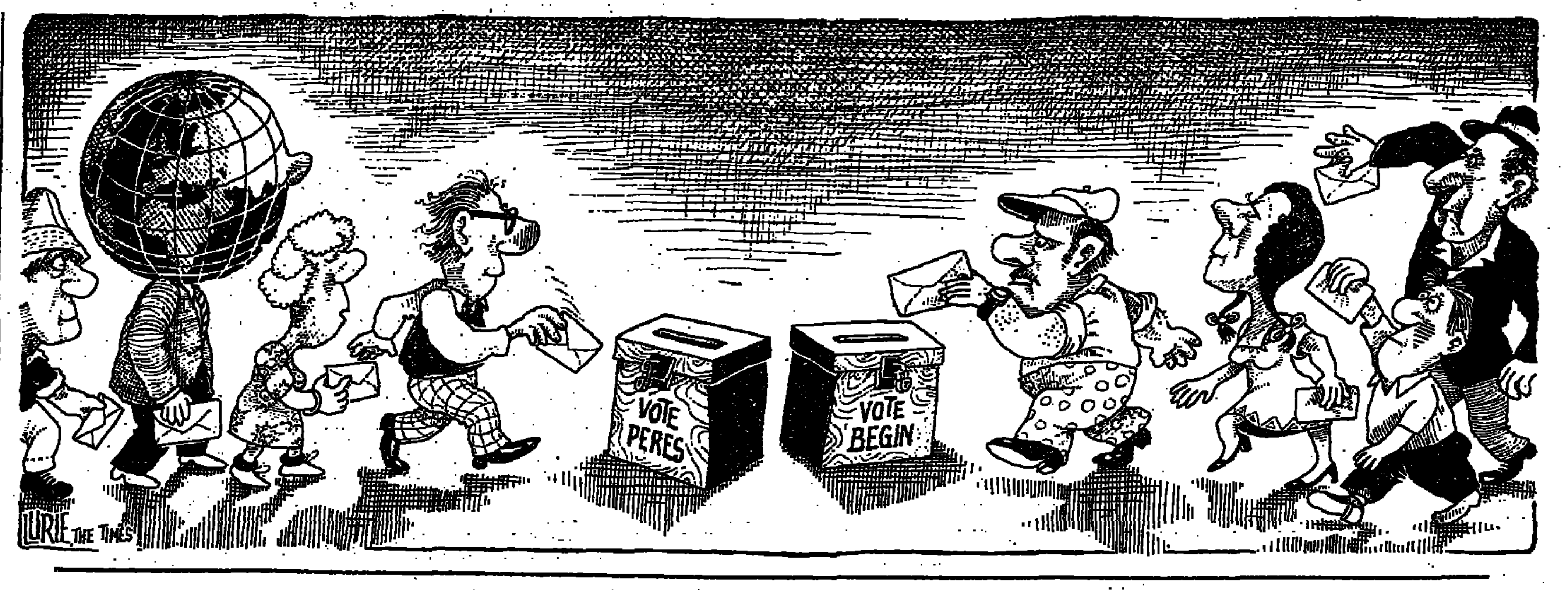
The Socialists' coming to power in France is the work of the Devil, Mgr Marcel Lefebyre, the traditionalist Roman Catholic Archbishop, said today in ordaining eight new priests at Econe in the Upper Rhone valley.

His voice, charged with emotion echoing through the loudspeakers from the nearby mountainside, he told an open-air congregation of more than 3,000: "We have noted, alas, in our beloved France how, at these elections, the bishops, the priests and the people of the Church supported Socialism. Whoever speaks of Socialism speaks of opposition to Our Lord Jesus Christ, in favour of atheism."

The Archbishop, who is 76, said it seemed the Devil had been unleashed and was at last attaining his goal. "By socialism which is becoming general in all countries, by communism which is spreading in the world, the Devil hopes to finish off the Catholic religion."

He said that in North and South America and in most areas of Europe the anti-Christian movements were being aided, voluntarily or involuntarily, by the bishops.

"If this is where we are today, it is because the clergy is formed according to modern, liberal ideas".



Thais put price on head of drugs chief

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, June 29

Thai authorities are to offer a big reward for the capture of the man alleged to control three quarters of heroin trafficking from the "golden triangle" area of Burma, Laos and Thailand, a senior narcotics police officer said today.

Mr Khun Sa, who moves freely in Thai-Burmese border areas, was recently described by Robert De Fauw, regional director of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, as "enemy number one who must be immobilized."

Thailand has issued a warrant for his arrest, but until now no reward has been offered although there is a reward of $50,000 (£25,000) for one of his accomplices.

Thai and international narcotics agents say Mr Khun Sa runs most of the 12 to 15 heroin refineries on the Thai-Burmese border.

This year's huge opium crop has resulted in increased arrests and drug seizures in the past three months. General Prachuab Suntrangkoon, a Deputy Prime Minister, says that 11 men recently arrested with large quantities of narcotics, including one haul of 209lb of heroin, morphine and opium, were working for Mr Khun Sa.

About 45 Britons are now held in Thailand on charges connected with drugs. They are the largest group of foreign nationals in prison here.

Mr Khun Sa, half Chinese and half Shan, would not be out of place in the pages of a thriller. He rules the 5,000 men of his private army with the ruthlessness of a warlord.

His drug empire started when the Burmese Government in 1963 established local militia units to combat rebels in eastern areas of the country. Mr Khun Sa was one of those authorized to form their own units.

Mr Khun Sa began with 300 men but soon built up an army of 1,000 from the profits of running opium into northern Thailand.

Remnants of Chiang Kai-shek's army, which had fled from the victorious Communists in China, controlled 90 per cent of the traffic.

In 1967 the Chinese generals decided to destroy him when he bought up very large quantities of opium and began moving 16 tons towards the Laotian border.

However, the victor in this battle was General Ouance Rattikone, the Laotian Commander-in-Chief, who entered the battle with fighter aircraft and a paratroop battalion. The general, who himself was a big drug operator with five refineries of his own, captured the opium and put Mr Khun Sa's army and the Chinese to flight.

Two years later Burmese Government forces arrested him for drug trafficking. He was sent to prison for five years. But by 1977 he had revived his fortunes and was heading a new army, the Shan United Army, purportedly fighting for Shan independence from Rangoon.

NZ PIQUE OVER TOUR CRITICISM

Wellington, June 29.—Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, said today that other countries had sporting links with South Africa but New Zealand was being singled out for condemnation.

He was responding to Commonwealth pressure on New Zealand to cancel next month's tour by South Africa's Springbok rugby team.

The Government has asked the New Zealand Rugby Football Union to reconsider its invitation; but refuses to deny the South Africans visas.

Mr Muldoon, just back from an 18-day tour of West Europe, said: "Other countries are continuing . . . sports contacts with South Africa. I have yet to see the same condemnation of these occasions as the abuse that is being directed at New Zealand."

He said South Africans took part in an international surfing competition in Australia in May and the world Fireball dinghy racing championships in Britain last week.—Reuter.

COMPENSATION TALKS OPEN

Britain and Mauritius opened talks in London yesterday on the compensation Britain is to pay to the Ilois people who were resettled in Mauritius when the Chagos Islands became part of the British Indian Ocean Territory.

Britain has offered an additional £1.25m compensation but Mauritius is asking for £8m.

South Africa withdraws banning orders against two apartheid opponents

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, June 29

Five-year banning orders against two critics of apartheid were withdrawn today, more than a year before they were due to expire.

Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice, announced that restrictions on the activities of Mr Peter Randall and the Rev Cedric Mayson, due to expire on October 31, 1982, were being withdrawn because cases were constantly reviewed "and adjustments are made in accordance with changing circumstances".

Reasons are not given for banning orders. There is no appeal against them.

Mr Randall was the publisher of Ravan Press, which produced documents and booklets criticizing apartheid. He was also director of the Study Project on Society (Sprocas), which was sponsored by the Christian Institute of South Africa, also a banned organization. Sprocas publications were considered the most articulate documents on apartheid.

Mr Randall said today that it would take quite a lot of adjustment to get back to a normal way of life after four years of being banned.

"I think the worst thing about being banned was the effect on my family life. I was unable to take the kids away on holiday, even attend functions at their schools. There was also the uncertainty and insecurity about my job. I could possibly accept the action taken against me, but why should my family have suffered too?"

He was served with a banning order in October, 1977, when 18 black consciousness organizations and a black newspaper, *The World*, were banned.

Mr Randall said he had been allowed to continue working as an administrator in the education faculty of the University of the Witwatersrand and was able to maintain some contact with the real world.

"I have been developing certain patterns of behaviour which I am going to find difficult to change. Obviously I am going to have to watch what I say, but the withdrawal of the restrictions does nothing to remove my abhorrence of the system of bannings and detentions."

Mr Mayson, former editor of the Christian Institute magazine, was unavailable for comment. His banning order forbade him to publish, write or print any material or address any gathering.

His wife said at the time that, at the age of 50, her husband had to find some other means of supporting himself and his family, "because preaching and writing are the only things he knows".

It was also announced today that 10 University of the Witwatersrand students, all blacks, who were detained by security police on Friday, had been released. Police said there had been no further detentions

One of those freed, Mr Ghaleb Cachalia, acting president of the university's Black Students' Society, said he was questioned about the burning of the South African flag on the university campus during recent demonstrations.

'Hired sniper' accused

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg, June 29

A former officer in South Africa's Parachute Battalion went on trial today accused of 14 charges of murer. Johann Verster, aged 28, was alleged in the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg, to have been hired as a mercenary by a Zulu clan, the Sitholes, which has been at war for decades with the rival Zwane clan.

Mr Vester, who is on bail, has pleaded not builty to all charges including participation in terrorist activities, fraud, contravention of the Defence Act, faction fighting, illegal possession of arms and ammunition, conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to deal in weapons without a licence.

It is alleged that while he was serving as a lieutenant in the Parachute Battalion he was hired by the Sithole clan as a sniper and that in June 1979, from a safe vantage point in the remote Msinga area of Zululand he opened fire and killed 14 men of the Zwane clan.

Inter-tribal fighting, known as faction fighting, between rival Zulu clans has been going on in the Msinga area for more than half a century but has increased in the last few years. Land boundary disputes are the main cause.

Reagan pledges better life for blacks

From Nicholas Ashford, Denver, Colorado, June 29

President Reagan today told American blacks they would be better off once his economic recovery programme begins to take effect than with a continuation of a large number of costly but ineffectual welfare programmes.

Addressing the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People here, the President said that his economic package would help to achieve black economic freedom because it was aimed at lifting an entire country and not just parts of it.

The package involved huge cuts in government spending, aimed largely at welfare and social programmes, and a three-year, 25 per cent reduction in taxation.

"A strong economy returns the greatest good to the black population," he said. "It returns a benefit greater than that provided by specific federal programmes." He added that his economic recovery package would reduce inflation, create three million new jobs by 1986 and assist small businesses.

It was President Reagan's first public address to American blacks since his inauguration, and the tone of his speech was both sombre and cajoling.

It is widely expected that blacks and other minority groups will bear the brunt of his budget cuts.

President Reagan sought to persuade his audience that the series of reforms introduced by Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Carter had not really succeeded in materially improving the lot of blacks, and that they should therefore look sympathetically at the economic programme which he is now proposing.

The association, founded in 1909, is the largest and most influential civil rights organization in the country. In an interview before today's convention started Mr Benjamin Hooks, its executive director, made it clear that blacks were opposed to President Reagan's policies, particularly his planned cuts in the food stamp programme, job training and other social projects.

It was clear from the audience's reaction that the President had not succeeded in winning many black converts to his cause. His remarks were greeted politely and with occasional scattered applause, but there was none of the enthusiastic support with which earlier speeches during the present tour had been met.

In an attempt to win the sympathy of his black audience President Reagan pledged to continue the battle against race discrimination.

"*My Administration* will vigorously investigate and prosecute those who by violence or intimidation would attempt to deny Americans their constitutional rights," he said. "We will not retreat on the nation's commitment to equal treatment of all citizens."

According to the scenario sketched by President Reagan, blacks had become progressively worse off during the 1970s despite all the government programmes designed to uplift them. Unemployment had risen and the median family income of blacks had dropped.

Welfare programmes had created a new kind of bondage, he *said, making needy* people "government-dependent rather than independent".

Congress budget vote will save $145,000m

From Frank Vogl, Washington, June 29

The latest Congressional budget votes will save up to $145,000m (£77,000m) in Federal Government public spending in the United States in the next three fiscal years.

The decisions will curtail current domestic, non-defence programmes so that government outlays *in the 1982 fiscal* year, which starts on October 1, will be $35,600m less than planned.

Many of the changes will result in modest savings in public spending in the year ahead, but the most substantial savings will be in later years.

The Republicans in the House of Representatives forced changes in the Budget Bill drafted by the Democrats that range right across the board in social welfare and affect programmes as diverse as railway construction, energy and export credits.

The Republicans claimed that many of the changes proposed by the Democrats were meaningless. For example, the Democrats called for cuts in food stamp programmes, but they made no changes in benefits or eligibility requirements.

The Bill that the House approved sets a gross income threshold of 130 per cent of the poverty level, which is about $11,000 for a family of four. The Republican changes in the Bill will produce $1,900m of budget savings in the coming fiscal year.

The Democrats wanted to delay reductions in social security payments to students until December, 1982. The Republicans have forced changes now that eliminate all social security payments to students after June, 1982, with reductions in payments to present students by 25 per cent.

The Budget Bill that has now passed will secure savings from students of $567m in the coming fiscal year, $1,580m in 1983 and $2,033m in 1984.

The Bill drafted by the Democrats envisaged $833m of savings on school lunch programmes, but the Bill that has now passed has tightened eligibility requirements to save *$1,384m.*

The Democrats had no plans to change the current system where retired civil servants and military personnel receive pension increases twice a year linked to cost of living increases.

The Republicans have changed the system, providing for only one pension adjustment a year and so cancelling the increase planned for this September, and making the next increase in March, 1982. The change will mean savings of $907m.

Further, the new Budget Bill produces more savings from government workers by limiting their pay increases to 4.8 per cent in 1982 and to 7 per cent in both 1983 and 1984.

In justifying this move the Republicans said pay restraint was necessary to demonstrate that the Government was acting in good faith to keep its own house in order by curbing excessive inflationary pay increases.

The Senate has passed a slightly different Budget Bill and now leaders of both houses of the Congress must confer to draft a common Bill. The conference should not be complicated, because both Bills are mostly in line with President Reagan's programmes.

The precise savings resulting from the Congressional measures will be determined in part by the general trend of the economy and the White House now plans to issue forecasts on July 15.

American and Pole accused of spying

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, June 29

In the rich Los Angeles beachside community of La Playa del Rey Mr William Bell, a radar engineer, and Mr *Marian Zacharski, a Polish* businessman, were good neighbours.

They played tennis together every week and their families frequently swam together; but yesterday, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) accused Mr Bell of selling military and radar secrets to his neighbour *who is believed to be a Polish* intelligence officer.

In the afternoon the FBI moved into the *fashionable* block of condominiums and arrested Mr Bell, aged 61, who works for the Hughes Aircraft Company and his neighbour and charged them with conspiring early in 1980 to pass information about space radar rejects to Poland and other Warsaw Pact countries, including the Soviet Union.

Mr Richard Mellitt, the FBI special agent in charge of foreign counter-intelligence investigations here, alleged that Mr Zacharski had paid more than $110,000 (£55,000) for documents that may have included secret information about the space shuttle as well as military data.

The two men, their wives and children live in condominiums that cost at least $150,000. The relationship between the two men who live in adjacent buildings goes back to 1978. The FBI said the two began to pass secrets from the Hughes operation to others inside and outside the United States.

Mr Zacharski has been in the United States since 1977 as a commercial representative of a company which is wholly owned by the Polish Government, Mr Mellitt said.

The firm, a Polish-American machinery company, has offices in Santa Fe Springs, in southern California and Elk Grove Village in Illinois and sells manufacturing equipment in the United States.

The FBI said Mr Zacharski is in the United States on a commercial visa and does not have diplomatic immunity so that he can be prosecuted. Almost as soon as he arrived the FBI said, he was suspected of being a spy and has been under surveillance for five years.

Both men will be arraigned in federal court later today on charges of gathering or deliver*ing defence information to* a foreign country. If convicted they could be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Both men were arrested without a struggle in their homes. Mr Bell, who has been with Hughes Aircraft for almost 30 years, was dismissed on June 23, a Hughes official said. He added that the company was told of the suspected leakage of secret documents some time ago and had cooperated fully

PASSPORT RULING REVERSED

From Our Correspondent
Washington, June 29

The Supreme Court today ruled that the United States Secretary of State had the right to revoke a passport.

The case arose because the Carter Administration revoked the passport of Mr Philip Agee, a former CIA agent, on the ground that his disclosure of names of agents was harmful. The decision reverses two earlier *decisions in* lower courts.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, giving judgment, said: "When there is a substantial likelihood of serious damage to national security or foreign policy as a result of a passport holder's activities in foreign countries, the Government may take action to ensure that the holder may not exploit the sponsorship of his travel by the United States."

Coup inquiry completed

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, June 29

The preliminary investigations by a senior Air Force officer into last February's failed military coup, in which the Spanish Parliament was seized, have been completed and handed over to the Supreme Council of Military Justice, the Defence Ministry announced today.

A trial involving more than 20 army officers, including three generels, will involve a period of great strain for the government of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

Although some voices inside the government are calling for the proceedings to be speeded up, it may still be a considerable time before the trial, which will be public, opens in Madrid. The best estimate is October.

Narrow Peres victory predicted by poll

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 29

As the most violent and devisive election campaign in Israel's history drew to a close tonight the latest opinion poll indicated a further significant political recovery for the opposition Labour Party led by Mr Shimon Peres.

According to the poll published in the independent Hebrew newspaper *Haaretz*, Labour is now narrowly ahead of Mr Menachem Begin's right-wing Likud coalition by 43 seats *to* 40. This compares with a similar poll last week, which gave Likud 45 seats in the 120-seat Knesset and Labour only 40.

The last-minute swing back to Labour appears to have resulted from three main factors: a public reaction against right-wing election violence, the forceful performance by Mr Peres in last week's televised debate with Mr Begin, and the surprise appointment of Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Prime Minister, as Labour's shadow defence minister.

The revival in Labour's fortunes is also a reflection of the volatility of the Israeli electorate. Many voters are known to be unhappy with the choice being offered by the two main parties but are also reluctant to waste their vote on one of the smaller parties. Today's poll showed 13 per cent still undecided.

Although Labour's recovery has been reflected by two leading opinion polls over the past 48 hours, it is not sufficient to guarantee it victory when voting takes place tomorrow.

Most observers expect a close finish, with one senior Cabinet minister now predicting that a second election may be necessary.

Altogether nearly 2.5 million Israelis are entitled to vote in what will be the country's tenth general election, but about 100,000 of these are out of the country on business or holiday.

The first results are expected by midnight tomorrow, but if Labour and the Likud end up with approximately the same total of seats, it may take weeks of tough bargaining to determine who will lead Israel's next coalition Government.

Under the Israeli system of proportional representation, the whole country is treated as a single constituency and the 31 competing parties each put up a strictly numbered list of individual candidates. Seats are allocated to all parties which win over one per cent of the total vote in proportion to the number of votes secured for their lists.

It is understood that the two main religious parties which are now supporting the ruling coalition, have already privately agreed to back Mr Begin in any future attempt to put together a government. But this advantage for the Likud is balanced by the number of small left-wing groups which would only be prepared to cooperate with Labour.

Because of the fragile peace in the Middle East, the election is being watched with special attention abroad. It is known that both European and American leaders privately believe that the chances for peace would be greater if Mr Begin were to be defeated rather than returned for a second four-year term of office, which he has pledged to serve out in full.

In a radio interview today, Mr Peres claimed that if he was elected his first move would be *to arrange an urgent summit* meeting with President Sadat of Egypt in order to boost the flagging Camp David peace process.

Apart from the central issues of security, the economy and the sharply contrasting personalities of the two main party leaders, the campaign has also turned to an unprecedented degree on the ethnic divisions between Jews of European stock and those who came from Islamic countries.

As in 1977, when Mr Begin broke Labour's 29-year monopoly of power, it is expected to be tomorrow's voting preferences of the Oriental community which will be crucial in determining the final result.

☐ Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, would prefer Mr Begin to be reelected because it may give the rest of the Arab world a salutary shock, according to the American magazine *Newsweek* (AP reports from New York).

In an interview to be published in the magazine's July 6 issue Mr Arafat said that there was no substantial policy difference between Mr Begin and Mr Peres.

Newsweek quoted Mr Arafat as saying that Israel was using American weapons, "I am sorry to say, with Pentagon approval.

Rescue workers digging out the body of a victim of the bomb blast in Tehran on Sunday night.

Iranians told to annihilate US agents and Israelis

Ankara, June 29.—The Islamic Republican Party (IRP), whose headquarters were bombed in Tehran yesterday, today exhorted Iranians to annihilate the representatives of the United States and Israel in Iran.

In a Tehran radio broadcast, *the IRP, Iran's most powerful* political organization, said the "tragic martyrdom of dozens of the best sons of Islam and the Koran opens a new chapter in the history of struggles by the Islamic nation against the criminal America".

Last night's bombing, the IRP statement said, exposed the hostility of "counter-revolutionary mini-groups" to the Iranian people.

"While warning America, we declare that the more severe its plots become, the more organized the revolutionary Iranian people will become... America and Israel must realize that they cannot terrorize the Iranian revolution by assassinating Iran's revolutionary figures.

"For you, revolutionary people, have already identified yours and God's friends and enemies and have already declared, within the framework of this revolutionary recognition, your war on the side of the oppressed people. Forward to annihilate Zionism and America's internal agents."—UPI.

☐ Belgrade: Ayatollah Khomeini told Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, that there were to be no reprisals against prisoners over the explosion. "This event must have nothing to do with the treatment of prisoners." More than 80 people have been executed after recent demonstrations.—Reuter.

☐ Martyrs avenged: Responsibility for the bomb attack was claimed by the Iranian "Party of National Equality" in a telephone call to a news agency in Ankara. The anonymous caller, also claimed responsibility for last week's bomb attack in which Hojatoleslam Ali Sayyid Khomenei was wounded. "We have thus avenged our martyrs", he added before hanging up.

The "Party of National Equality" announced its creation in August 1980, identifying its leader as General Moukhtar Karabagh. It claimed to repre*sent the Turkic minorities*.

☐ Tehran: Mr Behzad Nabari, Iran's chief government spokesman, today rejected an Iraqi offer of a ceasefire during the Moslem fasting month of Ramadan, which begins at the end of the week (Reuter reports).

☐ Geneva: Mr Olof Palme, the United Nations mediator in the Iran-Iraq war, said today: "I am confident regarding the possibility of finding a political solution" (Alan McGregor writes).

Mr Palme made the announcement after reporting to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General and transmitting to Tehran the Iraqi proposal for a ceasefire during Ramadan.

The former Swedish Prime Minister, who returned today from Baghdad, said that during his visit to the two countries he had put before their Governments the outline of a plan "for an honourable and durable settlement preserving their legitimate national rights".

Both had requested further clarifications and indicated their intention to study the outline as a basis for discussions with the United Nations mediator.

He regretted that it had not been possible to secure the release of about 70 ships still trapped in the Shatt al-Arab waterway. "We were so very close to it in February", he added. "But now the ships have *become part of* a wider settlement."

He said that, despite changes in Tehran, he was continuing to have direct access to the leadership there and in Baghdad.

Poland returns nearly all hardliners in party vote

Warsaw, June 29.—Virtually all the Polish Communist Party's leaders have been elected as delegates to next month's emergency party congress in what political analysts see as a vote of confidence for Mr Stanislaw Kania, the First Secretary.

Mr Kania, reacting to a stiff warning from Moscow that the situation in the country was getting out of hand, had called on party activists everywhere to return the present leadership intact so that it could be judged at the congress, starting on July 14.

Three weeks of elections which ended yesterday produced almost 2,000 delegates to the congress, during which the party Central Committee will elect a new *Politburo*.

The *only* casualties in the 11-man Politburo were Mr Gerhard Gabrys and Mr Zygmunt Wronski, both appointed last April in a fanfare of publicity as representatives of the workers.

However Mr Wronski, a former worker in a big Warsaw tractor plant, withdrew his candidature after factory militants disowned him. Mr Gabrys, a former coal miner, was rejected by the mining region of Katowice as unrepresentative.

Mr Gabrys was also associated with the Katowice Forum, a hard line group praised in Moscow but with little apparent *support at home, that sharply* criticized the Polish leadership. Mr Gabrys said later he had not been fully aware of the forum's views and publicly dissociated himself from the group.

Mr Jerzy Waszczuk, a candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, failed to get elected in Chelm, eastern Poland. Another candidate Politburo member, Mr Jozef Masny, did not stand. A third candidate member, Mr Wladyslaw Kruk, was elected in Lublin.

Apart from these, all members of the Politburo and Central Committee secretariat were returned, including Mr Tadeusz Grabski in Konin, Mr Andrzej Zabinski in Katowice and Mr Stefan Olszowski in Warsaw, all hardliners.

However, under the new voting procedures several top officials had a hard fight. Mr Olszowski won by a *margin* of only 52 out of a total of 440 votes.—Reuter.

☐ **Luxembourg:** Poland is seeking credits and guarantees totalling $1,200m (£600m) from its Western creditors to cover cash flow problems, according to West German Government sources (Peter Norman writes).

The Polish wishes are likely to be discussed on the margins of the two-day summit meeting of EEC heads of government, but the sources doubted whether any agreement was likely.

They pointed out that the summit does not cover all Poland's Western creditors, while it is understood that West *Germany, Poland's largest West*ern creditor, has still to make up its mind on the latest Polish request.

Help sought for Zahle

Beirut, June 29.—Lebanese security forces were standing by today to help to raise the siege of the town of Zahle, which has been blockaded by Syrian troops for the past 12 weeks.

Sources said the siege could end tomorrow under an agreement worked out between the Lebanese Government, the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) and Mr Pierre Gemayel, *the Phalangist leader*.

Under the agreement, the Lebanese forces would replace Mr Gemayel's Christian militiamen inside Zahle, which has a population of about 150,000.

Artillery battles between the Syrians and the town's Phalangist defenders at the beginning of April killed or wounded scores of inhabitants. The Syrians said Phalangist control of the city threatened ADF communications between Damascus and Beirut and in the Bekaa valley, where Zahle is situated.

Sources in Zahle said 500 Lebanese security men had assembled near the presidential palace at Baabda, in the mountains east of Beirut, ready to enter Zahle when ordered.—Reuter.

CAIRO SIGNS NUCLEAR DEAL IN U.S.

Washington, June 29.—Egypt and the United States today signed an accord for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Under the agreement, signed by Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr Maher Abaza, the Egyptian Energy Minister, the United States *is to provide* Egypt with technology for nuclear reactors, the first of which is to begin operating in 1990.

Mr Haig and Mr Abaza said the accord guaranteed against Egypt diverting the nuclear technology to military ends.

When he signed the treaty, Mr Abaza said Egypt had signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty a few days before in Vienna. Mr Haig after the signing, said: "The unequivocal position of the United States Government is to oppose nuclear proliferation by all means."

The State Department said Egypt would be able to buy nuclear reactors and non-weapons grade uranium. Initially it would develop a nuclear energy capacity of 2,000 megawatts.

IN BRIEF

Brandt tries to sway Kremlin

Moscow.—Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, who pioneered better relations with the communist east a decade ago, arrived in Moscow yesterday as personal guest of President Leonid Brezhnev. Their talks are expected to focus on fresh East-West arms talks, Poland and North-South development aid issues.

In a radio interview yesterday, Herr Brandt said he would seek to persuade the Kremlin that the Reagan Administration was serious about wanting to negotiate on curbing medium range nuclear arms in Europe.

Titanic search

Woods Hole, Massachussetts.—The research vessel Gyre is at sea on its second mission to try to locate the liner Titanic and £150m worth of diamonds believed to be on board.

Salvador battle

San Salvador.—At least 10 people were killed in a battle between government forces and insurgents in the Salvadorean port of La Union at the weekend, military sources said. About 22,000 people are estimated to have died in the violence in El Salvador since the beginning of last year.

Rough justice

Jakarta.—The Governor of East Java has ordered that all golf courses on plantations in the province be ripped up and planted with crops.

Bomb kills children

Manila.—Three girls and four boys, aged between six and 12, were killed when a grenade they were playing with exploded in Cebu City, central Philippines.

Victim to get £2m

Miss Stella Stachnik, aged 30 from Kitchener, Ontario, was awarded £300,000 damages by the High Court in London for severe head injuries sustained in a car crash nearly eight years ago. The money is to be invested to give her £2m over 50 years.

Gunman kills seven

Trikala.—A young Greek man grabbed a repeating rifle and shot dead both his parents, his grandparents, an aunt and uncle and a neighbour who tried to intervene. He then committed suicide.

Machel attack

Maputo.—President Samora Machel of Mozambique said yesterday that South Africa was training mercenaries to sabotage the country's economy and condemned the West's military buildup in the *Indian Ocean*" as a *direct threat to* all of black Africa".

Nude protest

Nuremberg.—An "international squatters festival" has broken up after offended passers-by grappled with young demonstrators who romped naked in the festival grounds and hurled insults at them.

Eye for an eye

Beirut.—Abdul-Haqq al-Joulani, a young Palestinian, was shot by firing squad in Lebanon after a Palestinian military court found him guilty of collaborating with Israel, Palestinian sources said. He was accused of killing a Palestinian guerrilla.

Nuclear warning

Pennsylvania.—The incoming chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said the United States was "kidding itself" if it thought a nuclear reactor accident like the one at Three Mile Island would not occur again.

Disco deaths

New York.—Two men died and six were wounded by gunfire at a discotheque. Police arrested one of the wounded men and said he would be charged with murder.

Easy as blinking

Berlin.—East Germany has developed security glasses for train drivers. The spectacles have an electronic device emitting a beam that is regularly broken by blinking. If a train driver falls asleep and stops blinking, the train automatically halts.

Hotel hold-up

Mons, Belgium.—Four men have held up a small hotel next to the Nato military headquarters near here and left with about £12,500.

Miss Bhutto moved

Karachi.—Miss Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the executed former Prime Minister of Pakistan, was moved yesterday from Sukkur jail to Karachi central jail where her mother Begum Nusrat Bhutto, is under detention. Mother and daughter had not been allowed to meet, prison sources said.

Man with bomb arrested in Vatican

Rome, June 29.—Security guards today arrested a man as he lit the fuse of a home-made bomb in St Peter's Basilica just before Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, Secretary of State at the Vatican, was due to celebrate Mass. The guards put out the flame coming from a metal tube packed with explosive and lead pellets, then police took the man away (above). He carried no identity papers, but told police he was Giuseppe Santangelo, aged 54, born at Salerno, south of Naples. Police said they were questioning him at a police station near the Vatican pending a check on his identity. The incident happened at 9.45 am. The man was said to be standing near a statue in the central nave when guards saw him set fire to his bomb, which was wrapped in a newspaper. Police are now examining the bomb. They said the tube was sealed at both ends and packed with powder used in mines and quarry work and a fuse was attached. The man was arrested only a few minutes before Cardinal Casaroli was to celebrate with 180 priests from many countries a special Mass honouring the feast of St Peter and St Paul. The Cardinal was not in the Basilica. After the man was taken out of the building, the Mass began on time before a congregation of 20,000. Police said that under interrogation the man told them that he had been unemployed for a long time after working for years as a merchant seaman. UPI and AP.

ADMIRAL IS HELD ON SPY CHARGE

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, June 29

The arrest of Rear Admiral Vittorio Forgione, aged 50, on charges of espionage was confirmed today. He was arrested on Saturday night.

Secret documents were said to have been found at his home although they were of a grading that meant they should not have left his office.

The admiral formerly directed the Centre for Military Uses of Nuclear Energy at Pisa. He had been suspended after his name was found in the P2 freemasons' lists.

Tote strike is best bet for French punters

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 29

Eight million Frenchmen had to do without the "Tiercé" their favourite Sunday pastime yesterday because the 270 employees of the French variety of the Tote had gone on strike over pay and conditions.

The Tiercé involves guessing the order of arrival at the winning post of the first three horses. It is enormously popular, and has made the fortune of a few, and the unhappiness of many through broken homes. It is comparable for some gamblers to drug addiction.

The celebrated Prix de Paris, at Longchamps, and 14 other fixtures had to be cancelled. The Tiercé is very profitable to the racing societies and to the state. The loss to the public treasury yesterday was 30m francs (£2.7m) and to the racing societies 8m francs in bets.

It was the third time since the upheaval of May, 1958 that the Tiercé fixtures had not taken place, and the event is described by today's newspapers as a calamity of the first magnitude.

The evening races due to take place today at Auteuil and Vincennes were also cancelled because no settlement could be reached between the Societe d'Encouragement, responsible for several racecourses in the Paris region, and the employees of the Paris Mutuel Hippique, who on Saturday at Longchamps refused to take bets.

They did not demand any increase in wages but claimed that a collective agreement reached in 1951 had not been respected and that an official appointed two years ago to reorganize the Tote had gradually eroded their privileges.

One of the most resented innovations is that employees are held responsible for any shortfall in the takings.

Other provisions of the 1951 agreement which they claim are being undermined concern days off, holidays and sick leave.

Neither the racing societies nor the trainers and owners can afford to allow the conflict to go on very long. The state also stands to lose a great deal through a prolonged conflict, and the Ministry of agriculture is trying to bring the two sides together to achieve a rapid conciliation. The only ones who do not stand to lose anything are the gamblers.

One of them sitting at the table of the café where he makes out his betting card every Sunday remarked philosophically: "For once I've won ten sacks (100 francs). It's what I gamble every Sunday and what I lose every Sunday."

French racing, page 11

Britain presides over crucial EEC rebuilding

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 29

The Dutch will step aside from the presidency of the European Community tomorrow and for the next six months the duties, frustrations and challenges of the role will feature largely in the lives of Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her ministers.

Britain's turn last came round in the first half of 1977 and will not do so again until the second half of 1986 at the earliest. By then the EEC could be a very different place.

By an accident of alphabetical order, the British Government is being thrust into the chair of the Council of Ministers at an unusually critical juncture in the history of the Community. Its survival could depend on the quality of the *decisions* taken between now and the end of the year.

In 1977 Britain was then still widely viewed as a rogue elephant whose maddened charges at the common agricultural policy and other objects of its harred *threatened* to bring down the whole European edifice built up painstakingly by the *original* Six.

Today, if the foundations are still accepted as basically sound, few now dispute that the edifice itself needs restructuring.

There is broad acknowledgement of the legitimacy of *British criticism*, not only of the agricultural policy, but also of the general irrelevance of much of what the EEC is doing to solve the problems of its nearly 10 million unemployed and declining industrial competitiveness.

Britain's budgetary imbalance may have been the catalyst, but economic recession, the increasing pressure of agricultural expenditure on the EEC's limited revenue-raising powers, and the approach of Spanish and Portuguese membership have been at least as important in forcing the Community to embark on a fundamental reappraisal of its *raison d'etre*.

Much of what the Commission would like the EEC to do in the industrial and social field implies a degree of intervention and planning of investment at the community level which Mrs Thatcher at least has generally set her face against at home.

This suggests that a nice calculation will eventually have to be made on when to trade concessions on the longer-term development of new EEC policies for Britain's immediate budgetary and agricultural objectives.

At all events, there is not likely to be a final answer during the British presidency, which will be foreshortened by the August recess. That means that debate will not begin in real earnest on the Commission's proposals before late September.

Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, must hope, however, that significant decisions, which will determine the subsequent *course* of the negotiations, can be taken at the EEC's winter *summit meeting* in London. As president, Britain will to some extent be able to determine the priorities and focus of the discussions.

But the umpiring and mediating duties of the presidency also *impose restraints* on the uninhibited defence of a national point of view, particu*larly where this conflicts with* the interests of most other member states.

Britain will be in a more com*fortable position in pursuing* two other national objectives to which Lord Carrington attaches importance: opening up the insurance market and decontrolling air fares,

There is a good chance of progress on the first, which could immediately generate an extra £50m to £60m in business for British insurance *firms*.

Very much a personal venture of Lord Carrington will be the further development of a common EEC position on foreign policy issues.

The Middle East, where the EEC is seeking to persuade the Americans to take more account of the Palestinian issue, and plans for an international conference on Afghanistan are likely to dominate discussions.

Lord Carrington is aware that expectations have been raised on the Arab side in the Middle East which the EEC may now be unable to satisfy.

The approach is therefore likely to be low-key, with the emphasis on the improvement of consultation procedures between member states rather than the development of dramatic new initiatives.

Karpov sees politics in chess move

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, June 29

Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world chess champion, has sharply attacked Mr Fridrick Olafsson, the president of the International Chess Federation, for postponing his championship final against Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger.

In an interview carried by Tass, Karpov, an honoured figure in the Soviet Union, said that Mr Olafsson had arbitrarily put off the match an extra month beyond the agreed date of September 19. He accused him of doing this for political reasons that had nothing to do with chess.

Mr Olafsson said he had been trying to ensure equal conditions for the two players by demanding that Moscow first allow Korchnoi's family to leave the Soviet Union. The former Soviet chess star defected in 1976, and last year his son was sent to a Soviet labour camp for evading military call-up.

In the interview Karpov accused Korchnoi of abandoning his family. He added: "I do not want to wash Mr *Korchnoi's dirty linen in public* and judge his morals, to be precise immoral character. But what has it all to do with the world championship match?"

He said the extra month's postponement had upset his training schedule. But he had received no reply to his protest

Karpov beat Korchnoi by one point in their last world championship meeting in the Philippines in 1978.

Norwegian elections

First Lady battles to woo the voters

From Margareta Pagano, Oslo, June 29

A battle of wits between Norway's two main parties is now under way to woo voters for the elections two months away.

Foremost in the campaign is Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland, the country's first woman Prime Minister and leader of the Labour Party. After five months in office she has brought a sense of purpose, so lacking under the former leadership, to transform her party's position in the polls. Her firm hand has gone far to restore unity to the party which at the end of last year appeared resigned to accept defeat in these elections. She has also inspired her followers to feel no remorse in attacking the policies of the Right.

Whether it is still the novelty of her appointment, or the impact of her charming, but "powder-keg" temperament, as her critics call it, is difficult to judge.

What is clear is that Norway's long pattern of consensus government—where Labour has ruled for 25 years in broad agreement with its left and the far right—has, for the time being, been given an abrupt shake-up.

The tone of the campaign was set a few weeks ago by what was to be an isolated television duel—now a common event—between herself and Mr Kaare Willoch, Conservative leader and shadow prime minister of a non-socialist coalition.

At the nub of their arguments was growing criticism by the right of state interference countered by Labour pressure for further benefits, extension of leisure time and social reforms.

A six-hour day, lower pension age, more nurseries, a fixed, five-week holiday and plans for industry to accept 50 per cent workers' representation are but part of the Labour Government's programme. To the fury of the Conservatives the Government proposes to withdraw its subsidies to industrial firms unless half their employees are women. Further, the party congress in March, voted for an extension of Norway's treaty with Nato to include a Nordic nuclear-free zone to extend beyond peacetime to emergency or war.

With much vigour, Mr Willoch has argued that the country, despite its oil riches, cannot afford such reforms. Instead, he offers lower tax on industry, reducing bureaucracy and regulations, and cuts in income tax. As Norway has one of the highest marginal tax rates in the world—well over 50 per cent—this is an area of vote-getting the opposition is exploiting.

If Dr Brundtland has succeeded in unifying the party behind her, she has also avoided making rash election promises. *Her challengers* have therefore found it difficult to pin her down.

It was during her hectic schedule that I met her in the disarmingly quiet government offices in Oslo.

"*I was a radical* when I was 16 and am today," she said. "I define radicalism as the deliberate will to change society. You look at the facts, and then use political methods to improve the quality of life for all. I am not a dreamer, but an optimist."

Dr Gro Brundtland: "Powder keg" temperament.

She has already shown that this pragmatic approach works. Undoubtedly, it was her politics of hope which swept her into office in February.

After training as a doctor in Oslo, and taking a degree in Public Health at Harvard, she became, at 29, a deputy director in the national health service. She was a dominant campaigner for the free, but politically *controversial*, abortion service, and compulsory cancer screening.

"These are examples I can give of simple but effective remedies for services which were either not provided or not used because of lack of information."

An obvious question is how she can equate socialist beliefs with her marriage to a man of conservative convictions? She conceded that they shared similar views on many issues, but like the two parties, differed greatly on the scope of collective responsibility and the individual. "These are the real differences".

Her husband, however, had no intention of going into politics. The existing difficulties of bringing up four children would multiply with two politicians in the household.

For the campaign she is relying on the integrity of the voters. "It is up to the public" she said, "to understand the double standards of morals that Mr Willoch is putting forward".

Work for all is one of her strongest desires. "If there is anything I can achieve, it would be to control the economy to give full employment". But she agreed that one of the main reasons for Labour's dwindling support over the last few years has been criticism of its *economic policy* and the accelerating inflation rate.

At 42 she is the youngest woman head of government in the world, and after only seven years experience in government office, her rise has been swift for *someone with no early* political ambitions. Her credentials had been that her father was a *defence minister* in a former Labour government and that from a young age she has been involved with the socialist movement.

Does she not think she has proved that there are few barriers in Norwegian life to women? No, most definitely not. There are still many areas of prejudice where the necessary reforms prove far too radical for the opposition, she answered.

Words of wisdom from oldest Japanese

Tokyo, June 29.—Mr Shigechiyo Izumi, Japan's oldest citizen, marked his 116th birthday today with a glass of rice wine and a few words of wisdom for younger people: "Don't worry and don't overdo things."

Mr. Izumi, who was born on June 29, 1865, is listed in the *Guinness Book of Records* as the world's oldest living human.

His home on the subtropical island of Tokunoshima, southern Japan, has become a "must" for tourists, mostly newlyweds. Relatives say he receives up to 200 visitors a day, whom he charges 1,000 yen (about £2.50) in return for a glass of *shochu*, a fiery type of rice wine, and a photocopy print of his palm.

"He's very fit. Summer is really the best time of year for him", Mrs Matsue Masuoka, his grand-niece, aged 57, said in a telephone interview. The people of the nearby town of Isen honoured Mr Izumi with folk songs and dances at an elementary school.

Mr Izumi professes a simple outlook on life, and was quoted by Mrs Masuoka, as saying: "Live an ordinary life and don't go to extremes."

A former sugar cane farmer and life-long bachelor, he begins his days with a stroll, naps regularly and drinks *shochu* with dinner.

Although his doctor recently gave him a clean bill of health, Mrs Masuoka said he had to give up another favourite habit—cigarettes—after suffering a slight cold earlier this year. Until then, Mr Izumi had been a one-pack-a-week man.—AP.

Dispute in Greek ruling party ends

From Mario Modiano
Athens, June 29

Mr Evanghelos Averoff, the Greek Minister of Defence, was sworn in today as Deputy Prime Minister in a move calculated to bolster the unity of the ruling New Democracy Party in an election year.

Party unity had been in doubt ever since Mr Averoff was narrowly defeated by Mr George Rallis in May 1980, in the *contest* for the party and government leadership, in succession to Mr Constantine Karamanlis when he was elected President.

Mr Averoff felt very bitter and had then declined an offer to become Deputy Prime Minister in the Rallis Government. There had been suggestions that he *might* break away and take with him the conservative wing of this centre-right party or that he might stay out of the next elections.

However, during the New Democracy congress which approved the party's platform for the autumn elections yesterday Mr Averoff said no personal *bitterness could override* the national interest.

He would fight, he said, under the leadership of Mr Rallis to avert a Socialist victory which would be a disaster for the country.

SRI LANKA PARTY HEAD REBUFFED

From Our Correspondent
Colombo, June 29

Months of feuding in the Sri Lanka opposition Freedom Party reached a climax last night when a committee discussing a new party constitution rejected proposals submitted by Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the party leader.

She was supported by radicals led by her daughter Chandrika and Mr Vijaya Kumaranatunge, her son-in-law.

After the moderates, led by her son, Mr Anura Bandaranaike and Mr Maithripala Senanayake, the deputy leader of the party, had won the day, Mrs Bandaranaike said: "I have lost everything and now I am losing my son."

Mr Bandaranaike said: "You will not lose this son—you may lose your sons-in-law."

Mr Senanayake said no one was aspiring to take Mrs Bandaranaike's place as party president. "It is not we who have lost confidence in you. It is you who has no confidence in us."

Riot squads and police patrols *stood* by as the meeting went on. The proposed constitution gives party organizations greater say in policy and the choice of candidates, which were hitherto almost the preserve of Mrs Bandaranaike.

Tokyo police try to curb gangster shareholders

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, June 29

Hundreds of leading Japanese business firms have asked the Tokyo police to arrest troublesome shareholders who are expected to use violence, heckle company executives or disrupt the proceedings when 440 companies hold their biannual stockholders' meetings this week.

More than 1,400 police will be mobilized in Tokyo this week to protect business leaders from the *sokaiya*, groups of gangsters who purchase a nominal number of shares in leading companies every year and then demand exhorbitant fees either to control *or* disrupt *shareholders'* meetings.

For a large fee from the management, the *sokaiya* (literally translated as "stock meeting manipulators") will control meetings from the floor by shouting down questions from genuine and persistent shareholders. Among the services rendered, the *sokaiya* will surround a director's platform at meetings shouting: "*Igi nashi, igi nashi*", ("No objection") as items of business are put to the floor. In many cases shareholders' meetings are completed in five to 10 minutes.

Alternatively, if company executives refuse to hire the *sokaiya* to control stockholders' meetings, scores of hecklers, armed with embarrassing questions, will disrupt the proceedings.

The latest survey claims that not a single question was asked at 90 per cent of the shareholders' meetings of all important companies listed on the Tokyo stock market last year.

According to a survey by the Japanese police 1,700 firms listed on the Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya Stock Markets paid out £250m in fees to 5,500 *sokaiya* in 1979.

But a police spokesman told me today that a large number of business firms appear to have broken their contracts with the *sokaiya* this year. "More than 220 of the 440 companies which plan to hold their biennial meetings this week have asked for police protection from the *sokaiya*".

The *sokaiya* are shareholders and by law cannot be excluded from meetings, a spokesman for the Federation of Economic Organizations said. But police officers will be in most conference halls this week to prevent the *sokaiya* from resorting to violence.

"We believe many companies will break off their contracts with the *sokaiya* in future because Parliament is about to enact a new law which prohibits any firm from financing any *organization* to have its stockholders' meeting manipulated", the police spokesman said.

Japan's commercial laws will also be amended in October to make it more difficult for the *sokaiya* to attend shareholders' meetings.

PARLIAMENT June 29 1981

Ex-Lord of Appeal to head pay inquiry

CIVIL SERVICE

The Government was concerned to establish new and acceptable pay arrangements for the Civil Service as soon as practicable, Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council and Minister for the Civil Service, said in a statement in the House of Lords which was repeated in the House of Commons by Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State for the Civil Service.

Lord Soames said that to this end the Government had appointed Sir John Megaw, a retired Lord Justice of Appeal, as chairman of an inquiry into non-industrial Civil Service pay. Membership of the inquiry was being discussed with Sir John Megaw and would be announced later.

Asked if the present 7 per cent offer to the Civil Service was still on the table, Lord Soames replied: If the industrial action continues, the Government will have to consider what further response it should make including reconsideration of the operative date of the present pay offer.

Clearly it would be preferable not to penalize those who have not taken industrial action but have continued to work at least normally and in many cases harder during this period.

It could be difficult administratively to pay increases at different dates to different individuals. It is something that has not yet been decided. I hope very much the question will never arise.

The inquiry will have the following terms of reference:

"Having regard to the public interest in the recruitment and maintenance of an efficient and fairly remunerated Civil Service, and in the orderly conduct of the business of Government and its services to the public; to the need for the Government to reconcile its responsibilities for the control of public expenditure and its responsibilities as an employer; to the need for good industrial relations in the Civil Service; and to recent experience of operating the existing arrangements for determining the pay of the non-industrial Civil Service: to consider and make recommendations on the principles and the system by which the remuneration of the non-industrial Civil Service should be determined, taking account of other conditions of service and other matters related to pay, including management, structure, recruitment and grading."

I have already given the unions an assurance (Lord Soames said) of our commitment to genuine negotiations in 1982 in advance of the fixing of cash limits.

We will ask the inquiry to report by next summer, so that the recommendations can be considered in good time before the 1983 Civil Service pay settlement.

The terms of reference for the inquiry take account of earlier discussions with the unions. They have been widely drawn to allow full consideration, without impediment, of all questions relevant to the determination of Civil Service pay.

It is my earnest hope that the service will see this as opening the way to a constructive and honourable resolution of the important longer term issues underlying the present dispute.

The setting up of this independent inquiry underlines in the clearest possible way the Government's concern to establish a fair and sound basis for the future determination of Civil Service pay.

The public has a right to expect the Civil Service unions to respond now equally constructively by bringing their disruptive action to an end. I hope they will do so without further delay.

In the House of Lords, Lord Peart, Leader of the Opposition, said it would be a tragedy if the dispute went on and on and on.

Let us hope (he said) that this will be the turning point. I welcome the appointment of Sir John Megaw a distinguished person. I served under him as a gunner, and he is a very fine man.

I hope that arising out of this inquiry there will be an early attempt to bring about an end to the dispute—a dispute which is harming so many people. I hope that the Government will be constructive and will recognize there is a problem with the Civil Service. They are a fine body of people and given the right leadership, they will respond.

Lord Rochester (L) said there was an urgent need to establish longer-term arrangements for pay determination that went much further than those required to cater for the Civil Service alone.

We have no faith in the outcome of an inquiry, however eminent its chairman (he said), which will be concerned with the pay of civil servants in isolation from that of other groups.

What is needed is the establishment by the Government, after consultation and preferably agreement with employers and trade unions, of a single standing body to adjudicate on relativities in the pay of those employed in the public service generally.

Lord Soames: I hope that this may lead to the unions deciding that this may prove to be the end of what has been a long road.

We have set this up because for a long time civil servants have had their own arrangements for fixing pay of the civil service. They are direct employees of the Government, which is not the same for the whole of the public service, many of whom are employed by the health service or local authorities.

After 25 years the old system had lost the confidence of the general public, the Government and to a large extent the trade unions, and it is time to have a new one. This will be a wide ranging inquiry and it will have time enough, then to see whether lessons can be drawn from this which can include other elements of the public service.

An enthusiastic supporter

There is a fundamental difference between Lord Rochester and myself on a comprehensive incomes policy, because we have seen what has happened to comprehensive incomes policies in the past. They have lasted two or three years and have then been followed by a wage explosion.

Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab): This will begin its work in unfavourable circumstances for civil servants.

Can Lord Soames offer some further hope that this announcement will pave the way to restoration of peace in the Civil Service and greater harmony and understanding throughout the public service, by going further about what he said about 1982?

Unless he is prepared to give an assurance about the availability of arbitration in 1982, he is leaving the civil servants for three years without any principles for fixing their pay, with no opportunity of going to arbitration in the case of disagreement.

They are entirely at the mercy of the judgment of the Government between now and 1983 unless he is prepared to write into his announcement an opportunity for civil servants to be able to appeal to outside arbitration in the event of being unable to reach agreement.

Lord Soames: We see this as a considerable contribution to harmony and we hope it will be responded to by the unions. As to 1982, what we have said is that we will have genuine negotiations without a predetermined cash limit.

As to having recourse to arbitration now in 1981 is not the time to decide whether it is going to be necessary. I hope it will not be. I hope we will be able to get reasonable negotiations and a reasonable fulfilment of those negotiations.

This does not mean the Government should let go out of its own hands the determination of pay, but whether it will look to arbitration is something that is going to have to be decided at the time.

He added later that arbitration for 1982 had not been ruled in or out. Now is not the time (he said) to make these decisions. I cannot give any commitment in this regard.

Mr Alan Williams, Opposition spokesman on the Civil Service, (Swansea, West, Lab), began questions in the Commons by saying: It is more than slightly grotesque that just over two years ago the Prime Minister, admittedly in the middle of an election campaign, was a most enthusiastic supporter of the pay research unit system.

By last autumn it had lost its place in her affections and by last week it had been dismantled and this week the Government is setting up a committee to reestablish the system under some other name.

This record of dithering incompetence has wasted a full nine months during which the committee could have been working so that it could have reported in time for next year's pay round.

Since the new mechanism will not apply before 1983, there will be a further two years of vacuum for Civil Service pay, with all the ingredients of chaos and bitterness.

How does he reconcile the comments in the statement about changing the negotiations next year with the recent utterances of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, about the pay round that he is already determined to have for next year?

The statement today does nothing to help the situation which we are enduring this year and nothing to bring to an end this four-month-old dispute that has been brought about by the arbitrary imposition of an incomes policy on one small part of the public sector.

The reason the Government is running away from arbitration is that it knows, contrary to the impression given to the press, that only 380,000 public sector workers have already settled at 7 per cent or below and more than two million have had settlements of over 7 per cent. While admittedly, many of these are only slightly above the 7 per cent, over half a million have had settlements of over 10 per cent, and they do not include the public sector workers in the mines, in the gas, electricity and water industries and the telecommunications industry.

Mr Hayhoe: More than two million workers in the public services have settled within the *cash limit of 6 per cent*, which is that same limit that the Government is determined to maintain.

As for pay research, it ill lies in Mr Williams' mouth, or that of any of his colleagues', to abuse the Conservative Government for its record on pay research based agreements.

There have been five such settlements in the past 10 years. Four of them were implemented by Conservative Governments and only one by a Labour Government.

Pay research was suspended by the last Government, and it was this *suspension* which led to the Civil Service getting so far behind with their pay, *with the consequences* of the frustration and anger which built up.

No approval in advance

We did that on the basis of a considered statement by the Secretary of State for Employment in August, 1978, that he welcomed the return of pay research. He went on to say that that we could not give blanket approval in advance to the way the new pay research was working, nor give an unqualified promise to *implement its future recommendations*.

We have held in line with the comments that we made at the last election and before.

As for the Chancellor's comments, he hopes they would receive support from all MPs. Pay *in the coming round ought to be* much more in line with the growth of productive capacity because this is the only way in which industry can become competitive and we can get on top of inflation.

Sir William Clark (Croydon, South, C): Will the inquiry take account of the security of employment which the civil servants enjoy and which is not enjoyed in the private sector?

Will it look at the inadequacy of the contributions to the index linked pensions scheme of the Civil Service which is not available in the private sector?

Mr Hayhoe: It is not for me to interpret the terms of reference, but it will be for Sir John Megaw and his colleagues to work on them.

Best possible start

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L): How does he intend to describe to the inquiry the existing arrangements for determining pay?

To give the inquiry the best possible start, will the Government as soon as possible retire from their present position of *intransigence*?

Mr Hayhoe: The terms of reference refer to recent experience for determining the pay and the inquiry will take account of just that recent experience.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): Does he believe his statement will help to resolve the current dispute? Will the Government accept unconditionally the recommendations of the inquiry, whatever they may be. If it does not, in view of the *Government's* behaviour, his statement represents the most utter and complete humbug.

Mr Hayhoe: His interventions in this matter have much more humbug in them than anything that comes from the Government.

I believe the statement will help. The way he asked his question must indicate his lack of knowledge of the widespread and deep concern throughout the Civil Service about *getting an agreed* and ordered system for determining future pay which had public confidence. It is widely accepted that the old arrangements have lost public confidence and changes have to be made.

The Government is not committed to unconditional acceptance. The report of this inquiry will help considerably in establishing a system which would be fair to the taxpayer and to the Civil *Service and would* command public confidence.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C): As he has said that the Government is prepared in future to negotiate Civil Service pay without any predetermined cash limits, are they to be treated as a *special* case or will the same thing apply to nurses, teachers and others? Similarly for the nationalised industries, is their pay to be negotiated without any predetermined external financial limit?

Mr Hayhoe: He misquoted what I said. I said we had given commitment to having negotiations in 1982 without predetermined cash limits. This undertaking has been *given in the past*. I reiterate it again today.

Mr Kenneth Woolmer (Batley and Morley, Lab): His statement will have no bearing upon the wish of the civil servants to reach a settlement to this dispute. Industrial relations will not be improved by promises in two years' time.

Mr Hayhoe: The offer of 7 per cent is fair and reasonable, taking account of all the circumstances. The action being taken by the unions—only a small minority of civil servants is involved, something under 1 per cent—is unjustified and as a result of the statement would be even more unjustified if they were to seek to continue that disruptive action.

Tragedy if dispute went on

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby, SDP): This statement will do little to restore any faith in the Government's intentions in regard to its employees. After the attacks made upon the Civil Service by this administration it will take much more than a promise of an inquiry that will not report for another year to determine a system of pay which should have been decided a considerable time ago.

After the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the weekend, the Civil Service will understandably be *much* more than auspicious at what the minister has *said*. *They* will not believe that negotiations can take place against a background of no cash limits when the Chancellor is talking about pay settlements next year over the range of 3 to 4 per cent.

Mr Hayhoe: The inquiry will help resolve the dispute. Many civil servants were worried about the arrangements about the future. What we have announced will be generally welcomed by them.

It will give the lie to a great deal of the misleading propaganda put around about the Government's intentions on future pay arrangements.

Why does he not listen to the radio programme *No. Minister*, on Sunday evenings? He will find that from minister after minister in this Government, sensible, constructive comments are being made about the considerable contribution our Civil Service makes to the running of the country.

I frequently state that in all parts of the House we ought to acknowledge how lucky we are to have a Civil Service with the integrity and record of incorruptibility of the British Civil Service.

Pay research agreement

Mr Raymond Whitney (Wycombe, C): Would he assure us that the Government will give the most careful consideration to the membership of this inquiry as we are well aware of the direct link between the composition of such bodies and their conclusions?

Would he point out to the inquiry that in the view of many people who are aware of the details of such negotiations that the pay research unit operated much more effectively during the first 10 of the 14 years of its life when the Treasury took the Government's side of the case rather than has been the case in recent years with the Civil Service Department.

Mr Hayhoe: When the pay *research agreement was first set up those were in the 13 wasted years* of the Conservative administration when, in 1955, unemployment was running at 232,200, 1.1 per cent of the workforce, and the retail price index went up 2 per cent in 1956.

Conditions were different in those days. In times of rapid inflation with much higher unemployment it is right that we should look again at ways of determining Civil Service pay.

A fundamental difference

Mr Charles Morris (Manchester, Openshaw, Lab): There is a wide area of public opinion which *believes that civil and public servants* are entitled to a level of remuneration comparable to that enjoyed by people undertaking similar work in the private sector.

Can he indicate whether in the submissions his department will be making to the inquiry the question of fair comparisons, of job security, and of pensions will be included?

Mr Hayhoe: I can give that assurance. Comparisons do have a part to play.

Criticism of vote on shipping

QUESTIONS

The Government supported strengthened international agreement aimed at high safety standards for shipping, Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary of State for Trade, said during questions on flags of convenience.

Mr Clinton Davis, for the Opposition, had said that the Government did not want to phase out flags of convenience because it was prepared to accept a permissive attitude towards international standards.

Mr Eyre (Birmingham, Hall Green, C) recalled that a resolution had been passed at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development committee on shipping in Geneva calling for an *international* convention imposing economic requirements for ship registration on all states.

Those requirements might be opposed to states being forced to the shipping of non-complying countries. The Government was sopposed to states being forced to surrender their national sovereignty in that area and by such means.

Either of those steps would establish precedents dangerous to the trading *opportunities* of the British fleet and hence of the jobs which depended upon them. For those reasons the great majority of Western countries including the United Kingdom voted against that resolution.

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby, Lab): What he is saying is that we found ourselves leading the industrial world in *opposition* to the phasing out of flags of convenience. We are taking up a position opposed to the wishes of the third world, to the interests of our merchant seamen and to the interests of international competition.

Mr Eyre: He has profoundly misunderstood the situation. Considerable efforts were made to achieve a consensus solution which would have avoided the difficulties, but the proposals have serious implications for the employment of British seamen.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab): In these days when huge cargoes of oil, dangerous chemicals and radioactive waste traverse the high seas, we need higher standards of safety, not lower.

By promoting flags of convenience and failing to curb them, the minister is acting disastrously against the interests of this country.

Mr Eyre: The Government supports strengthened international agreement aimed at high standards on safety, social and environmental matters. The developing countries made clear that the cost of improved safety and social standards would be too high for them.

Mr Clinton Davis, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Hackney, Central, *Lab*): He has mistated the reality of what happened at Unctad which is that the Government did not want to phase out flags of convenience because it is prepared to accept the permissive attitude adopted by those countries towards international standards and because it is hostile to any sort of trade unionism being practised on flags of convenience ships.

Why *does not the Government* do what a previous Conservative Government did in 1959 and oppose flags of convenience actively?

Mr Eyre: The Government is intent on the maintenance of high international standards but one third of the tonnage of the United Kingdom register is foreign-owned. It is a serious question to risk this tonnage and the jobs of British seamen which go with it.

Mr Archibald Hamilton (Epsom and Ewell, C): One of the reasons British owners choose to go under flags of convenience is the cost of the exorbitant rates sought in Britain by the Natinal Union of Seamen.

Mr Eyre: What happens is that British ships affected by non-competitive rates are sold and leave the British register, to our disadvantage.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): If is possible, would he work towards a situation where flags of convenience are no longer allowed. In the long run they are affecting standards of safety and good behaviour at sea.

Mr Eyre: It is far from the case that all open registered ships are dangerous or that all others are safe. The British Government is asking for high standards by way of international agreement, and in some respects the debate about open registered ships is irrelevant to the maintenance of high standards.

Hairdressers: mobile or static?

The proposal for a EEC directive on hairdressers' mobility had merit because of the genuine concern of British hairdressers who had served long apprenticeships that foreign hairdressers could set up in Britain, vitually untrained, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumers Affairs, said.

Mr John Hunt (Bromley, Ravensbourne, C) had asked what consultations with United Kingdom hairdressing interests had taken place since receipt of the EEC Council directive to promote the mobility of hairdressers and the mutal recognition of qualifications.

Mrs Oppenheim (Gloucester, C): My officials have kept trade representatives fully informed about these developments.

Mr Hunt: Is the original initiative about this directive running out of steam? It is against the spirit of the Community for countries like Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg to bar the establishment of British hairdressers in their countries while theirs are able to operate at will over here.

It is time this one-sided arrangement was brought to an end. Will the minister emphasize the urgency of wor kon the directive and give it a push?

Mrs Oppenheim: Almost anything I say will be taken as a double entendre of some kind. The scheme has merit and is not running out steam.

Since March there have been three meetings of the working group to discuss the draft directive. There will be a further meeting on September 18.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C): Is it a matter of earth-shattering priority to discuss whether hairdressers are mobile or static? (Laughter.)

Mrs Oppenheim: No, I do not think it is of earth-shattering priority, but it is of genuine concern by hairdressers in this country that highly qualified people who have been subjected to long training and apprenticeships that there should be infiltration, from whatever country, of virtually untrained hairdressers. So the proposal has merit.

Big five oil firms worry garages

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, said she understood concern about market dominance in petrol supply by the Big Five oil companies which caused a degree of distortion.

She recalled that the Director General of Fair Trading, following the Monopolies Commission report in 1979, had published a report of his review last October and was keeping the market under review.

That is why (she added) I have expressed my concern to him and asked him to keep me in close touch with the rate of decline in the number of independent retailers. So far, that decline is not substantial.

Mrs Oppenheim, who was answering **Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark** (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C), had said earlier that in the year to June 18 she received representations from 63 petrol retailers about the domination of retail sales by the major oil companies.

Mr Beaumont-Dark: One of the great problems is that the major multiples so dominate the petrol distribution market that we shall end up with many people living in rural and semi-rural areas having no chance of service or petrol.

The time has come to ensure that users' needs are respected as much as those of the great multiples.

Mrs Oppenheim (Gloucester, C) also told him that petrol pricing among retailers was highly competitive and of great benefit to consumers.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab): Can she explain to the consumer how we have managed to achieve a four dollar reduction in the price of North Sea oil and that simultaneously the multinationals have raised the retail price of petrol?

Mrs Oppenheim: The answer is simple—that where prices have been raised, it is because of refinery and retail losses.

Mr John Fraser, an Opposition spokesman on trade, prices and consumer protection (Lambeth, Norwood, Lab): Is Mrs Oppenheim satisfied that wholesalers are not engaging in discriminatory discounting arrangements which were supposed to end with the last Commission report?

There is dissatisfaction in the retail trade with the last Monopolies Commission investigation. Is she thinking of referral?

Mrs Oppenheim: Certain of these discriminatory practices, like maximum pricing have not, in the view of the Director General of Fair Trading, warranted reference. The last reference was in *1979*.

The other discriminatory practices Mr Fraser mentions were revealed in the 1965 Commission report. Those agreements ended five years later. Therefore, the majority of retailers are no longer bound by those five-year contracts.

Britain not to leave Unesco

Britain did not wish to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) even if the Americans did, Mr Neil Marten, Minister for Overseas Development (Banbury, C) said during questions.

He told *Mr John Towhend* (Bridlington, C) who had asked about Government support for American withdrawal: Seventy per cent of the Unesco budget *is* spent on science and education which is regarded as effective and useful.

The question of freedom of the media is something which we must stay in to protect. We must fight any attempt to deny the free dom of the media in Unesco.

Government urged to help Obote

The Government should do all it could to help *President* Obote of Uganda stabilize his economy and commercial set-up in spite of the unfair and unhappy picture generally given by the British press, Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West, Lab) said during questions on overseas development.

He said: It should provide such help as it is possible to former Ugandan Asians now resident and citizens in the United Kingdom *seeking* compensation *for* losses they suffered as a result of the Idi Amin regime.

Mr Neil Marten, Minister for Overseas Development (Banvury, C): On encouraging stability, he will be pleased to know the Government recently offered the Ugandan Government an additional £1.5m of capital aid, mainly for rehabilitation and in the transport sector. That will bring the total to £7.5m, which is a considerable sum.

We recognize the concern of claimants, many of whom live in Mr Janner's constituency, and have raised the question of compensation with the new government in Uganda.

President Obote has given an assurance that all people who had their property confiscated under the Amin gregime are free to return to Uganda to resume ownership.

He has formed a compensation committee in *April 1980 which* continues its work, and this is a channel of communication for the lodging of claims with the committee. Of course, we cannot actually negotiate on their behalf.

Gunner not to return to unit in Germany

Gunner Andrew Day would not be returned to West Germany pending a full investigation into his complaints of ill-treatment, *Mr Peter* Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said in a written reply.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) had asked that the gunner should not be returned to any army unit in West Germany *pending* a full investigation into his complaints of brutality.

Mr Blaker said as investigation by the Special Investigation Branch of the Royal Military Police was in progress, it was not known how long it would take but it could not be *completed*, *properly* until Gunner Day returned to duty.

A report of the investigation would not be published

Reports *on* television documentary

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Social Services if he had received the report from *the* Croydon and Berkshire area health authorities on their *investigations following* from the screening of the television documentary *The Silent Minority*.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, said in a written reply: The two area health authorities have at my request investigated allegations in the programme *The Silent Minority*. They have made reports on which the regional health authorities are adding their own comments. I have received those of South West Thames RHA, and Oxford RHA expect to be able to let me have theirs early this week.

I shall give the reports urgent and careful consideration, and intend to make a statment as soon as possible.

Parliament today

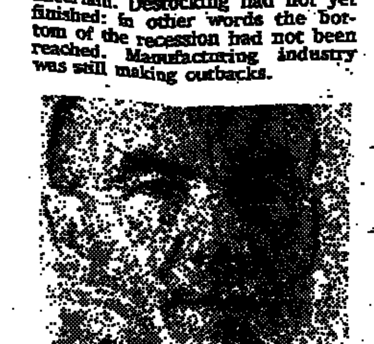
Commons (2.30): Questions: Employment and Prime Minister. Debate on Opposition motion on conduct of the Secretary of State for the Environment. **Lords** (2.30): Social Security Bill, report. Employment and Training Bill, second reading. Representation of the People Bill, second reading.

Yorkshire scorns begging bowl mentality

REGIONAL POLICY

The Yorkshire and Humberside Region was worse off than comparable regions which continued to receive more public expenditure, **Mr Patrick Duffy** (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab) said when opening, for the Opposition, a *debate on the* region's problems.

He said that prospects for textiles, mining and steel were at best uncertain. Destocking had not yet finished: in other words the bottom of the recession had not been reached. Manufacturing industry was still making cutbacks.



Duffy: There is a will to win

In Sheffield the deterioration had been taking place so dramatically that soon there would be grounds for applying for full development area status.

But one commodity not in short supply in Sheffield was spirit. Rather than licking their wounds, industralists were going out looking *for business*, with some success. Plainly they were not relying on the Government.

Local authorities were providing small industrial units. In Leeds and Sheffield in the last three years, these units had been snapped up.

But more jobs were needed than the number these units would generate. Local authority effort must be matched by Government effort. But public spending cuts during severe recession and setting targets for grant aid which many local authorities could not reasonably achieve, had thrown severe burdens on domestic and non-domestic ratepayers.

Men and management in industry were making a fight for it and it was a pity the Government could not match their doggedness and will to win.

Recovery could be made easier *with more Government help*, but there was no begging bowl mentality—simply an underlying determination to survive, and confidence in Yorkshire.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister of State for Industry (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) said the end of the recession would be here before long and Yorkshire firms would cope with *it*, just as they had coped in the past with hard times.

Nobody could seriously suggest that the unemployment levels now being suffered could for long be reduced by massive new public expenditure. Such a policy was rightly rejected in the past by the Labour Government.

Over the decade 1970 to 1980, production in the United Kingdom increased by 16 per cent and incomes by 335 per cent. In the face of those figures, it must surely sink into the mind of even the most bigoted person that much of Britain's economic problems were of its own making and would not be solved by Governments suddenly handing out subsidies.

No amount of Government subsidy could overcome the effect of those figures. At the time of the last Labour Government, the Labour Party had realized that. He was sorry that they had forgotten it so quickly.

There could be no substitute for *regaining competitiveness* in a trading nation—to meet competition and beat it, or be beaten by it. The Government's first aim was to control inflation, and the extent to which that led to transitional unemployment was vitally affected by the level of pay increases.

The Government warned last year that if there was irresponsible pay bargaining there would be an increase in unemployment but many people walked straight into it and put themselves or many others out of work by doing so.

Overall, the unemployment rate in this region was 11.9 per cent, as against 10.9 per cent in the United Kingdom as a whole. Of course, within the region there were enormous differences and severe problems.



Tebbit: Regional aid must be selective

When the Government came into office, 44 per cent of the working population was in areas benefitting from regional aid. He could not believe that 44 per cent of Britain's working population needed the amount of general subsidy which regional measures offered and such a wide spread made them ineffective.

The Government's more selective approach must give those areas with long-term and so far intractable unemployment problems, a better chance of attracting investment and job opportunites than in the past.

It was sheer rubbish to say that Yorkshire and Humberside were *badly used*. Public *expenditure* equalled public taxation. The Government was right to concentrate its aid on the areas, not only within this region but within the United Kingdom as a whole, which had the worst problems.

In an area like Scunthorpe there was much less chance of new industry going to a town which was virtually a steel only town, than there was for other parts of Yorkshire which had a better mixture of industry.

The amount of regional development grant that had gone to the region was £39m, with a total of £15m of financial assistance. There had been 13 million square metres of Government advance factories let.

The *Government* did not believe that subsidies were the right answer in the long-term. Governments could not create jobs, although they could push them around the economy to some extent. The customer was the only creator of lasting jobs and only industry and commerce could respond to his needs.

He was encouraged by the high rate of inquiries to the small firms centre at Leeds, with an average of 384 a week. New firms, particularly small firms, were needed to solve the problems of the next 20 years.

The *most dangerous illusion* was that Government could create viable jobs. Government's role was to create a framework in which profitable business and enterprise could prosper. This region would bounce back by its own efforts more than by subsidy or protection.

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford Lab) said that greater protection should be given to householders and tenants in coal mining areas. Action was required to prevent communities turning into shanty towns with properties falling down.

There was a need for financial assistance for deprived mining areas so that environmental improvements could be made.

Sir Paul Bryan (Howden C) said there was not universal enthusiasm for the new Humber Bridge which had been described by some as "a *bridge from nowhere to* no nowhere". He did not share that view. The bridge was the final side of a box of motorways which would make a tremendous difference to the area.

While miners came into the new Selby field into new publicly-built housing local people who could not get houses felt deprived. Something would have to be done to soften the difficulty. A good deal more could be done to enable miners to buy houses.

Latest half-year promotions in the Armed Forces

Half-yearly service promotions announced today are as follows:

Royal Navy

The provisional selections for promotion to date June 30, 1981, are confirmed. The following provisional selections have been made for promotion to date December 31, 1981:

Seaman

COMMANDER TO CAPTAIN: B D Salwey, C P R Bolton, A J Walsh, R P Warwick, P McLaren, P C Phipps, C A B Nixon-Eckersall, H Pelzer, C G Morgan, R F Cobbold.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO COMMANDER: G R Bartlett, P J L Kelly, A St J Steiner, D J A Nealon, C S C Morgan, B R Coward, B B Steed, D J Thompson, T W Paul, P Withers, D Conley, D R Warren, C R Green, J P Cardale, C P B Welland, P J Melson, G M F Leverett, F J C Bradshaw, F M Malbon, B B Perowne, A B Gough, N J de Hartog, R J Bradshaw.

Engineering

COMMANDER TO CAPTAIN: R C Addis, A T Wardale, J R Bussell, G Rodgers, L A Harpum, N L Browne, S G Palmer, R G Bridgeman.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO COMMANDER: R V Bennett, J D Gale, P J Foster, A R Midgley, P A Sturgess, J F J Simpson, H J Critchley, J W Thornton, R J Bigg, J A T Read, K R G Bailey, R A Rowley, M T Bolton, P S Wilson, K J Tullett, R E Crawford, G Lamb-Hughes, K W J Morrison, T S Wildish, J T Tamblyn.

Supply and Secretariat

COMMANDER TO CAPTAIN: R Kirkby, A J B Paterson, R S Markes.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO COMMANDER: E L Davies, J Owens, P Boiss, T K Martin, D A Wakefield, P A Dunt.

Instructor

COMMANDER TO CAPTAIN: T R Abram.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO COMMANDER: J P Bond, P J Linstead-Smith, A Dunn, D J Drury, J W S Hart.

Medical

SURGEON COMMANDER TO SURGEON CAPTAIN: M G Williams, R R Pearson, F R Wilkes.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO SURGEON COMMANDER: N E Baldock, J D Buchanan, G H C McMillan, R N M Gray, J G Williams.

Dental

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER (D) TO SURGEON COMMANDER (D): A J Woodman.

ROYAL MARINES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TO COLONEL: M J Reece.

MAJOR TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL: T P T Donkin.

CAPTAIN TO MAJOR: A R Lade, C J E McDowall, R E Dillon, H M Bonser, R J Elliott.

The Army

The Ministry of Defence announces the following Army promotions, effective from June 30, 1981:

COLONEL TO BRIGADIER: J M Alway; G B Berragan; D H Bowen; J R Burrows; J Chapman; R A Clay; A K Dixon; P R Duchesne; A F R Evans; C Hince; R J Hodges; B A H Parritt; R W Riddle; R J Simpson; P G S Tower; J W Turner; R M B Walker.

Army Legal Corps: D A Boyle.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TO COLONEL: B F Allen, R Signals; J Allen, REME; F A L Alstead, KOSB; J C M Ansell, 13/18H; D W Bingham, REME; A E N Black, RE; A S J Blacker, RTR; C J Bowden, PARA; D S A Boyd, RHG/D; The Hon T P J Boyd-Carpenter, SG; M R N Bray, DWR; A B Byng, R Signals; E R Clowes, RE; J G W Davidson, Queens; J M Deans, RMP; P K Duffell, 2GR; T R Eamcy, R Signals; J P Foley, RGJ; P Forshaw, RAOC; D H C Gordon Lennox, Gren Gds; B D Gotts, REME; A M Hinings, QLR; T M V Inman, REME; J A Jackson, RAOC; M F John, RAOC; J F J Johnston, REME; D A Jones, DERR; J M Jones, RA; J E Kitching, RE; C E Lane, Cheshire; D L Lewis, RTR; R I C MacPherson, REME; A Makepeace-Warne, LI; D A Man, RAOC; M W F Maxse, Coldm Gds; H G Meechie, WRAC; A L Meier, RCT; W M Morgan, RA; J D Morris, R Signals; M A C Murray, RA; M R S O'Connor, RA; G J Olley, RE; M C Owen, RAOC; P J F Painter, RA; J D Payne, RCT; J K Pitt, RCT; J I Pocock, QDG; D J Porter, RAOC; R St C Preston, LI; N M Pughe, RA; G P R Ransby, RA; S J Roberts, REME; A R Roe, ACC; R C Rothery, R Irish; W E Rous, Coldm Gds; P I Rowell, RA; A J Sammes, R Signals; P J Sincock, RRF; M J Smith, 2GR; R A Spackman, RA; G R Stubbington, REME; F G Sudgen, RE; D W F Taylor, PARA; M Thomson, KOSB; M H Turner, RCT; G C Verdon, R Signals; R A Weston, REME; N M White, RE; D C Whitehead, R Signals; D C Whitten, RE; R G Elliot, RA; J L Parkes, 2GR.

MAJOR TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL: Royal Armoured Corps: J A C Blakiston, 13/18H; G C C Cheshire, RTR; R T Cliff, 13/18H; R J Clifton-Bligh, 14/20H; R A Cordy-Simpson, 13/18H; B A C Duncan, RTR; J G G de P Ferguson, QDG; P C E Fishbourne, Scots DG; J R Smales, 14/20H; T W Terry, RTR; B C Trueman, RTR.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: M G R Anderson, J R A Andrew; T J Bremridge; R C Chamberlain; J D Colson; C J B Copeland; D H C Cresswell; I K Forward; J W M Kincaid; N P S O'Connor; R M Vore; J W D Ward; M A Willcocks.

Corps of Royal Engineers: A F S Baines; I R Bercham; J A Cooper; A Cowie; R K Fawcus; R J Gibson; S C Grant; P D Griffith; J W R Mizon; A D Pigott; J A C Read; A J Sandiford; W W Stewart.

Postal and Courier Communications Section: M A Browne.

Royal Corps of Signals: B W P Adams; M M Avrton; D W Cook; D G Dudley; A F Eastburn; I J Hamilton; M S Louden; M J McCann; D G Mitchell; W G Nicoll, MBE; E W Penny; R A C Siderfin; M P Walker; T I M Waugh.

INFANTRY: Guards Division: Sir Brian Barttelot, Coldm Gds; A Heroys, Gren Gds; R J Heywood, Coldm Gds; M B N Howard, Coldm Gds; A G Ross, SG; J P Smiley, Gren Gds.

Queen's Division: I G Baillie, Queen's; A J K Calder, R Anglian; M R I Constantine, Queen's; J S Houchin, R Anglian; T T Taylor, R Anglian; T R Thomas, R Anglian; A E Thompson, R Anglian.

King's Division: W B Ibbotson, Green Howards; C W Larkin, R Irish; N T Lefroy, R Irish; A M T Moody, R Irish; R T Rockett, Green Howards; R J Smith, King's Own Border; P E Woolley, PWO.

Prince of Wales's Division: E C Churcher, R Hamps; R J Coate, D and D; B H Dutton, D and D; T B Dutton, Glosters; M G R Roberts, RRW; O M Roberts, RRW; R J Stockton, WFR; D G Thomas, D and D; R J Waters, WFR.

Light Division: D K W Farrant, LI.

Parachute Regiment: S D R W Brewis; D R Chaundler; M D Jackson; I McLeod, MC.

Brigade of Gurkhas: M T Cook, 10GR.

Army Air Corps: J C A Drew; D W Fox.

Royal Corps of Transport: A R Allum; J E S Armstrong; A L Bridger; G L Clark; P I French; N Muddiman; T B Winter.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps: W I R Bradley; G D Chapman; M J P Chilcott; C P Cooke; R J Dace; D L Davies; S G De Wolf; D W M Elliott; R Embley; E R Gill; H D Hudson; D B Humphrey; L P John; A Norman-Bailey; D M Pull; J A N R Rogle; M J Smith; A S Wallace; H F Warren; J A Woodliffe.

Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers: P J G Corp; C A Heggie; R O MacDonald; I McArthur; P V Murphy; K J A Osman; P L Osl; K W A Rodgers; A G Sharman; J E Varney; J Widdowson.

Corps of Royal Military Police: W B Hughes-Jones.

Royal Army Pay Corps: R A Dobson; M W Wadham.

Royal Army Education Corps: P Bramley; J A Hunter; W H P J Fitzsimons.

Royal Pioneer Corps: M J Grinnell-Moore; C Tolfer.

Army Catering Corps: N S Nash.

Women's Royal Army Corps: J M Clements; P E Hutley.

General List: M Tudor.

Royal Air Force

The following promotions are announced of officers serving in the Royal Air Force, the Women's Royal Air Force and the Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, with effect from July 1, 1987.

General Duties Branch

Air Vice-Marshal to Air Marshal: J R Rogers, P E Bairsto.

Group Captain to Air Commodore: J E Hore, R D Stone, B H Newton, B J Jackson.

Wing Commander to Group Captain: H Baxter, D L Bywater, L Wing, J S B Price, J B Parkinson, M V P H Harrington, R F Saunders, J Morris, P R Bond, C E Gould.

Squadron Leader to Wing Commander: M S Wild, M K Widdowson, R B Holloway, H H Moses, A C Reed, R W Gamblin, J S Pilgrim-Morris, C P Lumb, J D Armstrong, A J Stables, M G Head, R H Gould, R J Gowring, A McKay, K W Mills, C B Adcock, D J Lindsay-Hills, B J N Essex, D H A Greenway, M S Lovell, J A Porter, M A Molloy, D I Lewis, J B Grogan, B Dove.

Flight Lieutenant to Squadron Leader: R A Cross, E L S Harper, G M Cullen, G D Aram, B J Crawford, S J Spoor, R U Lankworthy, C J Bain, E J Scott, D McQuillan, R W J Wright, R M Wilson, B Plummer, K R Patrick, G W Broadbent, J P Connor, F J Cubberley, I G Wellings, M J Stokes, N G Fox, E L Thomas, R W Joseph, G P Hermer, G C Daffarn, H R Cox, P B Walker, J G Williams, R F Blunden, D M Sedman, D M Graham, M E Woodley, J M Woolley, A P Stephens, N G Matheson, N C L Hudson, D R Williams, J F G R Querzani, R G Cumming, T E Duggan, J Hills, D W Rees, R L Lomas, D A Angus, I Young, G G Reid, S G Hoppenstall, R J Tyderman, M Prissick, T J Williams, M C Heath, C J Turner, G Blanchfield, R C C Greig, G Richardson, A P Waldron, D C Vaas, R P Radley, R M R Ellis, C E Wade, G V Goodsell, A J Beaton, C C N Burwell, N R Wood, P A Hopkins, R Crane, P Dunlop, A J W Boyd, M B Dane, H T Elliott, M B Graham, J J E Parr, M J Ellaway, P A Robinson, J Connolly, P L Moules, G J Williams, A I B Beedie.

General Duties (Ground) Branch

Flight Lieutenant to Squadron Leader: P E Miller, S F Colwill, W S Baritrop, I McDonald, R K Bowler, W J Vant, T F Suffolk, B E Rogers, K Gorman.

Photographic Interpretation Branch

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT TO SQUADRON LEADER: C C D Stacey.

Engineer Branch

AIR VICE-MARSHAL TO AIR MARSHAL: A A Morris.

AIR COMMODORE TO AIR VICE-MARSHAL: D W Richardson.

GROUP CAPTAIN TO AIR COMMODORE: G M C Cooper, F G M Robinson, D M Reader.

WING COMMANDER TO GROUP CAPTAIN: D J Pugh, T P Regan, A B Murray, M G Coggins, A B Callaway, B J Hunter.

SQUADRON LEADER TO WING COMMANDER: R J Thompson, N G Dixon, J L Critchlow, S E Clark, C P Procter, A C Davies, J Ingram, P C Ayee.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT TO SQUADRON LEADER: R J Searle, S G Christie, J M Floyd, G Slater, C D Wilde, J G Coates, P I Corbett, W J Penketh, R V W Wilson, P M Boyd, J J Sinclair, M R Patel, A Chilvers, R C Owen, E G Ray, H D Bromidge, P J Lock, R C Long, J E Thompson, A J Flewitt, D J Seaton, A Thompson, M J Ward, W J Taylor, P P Hall, D T Gearey, M C St J Wright, D T Downes, E A Hardwick, I C Atkinson, M A Jackson, P F Green, A V Waggett, V R Driver, M R Dawes, J W Wilby.

Supply Branch

GROUP CAPTAIN TO AIR COMMODORE: I D Wilkinson.

WING COMMANDER TO GROUP CAPTAIN: J H Tossell, V B Howells.

SQUADRON LEADER TO WING COMMANDER: J H Martin, R J S Deacon, P D Markey, G R James, M V Bottomley, R A McEwen, P M Newman.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT TO SQUADRON LEADER: M F Yarram, J C Armstrong, C W Brewer, C J Fisher, G W Murray, W J McGrath, R A V Bond, B S Page, I Hunter, J M A Mayo.

Administrative Branch

WING COMMANDER TO GROUP CAPTAIN: D J Harrison, C A Rainbow, P A Beckley, J B Thorne.

SQUADRON LEADER TO WING COMMANDER: D A Davies, A W Pritchard, I H Wilkie, J R W Laing, P L Graves, M J Wynn, P J P Grilli, P Sowden.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT TO SQUADRON LEADER: M V Bowater, C G Hillman, H G C England, A R Smith, T P Huckley, C A Britton, B F Mole, R H Spooner, D J R Cole, J P Milnes, J Parsons, K D Shaw, R G S Mabbot, C J Bunney, C R Cooper, G J Hand, A F H Cook, C R Tebbs, P J Fletcher, R Boyne.

Security Branch

WING COMMANDER TO GROUP CAPTAIN: A E G Hales.

SQUADRON LEADER TO WING COMMANDER: D C Johnston, A Grimmins, D J Noyce.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT TO SQUADRON LEADER: J R A Thackeray, S H Anderton, A Whyte, P J Colley, C R Hall, B A Hoar.

Marine Branch

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT TO SQUADRON LEADER: J D Hough.

Medical Branch

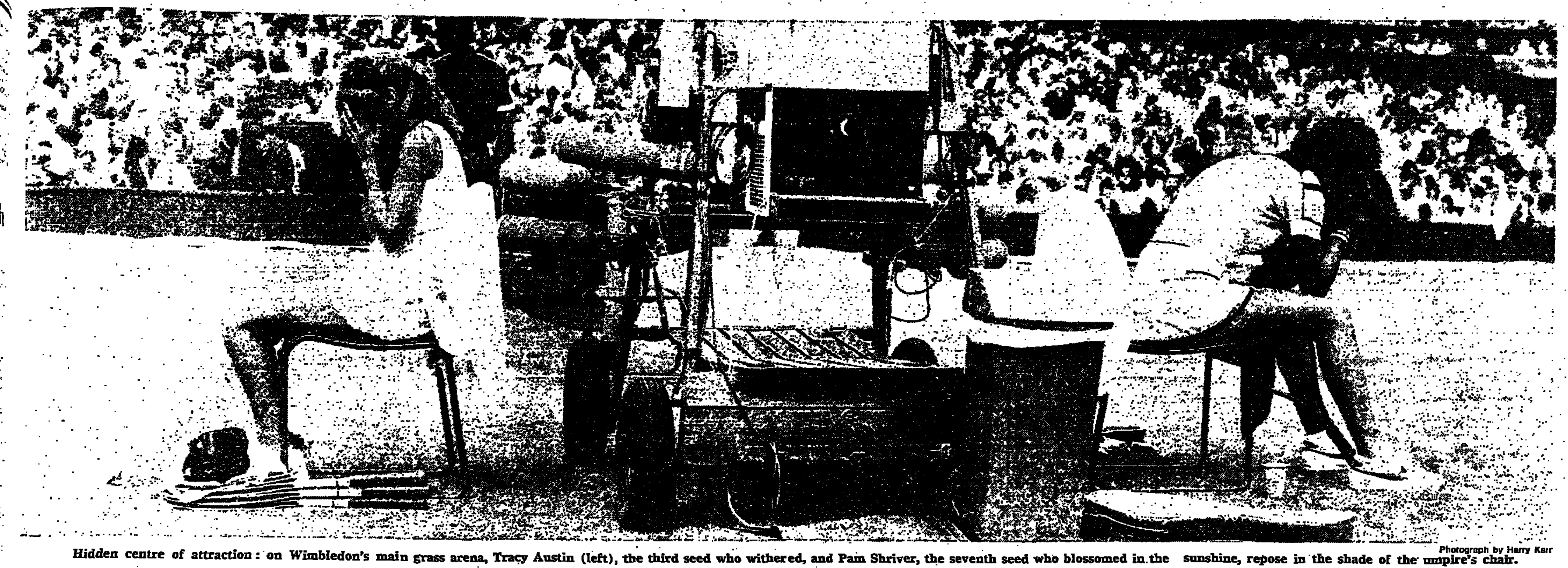
AIR VICE-MARSHAL TO AIR MARSHAL: D W Atkinson.

AIR COMMODORE TO AIR VICE-MARSHAL: J G Donald.

GROUP CAPTAIN TO AIR COMMODORE: F R Jones, M H Rogers.

WING COMMANDER TO GROUP CAPTAIN: R C Davis.

Tennis



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Hidden centre of attraction: on Wimbledon's main grass arena, Tracy Austin (left), the third seed who withered, and Pam Shriver, the seventh seed who blossomed in the sunshine, repose in the shade of the umpire's chair.

Independence Day girl will go her own way against Mrs Lloyd

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Any American born on Independence Day presumably goes through the rest of life with a sense of occasion. Pamela Shriver will be 19 when it comes round again on Saturday, the last day of the Wimbledon championships. She was seeded only seventh in the singles, but yesterday, on the centre court, she reached the semi-final round by beating Tracy Austin 7—5, 6—4 in an hour and 41 minutes. They had played a dozen previous matches in junior or open competition, and Miss Austin had won the lot. But this was Wimbledon and Independence Day was in the offing.

Two of the other women's matches were predictably uneventful. The other was unpredictably uneventful, because Hana Mandlikova beat Wendy Turnbull 6—0, 6—0 in only 40 minutes. The last woman to achieve such a winning margin in the quarter-final round at Wimbledon was Suzanne Lenglen in 1925, although a parallel of sorts was Margaret Court's 6—8, 6—0, 6—0 win over Helga Niessen in 1970.

Tomorrow's pairings will be Chris Lloyd v Miss Shriver, and Martina Navratilova v Miss Mandlikova. This would guarantee a straight fight between the United States and Czechoslovakia in the final, but for the fact that Miss Navratilova complicated the issue by defecting from the latter to the former in 1975. She stands 2—2 with Miss Mandlikova. In view of what she did to Miss Austin yesterday, Miss Shriver will not be intimidated by the fact that Mrs Lloyd has won all seven of their previous matches.

The quarter-final round of the men's singles will be played today: Bjorn Borg v Peter McNamara, Jimmy Connors v Vijay Amritraj, Rod Frawley v Tim Mayotte, and Johan Kriek v John McEnroe. The form points firmly to Borg and McEnroe. Amritraj is only 4—5 down to Connors, and has won their past two matches. But at this stage of a big tournament Amritraj tends to become diffident—and Connors refused to concede a set when they met at Wimbledon in 1975.

Frawley and Mayotte have no form. Frawley is older and wiser than the lad from Massachussetts, who is playing his first Wimbledon and, sooner or later, must realize that he cannot blast his way through the game's most famous tournament as if he were just having fun on the college campus. But Mayotte has been playing so well for so long that he may have forgotten what to do wrong.

Miss Shriver, who comes from Maryland, was 6ft tall before her sixteenth birthday. Her coach is Don Candy, a canny Australian, who shared the 1956 French doubles championship. Miss Shriver's positive nature and tall, splay-footed, somewhat ungainly build insists that she thinks in terms of the services and approach shots that can get her to the net—where she seems capable of covering all the relevant air space without need for any fancy footwork.

She is one of those edgy yet engagingly expressive players whose grimaces and gestures let everyone know what it feels like when she volleys into the net instead of putting the ball away. That often happened yesterday. But it is awfully irritating and a little daunting (even for a player of Miss Austin's mental steel) to find a player of Miss Shriver's stature glaring at you from the net—or on the way there—every time you look up.

That was how it was. Miss Shriver's chipped, skidding approach shots, on both flanks, were awkward for Miss Austin to return in a telling manner. Miss Shriver was particularly nasty to deal with on the forehand, especially when hitting it down the line and making it swing away from Miss Austin. And Miss Shriver had this cheeky habit of leaving an obvious opening for an Austin passing shot—and daring Miss Austin to go for it.

So we had this absorbing contrast between the net player and the base lining counter-puncher, five months her junior. It was always close. It always rested, largely, on confidence and nerves. The fine balance was illustrated—and the outcome explained—by the fact that Miss Shriver won seven of the 12 deuce games.

Three years ago Miss Shriver became the youngest player to reach a singles final in the United States championships. Then Miss Evert, as she was, beat her 7—5, 6—4. Miss Shriver has since had problems with her shoulder and her attitude—as a teenager with a suddenly-raised level of expectation. It seems that the Shriver show is now on the road again. Mrs Lloyd should be wary of that.

Two years ago Miss Turnbull, one of the most delightfully Australian of Australians, took only two games from Mrs Lloyd in the final of the French championship. Miss Turnbull is quick on her feet and a sharp volleyer. But she seems to lack that quality sometimes known as the "killer instinct". Put her in the last eight of a major championship and she suddenly becomes vulnerably modest. She has been runner-up in three "grand slam" championships.

Recently she has been bothered by her wrist and her forearm and after yesterday's match she had a thermometer popped in her mouth (in view of the match were the feverish symptoms cause or effect?). Miss Turnbull served badly, returned badly, moved badly, and repeatedly dashed suicidally to the net—offering Miss Mandlikova wide targets for passing shots.

We should remember, though that Miss Mandlikova's "love sets" win takes her back to the days of Miss Lenglen—and that the lissom young Czechoslovak also has much in common with Maria Bueno and Evonne Cawley. Yesterday, Miss Mandlikova's tennis had a facile beauty that was almost flawless.

Miss Mandlikova is Australian and French champion, halfway to a grand slam and looking quite capable of matching the feat of Maureen Connolly and Mrs Court. At Wimbledon she is wearing a white bandana, as distinct from her usual red, because that is as close as she can get to Borg's "Wimbledon beard".

In the men's doubles, Ismail el Shafei, of Cairo, and John Feaver of Dorset, who are not the most renowned team in the world, had an admirable 7—6, 7—6, 6—3 win over Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez, champions in 1976 and runners-up in 1979. Put el Shafei and Feaver alongside Miss Shriver as the outstanding figures of this seventh day.

Yesterday's results

Women's singles

MRS C LLOYD (US) beat MISS M JAUSOVEC (Yugoslavia), 6—2, 6—2.

MISS P H SHRIVER (US) beat MISS T A AUSTIN (US), 7—5, 6—4.

MISS M NAVRATILOVA (US) beat MISS V RUZICI (Romania), 6—2, 6—3.

MISS H MANDLIKOVA (Czechoslovakia) beat MISS W M TURNBULL (Australia), 6—0, 6—0.

Men's doubles

Second round

P FLEMING and J P McENROE (US) beat R J Moore (SA) and E J van Dillen (US), 7—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

H P GUENTHARDT (Switzerland) and B TAROCZY (Hungary) beat T Delatte (US) and M R Edmundson (Australia), 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 7—6.

J B Fitzgerald and W R Pascoe (Australia) beat S Krulevitz and R Meyer (US), 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 7—6.

R J Frawley (Australia) and C J Lewis (NZ) beat T Graham and B Nichols (US), 3—6, 7—6, 7—6, 6—4.

A and V Amritraj (India) beat M C RIESSEN and S E STEWART (US), 6—1, 7—6, 7—6.

F BUEHNING and F TAYGAN (US) beat J R Austin and F V McNair (US), 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

M Davis and C M Dunk (US) beat S McCain and S Meister (US), 6—1, 7—5, 7—6.

Third round

P McNAMARA and P McNAMEE (Australia) beat W W Martin (US) and R J Simpson (NZ), 7—6, 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

I el Shafei (Egypt) and J W Feaver (GB) beat B E GOTTFRIED (US) and R RAMIREZ (Mexico), 7—6, 7—6, 6—3.

P Fleming and J P McEnroe (US) beat J B Fitzgerald and W R Pascoe (Australia), 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

R C Lutz and S R Smith (US) lead G S Holroyd and W Redondo (US), 6—4, 5—7, 7—6.

Women's doubles

Second round:

Mrs J C Russell (US) and Miss V Ruzici (Romania) beat Miss A E Hobbs (GB) and Miss M Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 2—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Third round

MISS K JORDAN and Miss A E SMITH (US) beat Miss I S Kloss (SA) and Miss P A Teeguarden (US), 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Miss M L Blackwood (Canada) and Miss S J Leo (Australia) beat MISS S HANIKA (Germany) and MISS A JAEGER (US), 6—4, 6—2.

MISS R D FAIRBANK and MISS T J HARFORD (SA) beat Miss E M Little and Miss S E Saliba (Australia), 5—7, 6—4, 8—6.

Miss M Navratilova and Miss P H Shriver (US) beat Miss Freeman (Australia) and Miss N Sato (Japan), 6—2, 6—3.

Mixed doubles

First round

F D McMILLAN (SA) and MISS B F STOVE (Netherlands) beat A N Jarrett and Miss D A Jevans (GB), 8—7, 7—5, 7—5.

J M Yuill (SA) and Miss J E Gooding (US) beat S W van der Merwe (SA) and Miss Y Vermaak (US), 4—6, 7—5, 13—11.

H P Guenthardt (Switzerland) and Miss P A Teeguarden (US) beat S R Simon and Miss L Antonoplis (US), 6—0, 6—4.

V Amritraj (India) and Miss S V Wade (GB) beat R D Ralston and Miss S A Walsh (US), 6—3, 6—7, 6—3.

C M Johnstone and Miss P J Whytcross (Australia) beat B M Milton and Miss I S Kloss (SA), 6—7, 6—3, 6—4.

A D Roche (Australia) and Miss B Bunge (W Germany) beat R J Moore and Miss R Uys (SA), 6—1, 6—3.

J R AUSTIN and MISS T A AUSTIN (US) beat S Krulevitz (US) and Miss L Romanov (Romania), 6—7, 6—2, 6—3.

M J Bates and Miss J M Durie (GB) beat M R EDMONDSON and MISS D L FROMHOLTZ (Australia), 7—5, 7—6.

M C RIESSEN (US) and MISS W M TURNBULL (Australia) beat C Skakle and Miss K G Jones (US), 7—5, 6—3.

K CURREN and MISS T J HARFORD (SA) beat C Dowdeswell and Miss C Jolissaint (Switzerland), 6—1, 3—6, 10—8.

Second round

E H Froman and Miss D Desfor (US) beat D A Lloyd (GB) and Miss R Casals (US), 6—3, 8—7, 10—8.

F D McMILLAN (SA) and MISS B F STOVE (Netherlands) beat R Meyer and Miss B Nagelsen (US), 6—4, 7—6.

Unusual wish by Hutchins

Paul Hutchins, the British Davis Cup captain, admitted yesterday that he would be pleased when Buster Mottram, still in the men's doubles, is out of Wimbledon and can concentrate on the Cup quarter-final tie with New Zealand, in Christchurch in 11 days' time.

The main British party leaves tomorrow night, but Mottram will follow later if he is still involved in the doubles with South Africa's Frew McMillan. Mr Hutchins said: "I'm very disappointed with Buster's form at Wimbledon. He has the wrong attitude towards the championships, which is very worrying.

"He must get to grips with the whole scene here. He is always fighting Wimbledon, both publicly and privately. He should have beaten Victor Amaya in the singles. He doesn't like playing on grass, but he must accept the courts, the crowds and the things that surround Wimbledon. I will be really pleased when he is away from England and concentrating on the Davis Cup, which he has a great record."

Order of play today

CENTRE COURT: J S Connors v V Amritraj; J C Kriek v J P McEnroe; Miss J C Russell and Miss V Ruzici v Miss S Barker and Miss A K Kiyomura.

ONE: B Borg v P McNamara; R J Frawley v T S Mayotte; T S Okker and Miss Miss M A Mesker v A D Roche and Miss B Bunge.

TWO: H P Guenthardt and B Taroczy v F Buehning and F Taygan; Mrs J M Lloyd and Miss S V Wade v Miss C S Reynolds and Miss P G Smith. G S Holroyd and W Redondo v R C Lutz and S R Smith, to finish; J R Austin and Miss T A Austin v B Brewett and Miss J Stratton.

THREE: M Davis and C M Dunk v T S Okker and R L Stockton; Miss B C Potter and Miss S A Walshuba v Miss M L Piatek and Miss W E White; F D McMilland and C P Mottram v A mritraj and V mritraj; D H Collins and Miss K L Culley v J M Dier and Miss P Cooper.

FOUR: J M Bailey v A Amritraj (plate); C M Johnstone and Miss P J Whytcross v O Parunaz and Miss C J Newton; R Carruthers and F Maynetto v R J Frawley and C J Lewis; A Amritraj and Miss A E Hobbs v M J Bates and Miss J M Durie.

FIVE: M J Bates v P Dupre (plate); P Slozil and Miss R Tomanova v J M Yuill and Miss J E Gooding.

SIX: Plate, Miss L Geavs v Miss S E Saliba; Miss M B K Wikstedt v Miss A B Henricksson; R J Chappell v I Harris; Miss J A Mundel v Miss T J Harford.

SEVEN: Plate, Mis P Casale v Miss C J Newton, Miss H Ludoff v Miss C Jolissaint; M Estep v E Edwards; Miss N Sato v Miss D A Jevans.

EIGHT: Juniors, N Vander Voort v P Cash, H Leconte v J Lozano, Miss T Scheuer Larsen v Miss A Leand, Miss K Okamoto v Miss A Croft.

NINE: Juniors, S Dannisgard v L Bottazzi, P A Heath v M Tideman, Miss K Stampfli v Miss E Sayers, Miss J Ferestein v Miss O Byalistosky.

TEN: Juniors, E Korita v S Zivojinovic, S M shaw v F Cancellotti, Miss Z Garrison v Miss E Inoue, Miss M Yates v Miss C Vanier.

ELEVEN: Juniors, H Schwier v C W G Campbell, M Kures v H Sundstrom, Miss C Pasquale v Miss Susana, L Courteau v P Cordeiro.

TWELVE: Juniors, H Marin v W Masur, K Ng v R Agenor, to finish, Miss C Olivier v Miss S L Gomer, Miss P Huber v Miss M F Bellotti.

THIRTEEN: Miss S L Acker and Miss N U Bohm v Miss A Buchanan and Miss K Y Sands, K Curren and Miss T J Harford v J Dilouie and Miss C Vanier; Plate: Miss L Antonoplis v Miss D K A Taylore, M C Riessen and Miss W M Turnbull v T C Fancutt and Miss S E Saliba.

FOURTEEN: Plate, C M Johnston v C Skakle; J W Feaver and Miss L J Charles v J Kamiwazumi and Miss N Sato; R C Beven and Miss L Geeves v L C Leeds and Miss S LAcker. Plate, Miss C M O'Neil v Miss S Mascarin.

FIFTEEN: Juniors, J Nystrom v R Hansson; N Fullwood v A Limberger; Mis P Hy v Miss H Sukova; M J Jalte v B Moir.

SIXTEEN: Juniors, M Robertson v J Windahl; Miss A Temesvari v Miss E Barrable; Miss A L Minter v Miss C Jexell; Miss B Gadusek v Miss R Marcinkowska; J B M Van Der Merwe v P Heath or M Tideman.

SEVENTEEN: Juniors, Miss P Keppeler v Miss A J Brown; Miss S Amiach v Miss R Sasak; Miss K Gompert v Miss R Uys; S Kakamura v M Perkins; M Anger v R Agenor or R Ng.

TO BE ARRANGED: P McNamara and P McNamee v P H Guenthard and B Taroczy or F Buehning and F Taygan; P McNamara and Miss E M Little v F V McNair and Miss C Kohde; H P Guenthardt and Miss P A Teeguarden v S E Davis and Miss S Mascarin; Amaritraj and Miss S V Wade v M W C Guntrip and Miss H A Ludloff.

Power play sees Miss Navratilova home

By Geoffrey Green

There was a hint of summer time sunshine for a blessed change at Wimbledon yesterday. Sadly, though, in three of the ladies singles quarter-final round matches the losers—to judge by the scores—were taken to the laundrette.

Certainly the opening match on the centre court largely justified that unkind remark as Martina Navratilova, born Czechoslovakian but now an American resident, dealt fairly easily with Virginia Ruzici, of Romania, winning 6—2, 6—3. What there were of rallies were staccato and episodic and there was only faint applause as the champion of 1978 and 1979 ground on like an electric motor mower, with her heavy left-hand driving to the corners. Indeed, two gentlemen fast asleep in front of me were finally awakened by the silence.

But this perhaps is being unkind to the long-legged Miss Ruzici. With her right thigh heavily bandaged her mobility was limited, yet every now and then she achieved a probing pass down either line and showed that she possessed a low volley with the touch of an épée fencer. She began promisingly enough up to 2—2, but Miss Navratilova then broke to 4—2 and 6—2 and the opening set had come and gone with the smoking of a mere two cigarettes.

In the third game of the second set the Romanian took Miss Navratilova to three deuces as the emigrée Czechoslovak served her first double fault. But the powerful left-hander broke again for 3—1, and went on to 4—1 before dropping her service, to love, for the first time. Miss Jausovec pulled back to 4—3, but Miss Navratilova replied with an immediate break to 5—3. On her first match point she went to 6—2 with a backhand pass down the line and Miss Ruzici, who also reached the last eight of the singles in 1978, was out. The whole affair, over in less than an hour, was an opiate rather than a tonic.

When the favourite, Chris Lloyd, beat the Yugoslav, Mima Jausovec, also in the last eight of 1978, by 6—2, 6—2, the score held the quality of exaggeration. There was more to it than the figures that meet the eye.

The rallies were long, Mrs Lloyd tracing her swift two-fisted backhand close to the lines. Both played strokes, using the length and breadth of the court, that were like provocative music. Miss Jausovec, sturdy and compact, was too alive to die lightly. Alert and receptive, she kept the rallies going, often winning with a sharp crosscourt volley or a disguised dropshot. One of these she pulled off marvellously from the baseline, leaving Mrs Lloyd flat-footed.

The longer the rallies lasted, however, the favourite wore down her foe, keeping her from the forecourt. It was like water dripping on a stone. As one said the other day, a score at tennis can often be a lying jade. It was here. In the very opening game Miss Jausovec served to 40—love, only to be broken; in the next game too she led 40—15 against service, but threw it away. This happened several times as the Yugoslav found it all so different from the previous round, when she beat Andrea Jaeger.

Miss Jausovec broke back to 2—2, but then the match took a different direction. Mrs Lloyd's returns of service were beautifully angled and swift and there lay the fundamental difference between the two players. Every time Miss Jausovec served she seemed ill at ease and indeed she held service only once, in the third game of the first set. From 2—2 in each set Mrs Lloyd reeled off the last four games.

The efficient Mrs Lloyd looked in supreme shape for the future. Watching her was no effort to the eye. As for the brave Miss Jausovec, running her legs off at the end, she looked frayed round the edges, like an old portrait.

Forged tickets: The problem of forged Wimbledon tickets is continuing—with disappointed tennis supporters arriving by the coachload. Police said yesterday that they had seized hundreds of forgeries, most of them impossible for the public to detect. Among the victims were two coachloads of Italian tourists. The only way to be sure that tickets are genuine was to buy them from reputable sources, a police spokesman said.

Yachting

Germans to mount strongest Admirals Cup challenge

There were no surprises when the British team for the Admirals Cup was announced by the Royal Ocean Racing Club in London yesterday. The team is: Victory (Peter de Savary), Dragon (Brian Saffery Cooper) and Yeoman XXIII (Robin Aisher, team captain). Two reserve boats were also named, Marionette (Christopher Dunning) and Mayhem (David May). The series commences with a race in the Solent on July 29 and concludes with the famous Fastnet race, which starts on August 8. In between there are two other inshore races and the Channel race, starting on August 4.

Lined up against the British, whose previous teams have won the trophy seven times, will be teams from probably 17 countries. Of the rivals so far seen in British waters this season, the Germans must be clear favourites. They have won the series once before, in 1973, but their present team of Pinta, Dusselboot and Container looks even stronger.

In the Morgan Cup race a week ago, Pinta finished first in her class with Container fifth. In the hotly-contested Round the Island race last Saturday they were even more impressive. Dusselboot (M Schmidt and D Hensel) was first overall, Container (U Schutz) was third in division one and Pinta (W Illbrouck) fourth in division two. This is the sort of consistent team performance that wins the Admirals Cup.

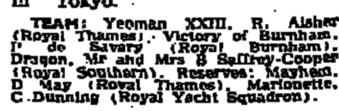
However they will be up against the United States (two previous wins), the New Zealanders and the Australians (two wins and the holders) who are always among the leading contenders. These teams will be arriving in the next few weeks and when they first get to grips with the Europeans in RORC and Solent events, it will be possible to evaluate their chances.

The American team looks well balanced from a side/rating point of view and performed well in their trials, though they were not among the immediate first-choice boats. Then, after a protest and re-measurement, it was found that Williwaw and Acadia had serious rating discrepancies and were not considered for selection.

It is rumoured that these two yachts, now properly rated, will turn up at Cowes under charter to a country which has so far not nominated two of her three boats. If they do, it will certainly add spice to the racing, giving the chosen American team an added incentive to do well.

Aisher said yesterday: "We were looking for consistency and the ability to keep out of trouble and we think we have found it in this team. The Cup will not be easy to win. The teams coming over here are very strong indeed and they have been preparing for a long time. We have to work very hard for the next few weeks. We cannot afford any slip-ups against this sort of competition."

Aisher, a timber merchant who lives at Blackheath, sailed for Britain in the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo.



TEAM: Yeoman XXIII, R Aisher (Royal Thames); Victory of Burnham, P de Savary (Royal Burnham); Dragon, Mr and Mrs B Saffrey-Cooper (Royal Southern). Reserves: Mayhem, D May (Royal Thames), Marionette, C Dunning (Royal Yacht Squadron).

Cambridge on their way to fifth successive victory

By a Special Correspondent

Cambridge, already British University champions, won two races in the match against Oxford yesterday, sponsored by the Irish tourist board, and start the second day one up. The first race, held in a force two wind at Strangford Lough, was a practice race and three of the six boats were over the line at the start.

Oxford came away with first, second and fourth places, but by the first marks Hattersley, Cambridge's captain, had taken first place. In the next two legs there was much place changing, but at the end of the second beat Cambridge had first and second places and were not troubled again. They eventually won with first, second and fifth places.

In the first points race held in a force three wind, Cambridge won the start with Belcher from Oxford in first place being the only person ahead of them. However, Clark, from Cambridge, overtook him up the first beat and took him away from the rest of the fleet, giving Cambridge first, second and third at the first mark. Thereafter Cambridge led a procession around the two-lap course and were never overtaken.

A protest after this race, submitted by Oxford, was subsequently withdrawn. This means that Cambridge have started their attempt to win the Cup for the fifth year running well, but they know that anything could happen in this best of seven race series which continues all week.

Golf

Locust Hill is stripped bare by Mrs Melton

Rochester (New York), June 29.—Nancy Melton, the LPGA player of the year for 1978 and 1979, withstood the challenges of Pat Bradley, her fellow American, and Jan Stephenson, of Australia, yesterday to capture her second consecutive Sarah Coventry tournament at the Locust Hill Country Club here.

Mrs Melton fired a final-round 71 to finish with a total of 285, seven-under-par, and claim the $18,750 first prize. Her total was two shots better than that of Miss Bradley, who closed with a 73 for a 287 total, and four better than Miss Stephenson, who turned in an erratic 71, for a 289 total.

Miss Bradley won $12,250 and Miss Stephenson $8,750 for finishing second and third respectively. Miss Stephenson began spectacularly, making an eagle on the first hole and birdies at the next three, giving her a tie with Miss Bradley and Mrs Melton for the lead at six-under-par.

However, Miss Stephenson lost two strokes at both holes 10 and 16 and Miss Bradley lost strokes at the 14th and 15th. Mrs Melton made birdies on the 13th and 14th, the most difficult holes of the course, giving her a commanding lead over Miss Bradley.

Miss Bradley made a comeback with birdies at the 16th and 17th, leaving her only one shot adrift with one hole to play, but she dropped a stroke on the final hole and Mrs Melton claimed her third victory of 1981.

FINAL SCORES (US unless stated): 285: N Melton (74, 69, 71, 71); 287: P Bradley (70, 73, 71, 73); 289: J Stephenson (Australia) (70, 73, 74, 71); 292: K Whitworth (74, 73, 76, 69) M Floyd (73, 74, 73, 72); 293: J Blalock (75, 73, 76, 69) V Fergon (76, 76, 69, 72), P Sheehan (74, 75, 70, 74), S Haynie (71, 76, 72, 74); 294: D Lundquist (76, 75, 72, 71), P Hayes (72, 77, 74, 71), D Austin (74, 74, 74, 72), K Postlewait (74, 75, 71, 74), C Duggan (75, 70, 75, 74). Other foreign scores: 297: C Shark (Canada) (75, 75, 74, 73); 299: A Sheard (78, 72, 76, 73); 302: S Post (Canada) (72, 75, 75, 80).

English gain half the places in Walker Cup team

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

England's golfers, who narrowly beat Scotland in the final of the European amateur team championship at St Andrews on Saturday, dominate the team chosen for the Walker Cup against the United States at Cypress Point, California, on August 28 and 29, gaining five of the 10 places. Scotland and Ireland have two representatives and Wales, one, Duncan Evans, the winner of last year's amateur championship.

Youth and experience have been blended to an unusual degree, with Hutcheon, 39, at one end of the age scale, and Rafferty, 17, at the other. Rafferty is the youngest player to be chosen for the match but such is his extraordinary talent that his selection was automatic rather than marginal.

Four players have appeared in the match before—Hutcheon on the past three occasions; McEvoy, on the past two; Godwin in 1979 and Deeble four years ago. The newcomers include two other teenagers, Way, who is 18, and Walton, a year older. Again they had done enough to be in most people's team when the bars of St Andrews were buzzing with speculation at the weekend.

On the face of it, the surprise choice is Godwin, who was originally omitted from the England team for St Andrews and came in as replacement for the injured Boxall. Dr David Marsh, the chairman of the selectors, said yesterday that it had made no difference that Godwin had had an unexpected chance to prove himself.

"In our minds", he said, "he had done extremely well in the three events he had played since the England team for the European championship was selected." The selectors must have been gratified to see him win his final match by a handsome margin on Sunday after their had chosen the team and released it to the press under strict embargo.

Dr Marsh wants those players who do not ordinarily use the big ball to start to do so. "We feel it is better for American conditions", he said, "and will avoid the terrible problems we faced last time, of one player wanting to use it and his foursomes partner not keen."

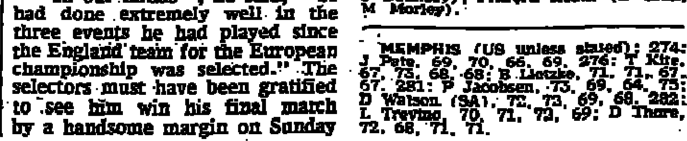
Rodney Foster, the team captain, said he was under no illusion that the American side would be anything but exceptionally strong, but: "I've always believed in team golf great deeds can be done if the right spirit is obtained. My job is to make sure that everyone is extremely fit and goes to America with the notion we can win."

TEAM

R M Chapman (Langley Park), aged 22
C R Dalgleish (Helenburgh), 20.
P Deeble (Alnmouth), 27
D Evans (Leek), 22
G Goodwin (Thorndon Park), 30
L C Hutcheon (Monifieth), 39
P McEvoy (Cope Heath), 28
R Rafferty (Warrenpoint), 17
P Walton (Malahide), 19
P G Way (Neville), 18.

Non-travelling reserves: F J Coutts (Deeside), 21; M A Lewis (Henbury), 23.

Captain: R Foster (Bradford).



MORPARK: National pro-am championship: Southern Area final (first of two): 67: Sonning (R McDougall, B Waring). 69: Gerrards Cross (A Barr, J Crisp). 70: East Hearts (J Hamilton, R Cable). 71: Hartsbourne (G Hunt, J Dauncey); Frilford Heath (D Crall, M Morley).

MEMPHIS (US unless stated): 274: J Pate, 69, 70, 66, 69. 276: T Kite, 67, 73, 68, 68; B Lietzke, 71, 71, 67, 67. 281: P Jacobsen, 73, 69, 64, 75; D Watson (SA), 72, 73, 69, 68. 282: L Trevino, 70, 71, 72, 69; D Thore, 72, 68, 71, 71.

Basketball

Upset leaves Maccabi close to elimination

Sao Paulo, June 29.—St Kilda, of Australia, beat Maccabi, the European champions 100—97 in the third day of qualifying games for the first world club championship here yesterday. Maccabi's second defeat in three games left them close to elimination as they must win their last qualifying game against Ferrocarril, the South American Champions from Argentina, to stay in the tournament.

St Kilda will go through to the finals if they win one of their two remaining games, which are against the weak ASFA team from Senegal, and the tough Francana club from Brazil. To date the Australians have won one and lost one game.

In Sunday's game Maccabi led 53—51 at half-time but within nine more minutes St Kilda had opened up a 80—70 lead. The Tel Aviv club regained the initiative and with two minutes left trailed by only one point, 94—93. Maccabi were unable to hold on against their opponents' superior ball control, and the Australian team, led by their play-maker Rocky Smith, completed one of the biggest upsets. Working the ball cleverly around Maccabi's key, they had successfully penetrated the zone defence of the team who took the title last year before the tournament was recognized as the official world championship. Little had been expected of the Australians after their 100—86 defeat by Ferrocarril in their opening game.

Champions from ten countries are competing in the event which ends on July 5.—AP.

Football

Mr Moncur is Plymouth's new manager

Bobby Moncur was yesterday appointed manager of third division Plymouth Argyle. The former Scottish international, who will have a four-year contract, takes over the position vacated by Bobby Saxton, who moved to Blackburn Rovers earlier this summer.

Mr Moncur's appointment came just seven days after he resigned as manager of Hearts, the Scottish first division club. He said: "I have often been interested in the potential at Plymouth, which I consider to be the best of any club in the third division."

Tommy Docherty, Preston North End's new manager, still wants to sign Stewart Houston and Stuart Pearson, although the club will find it hard to match their present wages. Houston, who played under Mr Docherty at Chelsea and Manchester United, is now with Sheffield United. Pearson, who was also with Mr Docherty at Old Trafford, is now on West Ham's books.

Pearson is considering a £45,000 move to Burnley, but Mr Docherty, whose new club are losing £3,000 a week, said yesterday: "We may be able to come to some agreement." As for Houston, Mr Docherty admitted: "The problem is that he is on a lot of money."

Colin Addison, the Derby County manager, is having talks with Joe Bolton, the Sunderland defender. Mr Addison said: "He is available because his contract with Sunderland is expiring. We would want Bolton to take over as left back from Steve Buckley, but we haven't got any chance of raising the cash until we sell Buckley."

Queen's Park Rangers, West Ham, and Nottingham Forest have all shown interest in Buckley, whose contract has also expired, but so far Mr Addison has received no firm offer. Lincoln hope to sign their former striker Mick Harford, from Newcastle.

AC Milan are reported to be on the verge of signing Hans Krankl from Barcelona if Rapid Vienna drop their option on the Austrian striker. Arie Haan, the veteran Dutch midfield player, has agreed to join Genoa, but needs the agreement of Standard Liege, who hold an option on him.

Lone supporter: Ted Baily, England's most famous follower, will attend the World Cup qualifying game against Norway in Oslo on September 9, despite the FA's ban on supporters travelling to the match. Mr Baily, from Bournemouth, who has watched every one of England's last 129 games, has received a personal invitation from the Norwegian FA.

Rugby Union

Selectors put trust in two from the old brigade

Sydney, June 29.—The Australian Rugby Union selectors have retreated into a shell for the first international match against France in Brisbane on Sunday.

The line-up announced this morning contains few surprises and is remarkable only for the selection of two players over 30—Hipwell, a half-back, and the hooker, Carberry.

The one big surprise is the omission of the brilliant New South Wales stand-off half Ella, who lost his place to Queensland's goal-kicking expert, Paul McLean.

It reflects the selectors' concern over inconsistent performances by the New South Wales and Queensland teams—both have been beaten by the touring Frenchmen. France scored an 18—15 win over Queensland and then beat New South Wales 21—12 at the Sydney Sports Ground on Saturday.

The team in fact contains six changes from the side that beat the All Blacks 26—10 at Sydney last July to win the series 2—1.

The discarded players are the Townsville winger Grigg, Ella, the half-back Carson, the back row forward Cornelsen, the second row forward Peter McLean and the hooker Ross, who is now studying overseas.

The selectors have taken a gamble by choosing the Queensland full-back, Gould. He will have a fitness test on a nagging back injury. He aggravated the injury in Queensland's match against the visiting New Zealand provincial side Wellington, in Brisbane last Sunday.

In opting for Gould the selectors have ignored the claims of the New South Wales full-back Richards, despite two outstanding performances against the Frenchmen for the state and Sydney teams.

Hipwell's inclusion—at the expense of his younger New South Wales rivals, Cox and Carson—was almost a foregone conclusion. The legendary New England half, who will be lining up for his second cap, has done more than enough to justify his selection after deciding at the start of the season to make a comeback.

Hipwell last appeared for Australia in the record breaking 30—16 triumph over New Zealand in Auckland in 1978. Carberry, last capped against Fiji in 1976, has been preferred to the New South Wales hooker Malouf, but it must have been a close decision.

The plucky Rake, aged 25, has hardly put a foot wrong in his representative appearances this season which have included two excellent games against the Frenchmen.

There will be no dispute over the recall of the former international captain and No 3, Loane, who returned from South Africa in May after missing last year's series against the All Blacks.

TEAM: R Gould; M Martin, M O'Connor, M Hawker, B Moon; P McLean, J Hipwell; M Loane, A Shaw, S Poidevin, S Williams, D Hall, D Curran, C Carberry, A D'Arcy.—AP.

Rugby League

Amateurs generate interest

By Keith Macklin

Amateur Rugby League teams are being formed at the rate of more than 100 a year, the annual report of the British Amateur Rugby League Association states. Compiled by the secretary Tom Keaveney, the report says that among new clubs formed last season were Hemel Hempstead, Streatham, Sunderland, Retford, Gainsborough, Accrington, Formby, Bolton and Bury, all of them in areas not traditionally associated with rugby league. Because of wider interest in the game in the south, the BARLA southern league will run two divisions next season.

A feature of last season was the first ever university match at Fulham in which Oxford beat Cambridge 16—9 before a big and enthusiastic crowd. Mr Keaveney said that progress in talks with the Rugby Union continued to be amicable, and further progress was expected in the establishment of Rugby League as a purely amateur sport at the Rugby Union annual meeting at Twickenham.

On a less pleasant note, the report comments on the breach with the professional code over the question of the signing of young players by the colts teams of senior clubs. BARLA alleges that the Rugby League has reneged on an agreement granting full responsibility for the amateur game to BARLA.

"Perhaps the most frightening matter is the proposal to lower the age for boys to turn professional from 17 to 16" Mr Keaveney states. He will no doubt have been relieved that this proposal has been rejected at last weekend's annual meeting of the Rugby League.

Cricket

Contrasting fortunes for two of world's great accumulators

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

WORCESTER: Yorkshire, with seven second innings wickets in hand, lead Worcestershire by 98 runs.

Worcestershire played a great deal better than Yorkshire yesterday, being, as they currently are, the better side. With some confidence they declared at tea, 16 runs behind on the first innings, and Yorkshire were soon in trouble when they batted again. Worcestershire need a victory to stay somewhere near the top of the championship, Yorkshire to get away from the bottom of it. As things stand it will be a surprise if Yorkshire win, but not if Worcestershire do.

There were contrasting fortunes for two of the world's great accumulators, Turner making 168 and sharing a partnership of 231 with Neale, and Boycott being out to Pridgeon, for the second time in the match, in single figures. When Boycott was drawn forward and caught at the wicket in the fourth over of Yorkshire's second innings and Athey leg-before, soon afterwards, to a ball that kept low, Yorkshire had had no relief all day. There was not much to come for them either, though they lost only one more wicket, that of Hampshire, bowled behind his legs, sweeping. The ball was turning by then, albeit slowly.

Once he had survived close calls for leg-before by Stevenson off the first two balls of the day, the long score by Turner became as inevitable as a hundred by Bradman on the same unchanging ground. Somewhere in the 80s, Turner edged Dennis (left arm medium pace) just wide of second slip and shortly before he was out he could have been caught and bowled. Although dissimilar in style and appearance, Turner bears comparison with Bradman both in the precision with which he places the ball (no one in the present game—not even Richards—is better at finding the gaps) and in his insatiable pursuit of runs.

This was Turner's 92nd first-class hundred. Of his contemporaries only Boycott is ahead of him. Next in line are Amiss and Zaheer. On a bounceless pitch, against no one faster than a brisk medium pace, Turner wore a hideously superstructured helmet. Mark Scott, his young partner, who is opening Worcestershire's innings in Ormrod's absence with a broken arm, was in a proper cap until, to his surprise, Alley gave him out, leg-before.

This was 20 minutes after the start and over four hours before Yorkshire, again with Alley's agreement, took another wicket. Although under fire from their supporters for not winning enough matches, Yorkshire look tidy and cheerful enough in the field.

In 135 minutes (43 overs) before lunch Worcestershire scored 139 runs. By mid-afternoon Neale was playing well enough for Worcestershire's second wicket record to be threatened. Twice, each time that Worcester, H. H. Gibbons and Pataudi senior made 274 together. *Only Gloucestershire, surprisingly,* and Glamorgan have a lower second wicket record than that. But at 282, with only 43 needed to beat it, Turner was leg-before to Stevenson. With Neale past his hundred, his second in succession, and the fourth batting point safely gathered, Yorkshire declared.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings 319 for 7 dec. (J H Hampshire 94, W Athey 64). Bowling: [illegible]

Second Innings

G Boycott, c Humphries, b Pridgeon .. 9
C W J Athey, l-b-w, b Alleyne .. [illegible]
J H Hampshire, b Gifford .. [illegible]
J D Love, not out .. [illegible]
Extras [illegible]

Total (3 wkts) .. [illegible]

[illegible]

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

M S Scott, l-b-w, b Stevenson .. [illegible]
G M Turner, l-b-w, b Stevenson .. 168
P A Neale, not out .. [illegible]
[illegible]

Total (3 wkts dec. 96.4 overs) 303

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—51, 2—282.

BOWLING: [illegible]

Bonus points: Worcestershire 6, Yorkshire 5.

Umpires: W E Alley and J van Geloven.

Making hay while the birds sing

By Alan Gibson

GLOUCESTER: Warwickshire, with seven second innings wickets in hand, lead Gloucestershire by 174 runs.

It was a lovely morning, a real haymaking morning. The country lanes were full of haywains, all looking as if they were about to topple over, and I think there must have been one on the railway line to Gloucester, because the train stopped dead for half an hour about a couple of miles outside the city. All the birds started singing in the sudden silence, just like Adlestrop.

Gloucestershire began at 56 for two, after Warwickshire had scored 325. Zaheer, who is in such marvellous form, did the haymaking, and had reached his century, his fourth of the season, when he was leg-before wicket to Small. Before that they had lost Stovold, who was caught at the wicket off Willis. There was, some Gloucestershire men thought, a doubt about these decisions. Willis did not make an appeal, and Stovold hung around a long time, which is unlike him. But the wicketkeeper and slips had no hesitation. Zaheer thought he might have got a touch with his bat before the ball hit his pad. The dismissal left him 35 short of becoming the first man this season to reach 1,000 runs.

Hignell and Procter made a lively stand and Gloucestershire were 240 for five at lunch. Afterwards they lost three wickets quickly for no obvious reason. The pitch, not quite so slow as it had been on Saturday, was nevertheless not difficult. Warwickshire bowled and fielded well. Small had the best figures, and worked hard for them.

Graveney and Childs set the innings on course again, and Procter was able to declare, once the fourth batting point was reached, 24 behind, at three o'clock. It looked as if it was bound to be a declaration match.

Warwickshire then lost a couple of quick wickets to Procter. He did not bowl off his longest run, but popped in a fast one now and then and sometimes cut the ball from the off awkwardly. He had Thomas leg-before and Lloyd caught at the wicket, with the score at only 11. Amiss might have been caught at square leg and if he had been Gloucestershire would be thinking in terms of victory. But he and Humpage were still together at tea, the score 36 for two. At 56 Amiss was caught at slip, a smart one by Procter off Bainbridge.

Humpage, for a second time in the match, batted well, and grew in confidence as he went on. There is a lot of the lower right arm about him, but he is still a solid, brisk, if inelegant performer. His effort, supported by Din, meant that it will be more probably a declaration match after all.

Costly decision: Gloucestershire's cricketers had mixed feelings about Zaheer's fourth century in his last six innings. At the last moment they had decided not to proceed with a £200 bet with a Bristol bookmaker who was offering 7-1 against Zaheer getting a hundred. The bet was taken, however, by a local journalist and a friend, who had scarcely an anxious moment as Zaheer raced to three figures in 121 minutes with 11 fours.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings 325 [illegible]

Second Innings

D L Amiss, c Procter, b Bainbridge .. [illegible]
K D Smith, l-b-w, b Procter .. [illegible]
T A Lloyd, c Stovold, b Procter .. [illegible]
G W Humpage, not out .. [illegible]
Asif Din, not out .. [illegible]
Extras [illegible]

Total (3 wkts) .. [illegible]

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—11, [illegible]

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

B C Broad, c Humpage, b Small .. [illegible]
A W Stovold, c Humpage, b Willis .. [illegible]
Sadiq Mohammad, l-b-w, b Hogg .. [illegible]
Zaheer Abbas, l-b-w, b Small .. 100
A J Hignell, l-b-w, b Small .. [illegible]
M J Procter, c [illegible]
[illegible]

Total (8 wkts dec. 80.2 overs) 301

BOWLING: [illegible]

Bonus points: Gloucestershire 6, [illegible]

Umpires: A G T Whitehead and R S Herman.

Prosperous day for the rejected batsman

By Gerald Richmond

NOTTINGHAM: Middlesex, with six second innings wickets in hand, lead Nottinghamshire by 125 runs.

A disciplined 89 not out by Brearley and a more adventurous unbeaten 87 by Edmonds gave Middlesex hope that they could salvage something from a match which had gone entirely Nottinghamshire's way for a day and a half. Once Nottinghamshire had taken their first innings lead to 158 and reduced Middlesex to 16 for two at lunch yesterday a long innings was required from somebody. Brearley settled down to provide it and, in the process, banished visions of a two-day defeat for the county champions.

Nottinghamshire were fortunate to collect a fourth batting point in the morning for Hughes, the only one in the Middlesex team without Test experience, would have added a seventh wicket to what was already the best performance of his career had he not put down a simple return catch offered by Hemmings. The five extra runs did not seem to matter greatly as Hadlee quickly removed Barlow, uneasily cast as an opening batsman. Radley had already sparred with the slip before he was unable to avoid a ball from Hadlee which looped to Randall at fourth slip. Gradually, though, control drifted away from Nottinghamshire. Hadlee's opening burst was survived without further loss and with Rice rationing his own contribution, Hemmings and Bore shared a long afternoon together.

Brearley was firmly entrenched by the time Rice decided to rest his slow bowlers and although Hadlee demonstrated that there was still some life in the pitch, Edmonds had joined his captain in an increasingly fluent stand. Before the new ball was taken the fifth wicket had added more than 100 and Edmonds's driving became ever more powerful. Even in Butcher's earlier assault there was no stroke more spectacular than Edmonds's six off Rice over point.

So, despite a troubled start, Middlesex had little difficulty in improving on their poor first innings performance. Brearley rarely displayed his strokes, concentrating on occupation of the crease for almost five hours in a good day for those rejected by the England selectors. In addition to the unbroken partnership of 145 between Brearley and Edmonds, Downton ended the Nottingham innings with six catches.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings 131 [illegible]

Second Innings

J M Brearley, not out .. 89
W N Slack, c [illegible]
C T Radley, c Randall, b Hadlee .. [illegible]
R O Butcher, [illegible]
P H Edmonds, not out .. 87
Extras [illegible]

Total (4 wkts) .. 283

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—13, [illegible]

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

P A Todd, c Butcher, b Hughes .. 29
R T Robinson, [illegible]
D W Randall, c Edmonds, b Hughes .. [illegible]
C E B Rice, c Downton, b [illegible]
[illegible]

Total (88.5 overs) .. 309

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

BOWLING: [illegible]

Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 8, Middlesex 4.

Umpires: D O Oslear and D Shackleton.

Botham makes a timely return to form

Ian Botham, England's captain, recovered his best batting form at Swansea in readiness for Thursday's second Test. His unbeaten 123 against Glamorgan was his first three figure score since his 228 against Gloucestershire at the start of last season and included 16 fours and three sixes.

One of the sixes against the off-spinner Lloyd cleared the boundary wall and landed amid the traffic on the main road running alongside the ground. In his innings lasting 137 minutes Botham offered just one chance, to Lloyd, who just failed to turn a fierce cover drive into a catch when the batsman was 91. Otherwise the England captain was in command. His effort enabled Somerset to declare at 303 for nine after they had obtained maximum batting points.

Glamorgan went in again with 90 minutes batting before the close and lost Jones, trapped leg before by Garner for 14.

Leicester

Balderstone, Leicestershire's acting captain, and Gower broke a 20-year-old county record for the second wicket against Essex. They put on 289 and were unbeaten when the innings was declared closed at 319 for one. Their stand beat the previous record of 287 set by left hander Watson and Wharton when the county played Lancashire in 1961. Gower made 156—his highest for the county in first class cricket and Balderstone, 127.

Manchester

Lancashire are facing defeat against Hampshire after collapsing to 54 for four in their second innings at Old Trafford. They ended the day 143 ahead, but with Hayes not likely to bat because of a strained shoulder and David Lloyd showing influenza symptoms, the odds are on Hampshire gaining their third championship win of the season.

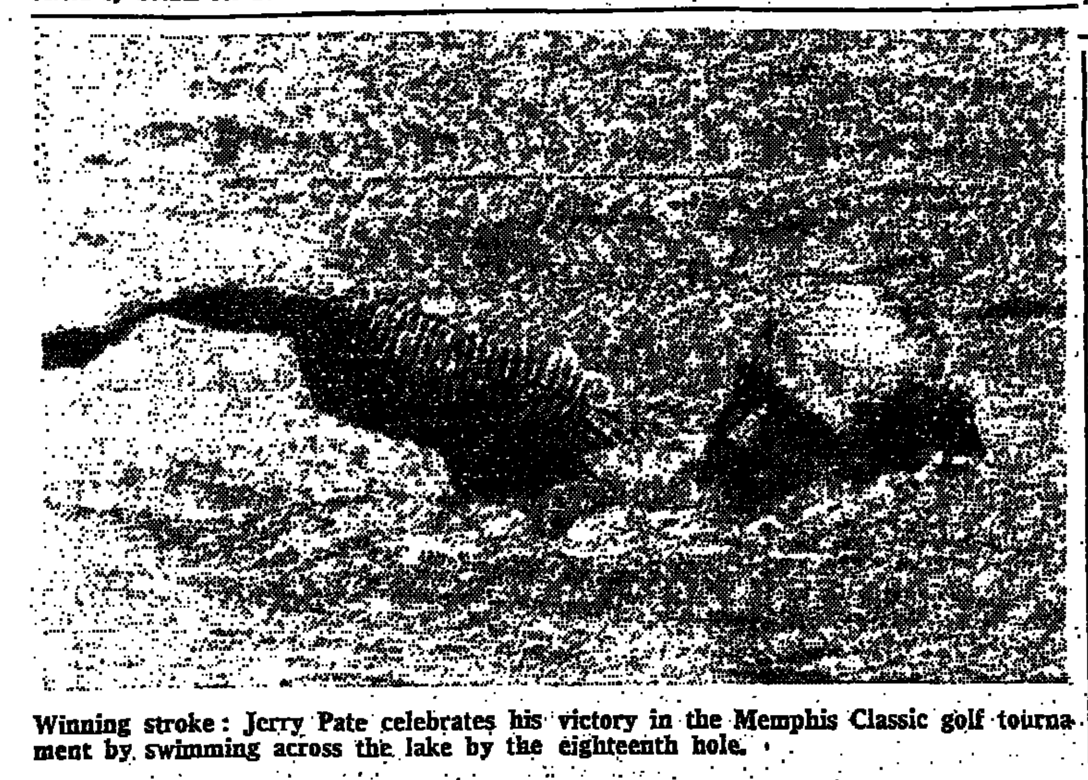
Nothing went right for Lancashire after Hampshire declared at 260 for three—89 behind. Left with 90 minutes batting Lancashire were, at one stage 36 for four. Now much depends on Clive Lloyd (10) and Hughes (14).

[illegible] the Hampshire opener Tremlett, who hit a career best 88 and shared in a second wicket stand of 153 with Nicholas (94) after Greenidge had slammed an entertaining 57.

Hastings

Sussex finished with a lead of 106 and eight second innings wickets standing at the close of the second day against the Sri Lankans. After being dismissed for 161 in their first innings, Sussex bowled the touring team out for 158 and at stumps had scored 103 for two.

Sri Lanka lost five wickets for 36, but a determined sixth wicket partnership of 61 between Ranasinghe and Devapriya kept them in the game. Devapriya was top scorer with 56. When Sussex batted a second time they lost Booth Jones before Heath and Wells figured in a stand of 79.



Winning stroke: Jerry Pate celebrates his victory in the Memphis Classic golf tournament by swimming across the lake by the eighteenth hole.

Reope's instinctive search for shelter goes unrewarded as Willey hits out.

Intikhab's spin has the final say

By Alan Ross

OVAL: Surrey, all second innings wickets in hand, lead by 148 runs.

Northamptonshire, who comprehensively demolished the Surrey attack a few Sundays ago, found batting a more complicated and painful business yesterday. On a pitch of no great pace the quicker Surrey bowlers reduced them at one stage to 124 for 6.

Their later batsmen hung on stubbornly and a final score of 224, 96 behind Surrey, was a lot more than seemed likely at lunch. It was all exceptionally slow, Northamptonshire never managing much over two runs an over, and Surrey, batting for 70 minutes in the evening, going almost as sedately. Surrey used six bowlers, Intikhab, four for 50, and Jackman, three for 48, being the most successful.

Within half an hour of the start, both Cook and Larkins had departed. Cook was leg before to Jackman at 36 and four runs later Larkins, having been struck by the hostile Clarke, was caught at square leg hooking vindictively at the next ball. Allan Lamb, his class immediately apparent, stroked his way effortlessly to 14 but then, playing that most seductive of all his strokes, the drive wide of mid-on, hit a shade early and was clasped gratefully by Intikhab at long leg. Williams and Yardley were both gone by lunch.

This was considerably more than Surrey, well though they bowled, can have hoped for in such conditions. Carter was soon out, touching one that lifted from Jackman. There was now the rare spectacle of a leg spinner, Intikhab, bowling a long spell under a blue sky. Willey, never able to impose himself, took a nasty one on the fingers from Clarke and thereafter found stroke-making even more of a problem. [illegible]

Northamptonshire were not done yet and Tim Lamb and Wild hung on for nearly an hour. Lamb hit Pocock for two thumping fours, the fast bowlers came and went, Lamb receiving three bouncers in one frustrated over from Clarke, and it required the return of Intikhab to shift them.

SURREY v NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

SURREY: First Innings 320 for 9 dec (*R D V Knight 77, Intikhab Alam 71). Bowling: Griffiths, [illegible]

SURREY: Second Innings

G S Clinton, not out .. [illegible]
A R Butcher, not out .. [illegible]
Extras .. [illegible]

Total (no wkt) .. [illegible]

*R D V Knight, D M Smith, M A Lynch, Intikhab Alam, D J Thomas, †C J Richards, S T Clarke, R D Jackman and P I Pocock to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: [illegible]

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

G Cook, l-b-w, b Jackman .. 14
W Larkins, c Thomas, b Clarke .. 20
A J Lamb, c Clarke, b Knight .. 16
R G Williams, c Clarke, b Knight .. 11
P Willey, b Intikhab .. 45
T J Yardley, c Roope, b Jackman .. 14
R M Carter, c Butcher, b Jackman .. 4
D J Wild, c Smith, b Intikhab .. 36
T M Lamb, c Thomas, b Intikhab .. 22
†G Sharp, c Roope, b Intikhab .. 16
B J Griffiths, not out .. 6
Extras (b 5, l-b 7, n-b 11) .. 17

Total (97.3 overs) .. 224

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

BOWLING: [illegible]

Bonus points: Surrey 8, Northamptonshire [illegible]

Umpires: A Jepson and Shakoor Rana.

Australians accept rare chance of practice

By Richard Streeton

CANTERBURY: Kent drew with the Australians.

Doubts whether Rodney Hogg, the fast bowler, will be fit to play in the second Test match at Lord's on Thursday marred an otherwise fruitful day for the Australians. Hughes, their captain, with his highest score of the tour, led the way as they thankfully accepted the chance of batting practice on a docile pitch and against the depleted Kent bowling strength.

Hogg will see a specialist in London today about muscular spasms in his back, which have restricted him since the first Test, to six overs against Lancashire last Wednesday and eight in this game on Sunday. It is the sort of problem, the extent of which only the sufferer can gauge properly, and one that no fast bowler would choose to have on his mind on the eve of a five-day game.

Dilly began the day with five tentative overs and then retired with a severe gastric upset but expects to play on Thursday. Kemp went off in mid-afternoon after twice injuring the same hand fielding. When Kent took the new ball in the closing stages (after 84.3 overs, incidentally, by an oversight), it was shared by Cowdrey and Baptiste, a 20-year-old Antiguan on trial.

At the start the Australians were given their best first wicket stand of the tour when Dyson and Wood put on 69 before both were dismissed by Underwood in successive overs. Wood swept a ball high to deep square leg where Ealham, in front of the line trees, took a running and tumbling catch with his usual aplomb. Dyson, beaten by a ball which rose more than most, was held at point by Cowdrey three yards from the bat.

Speculation, which arose then that the pitch was crumbling, proved a false alarm. Once he had got off the mark after 15 minutes with a straight six against Underwood, Hughes joined Yallop in some attractive stroke-making that brought 117 in even time.

Hughes hit Woolmer straight for another six before, once more both batsmen were out in successive overs, Woolmer this time being the bowler. Hughes, having had enough, one suspected, went down on one knee and lofted a high catch to long leg. His previous eight innings on the tour had brought him 133 runs with 33 his best score. Yallop moved out to work the ball to the onside and was leg-before. Chappell was bowled by the second ball Cowdrey delivered but Border took some useful practice before the final stages became increasingly light hearted.

KENT: First Innings 147 for 6 dec. BOWLING: [illegible]

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings

J Dyson, c Cowdrey, b Underwood .. 26
G M Wood, c Ealham, b Underwood .. 41
G N Yallop, l-b-w, b Woolmer .. 45
K J Hughes, c Tavaré, b Woolmer .. 61
T M Chappell, b Cowdrey .. 6
A R Border, c Knott, b Baptiste .. 39
R J Bright, not out .. 27
†S J Rixon, not out .. 12
Extras (l-b 15, n-b 11) .. 26

Total (6 wkts dec) 283

S J Rixon, G F Lawson and R M Hogg did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—69, 2—72, 3—189, 4—192, 5—200, 6—253.

BOWLING: Dilley, 5—1—16—0; Baptiste, 25—10—65—1; Underwood, 29—12—61—2; Kemp, 7—1—32—0; Johnson, 8—1—33—0; Woolmer, 8—2—21—2; Cowdrey, 17—6—27—1; Knott, 2—2—0—0; Tavare, 2—1—5—0.

Umpires: D L Evans and K E Aimer.

Glamorgan v Somerset

AT SWANSEA

GLAMORGAN

A Jones, c Taylor, b Garner .. 36
J A Hopkins, c Olive, b Garner .. 13
A L Jones, c Marks, b Garner .. 10
Javed Miandad, not out 157
N G Featherstone, run out 63
G C Holmes, not out 28
Extras (b 1, lb 7, nb 6) 14

Total (4 wkts dec, 87.3 overs) 301

E A Moseley, *M A Nash, †E W Jones, B J Lloyd and R N S Hobbs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—38, 2—60, 3—67, 4—210.

BOWLING: Garner, 23.3—8—64—3; Botham, 16—0—81—0; Moseley, 18—2—60—0; Marks, 24—6—65—0; Breakwell, 6—0—19—0.

GLAMORGAN: Second Innings

A Jones, l-b-w, b Garner .. 14
J A Hopkins, not out 38
A L Jones, not out 9
Extras (b 1, l-b 1, n-b 2) 4

Total (1 wkt) 65

Javed Miandad, N G Featherstone, G C Holmes, E A Moseley, *M A Nash, †E V Jones, B J Lloyd and R N S Hobbs to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—40.

SOMERSET

*B C Rose, b Lloyd 40
M Olive, c Holmes, b Nash .. 3
I V A Richards, l-b-w, b Moseley 2
P M Roebuck, c and b Moseley .. 51
P W Denning, st E Jones, b Lloyd 4
I T Botham, not out 123
V J Marks, c E W Jones, b Moseley 0
D Breakwell, c E W Jones, b Nash 10
†D J S Taylor, c Lloyd, b Nash .. 5
J Garner, run out 18
H R Moseley, not out .. 9
Extras (b 6, lb 22, w 3, nb 7) 38

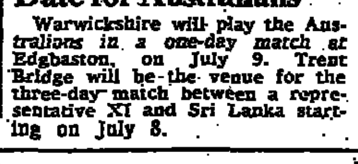
Total (9 wkts dec, 73.3 overs) 303

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—23, 3—103, 4—106, 5—175, 6—175, 7—237, 8—245, 9—272.

BOWLING: Nash, 20—3—75—3; Moseley, 13—4—55—3; Holmes, 2—0—10—0; Lloyd, 19—5—56—2; Hobbs, 19.3—4—69—0.

Bonus points: Glamorgan 8, Somerset 5.

Umpires: C Cook and C T Spencer.



Date for Australians

Warwickshire will play the Australians in a one-day match at Edgbaston, on July 9. Trent Bridge will be the venue for the three-day match between a representative XI and Sri Lanka starting on July 8.

Leicestershire v Essex

AT LEICESTER

ESSEX: First innings 387 for 4 dec. (G A Gooch 164, K R Pont 72 not out, N Phillip 60 not out, K S McEwan 54; Bowling: Agnew, 17—0—81—0; Parsons, 21—4—61—0; Taylor, 11—3—19—2; Cook, 23—5—98—1; Booth, 6—1—31—0; Steele, 16—4—34—1; Balderstone, 4—0—17—0.

Second Innings

B R Hardie, c Agnew, b Parsons 1
G A Gooch, not out 67
K S McEwan, not out 20
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 3) .. 9

Total (1 wkt) 97

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

*J C Balderstone, not out 127
J F Steele, b Phillip 15
D I Gower, not out 156
Extras (b 4, l-b 12, w 1, n-b 4) 21

Total (1 wkt dec, 97.5 overs) 319

B F Davison, W E Briers, †M A Garnham, P Booth, G J Parsons, J P Agnew, N G B Cook and L B Taylor did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30.

BOWLING: Lever, 23—8—49—0; Phillip, 24.5—2—89—1; East, 20—2—76—0; Turner, 14—4—52—0; Acfield, 12.4—35—0; Pont, 4—0—17—0.

*K W R Fletcher, K R Pont, N Phillip, S Turner, R E East, †N Smith, J K Lever and D L Acfield to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—12.

Bonus points: Leicestershire 5, Essex 4.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and B J Meyer.

Lancashire v Hampshire

AT MANCHESTER

LANCASHRIE: First innings 349 for 6 dec. (D P Hughes 85, C H Lloyd 80). Bowling: Marshall, 27—9—82—4; Stevenson, 24—6—76—1; Jesty, 19—8—40—0; Tremlett, 17—4—58—1; Southern, 5—0—36—0; Cowley, 11—1—47—0.

Second Innings

A Kennedy, c Parks, b Jesty .. 13
†G Fowler, c Parks, b Jesty .. 13
S J O'Shaughnessy, l-b-w, b Stevenson 0
B W Reidy, l-b-w, b Stevenson .. 0
D P Hughes, not out .. 14
*C H Lloyd, not out .. 10
Extras (b 1, w 2, l-b 1) .. 4

Total (4 wkts) 54

D Lloyd, J Simmons, F C Hayes, W V Radford and P J W Allott to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—28, 3—28, 4—36.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

C G Greenidge, c Radford, b O'Shaughnessy 57
T M Tremlett, b Radford .. 88
M C J Nicholas, c Reidy, b Hughes 94
T E Jesty, not out 3
Extras (b 3, l-b 13, w 1, n-b 1) 18

Total (3 wkts dec, 84.5 overs) 260

D R Turner, *N E J Pocock, N G Cowley, †R J Parks, M D Marshall, J W Southern, and K Stevenson did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—88, 2—241, 3—260.

BOWLING: Allott, 16—0—42—0; Radford, 30—9—53—1; Simmons, 10—3—29—0; O'Shaughnessy, 11—1—23—1; D Lloyd, 7—3—13—0; Hughes, 16.5—3—52—1; Reidy, 4—1—33—0.

Bonus points: Lancashire 6, Hampshire 5.

Umpires: P B Wight and R Palmer.

Sussex v Sri Lankans

AT HASTINGS

SUSSEX: First innings 161: Bowling: Ratnayeke, 11—2—38—3; De Mel, 21—3—72—3; Ranasinghe, 3—0—12—0; De Silva, 14—6—24—3; Warnapura, 3—2—1—0; Kaluperuma, 1.4—0—4—1.

SUSSEX: Second Innings

J R P Heath, not out 42
T D Booth Jones, b Ratnayeke 7
C M Wells, c and b De Silva .. 47
T J Head, not out 5
Extras (l-b 1, w 1) 2

Total (2 wkts) 103

P W G Parker, A M Green, I A Greig, C R Phillipson, *J R T Barclay, C E Waller and A N Jones to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—92.

SRI LANKANS: First Innings

*B Warnapura, c Booth Jones, b Wells 4
N D P Hettiarachy, b Booth Jones 1
R L Dias, b Wells 14
L R D Mendis, b Booth Jones .. 14
R S Madugalle, c Head, b Booth Jones 0
A N Ranasinghe, c Parker, b Waller 20
†H Devapriya, run out 56
A C P De Mel, b Wells 22
J R Ratnayeke, c Head, b Wells 0
L W Kaluperuma, not out .. 14
G R A De Silva, c Parker, b Waller 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 8, n-b 6) .. 15

Total 158

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—20, 3—30, 4—29, 5—36, 6—97, 7—121, 8—122, 9—155, 10—158.

BOWLING: Booth Jones, 17—2—71—3; Wells, 17—5—48—4; Phillipson, 2—0—15—0; Waller, 11.6—4—11—2.

Umpires: D J Constant and D R Shepherd.

Athletics

Selectors overcome their objections

By Norman Fox

Complaints that Steve Ovett and Allan Wells put their personal plans before the needs of Britain's athletics team had to be muted yesterday. The importance of including them both against Finland and the Soviet Union in the Europa Cup semi-final in Helsinki next weekend overcame any moral argument against their selection.

David Shaw, the British Amateur Athletic Board secretary, was one of the most angry critics of the two Olympic gold medal winners when they refused to compete against West Germany and Poland at Crystal Palace last week. As the administrator closest to *the organization* of that meeting, he left no doubt that if he had his way the team for Helsinki would not include either athlete.

There was a heavy hint at yesterday's team announcement that by not appearing at Crystal Palace, where the crowd for the two days was less than 10,000, the absent "stars" had endangered Britain's Europa Cup chances. Mr Shaw said that if Britain finished third in Helsinki they might not take up the second chance of qualifying for the final by way of the B final in Athens.

Mr Shaw said: "There is a strong possibility that we would opt out of the Europa Cup for financial reasons if we failed to qualify in Helsinki." The trip to Athens in August would be expensive but the journey may be necessary because next weekend's task is difficult.

With only two countries going forward to the final in Zagreb, Britain need to be at full strength in Helsinki. The demoralizing defeat by the Germans and Poles showed how badly they required the Olympic champions, including Sebastian Coe who had a virus but is now fit to run the 800 metres.

Ovett, who is also recovering from a virus and the surprise of his defeat by Tom Byers in Oslo on Friday, will be clear favourite for his 1,500 metres race, as is Coe for the 800 metres but Wells, yet another suffering from a virus, cannot be quite so confident in the sprints. Frank Dick, the national director of coaching, said: "This is by no means a simple competition and all the boys will have to produce their best if we are to finish second." He assumes the Russains will win and is concerned that Britain may lose ground to the Finns in the field events.

With the winners of this season's Golden 5,000 *and 10,000* metres races, Barry Smith and Mike McLeod, respectively, Britain seem to be strong on the track but the Finns are always dangerous in the longer events. Much will be expected of the hurdlers Mark Holtom, who is in splendid form, and Gary Oakes, a bronze medal winner in Moscow.

Keith Stock, from Croydon, is chosen for the pole vault rather than the national record holder, Brian Hooper, who is injured. Another British number one, Keith Connor, is omitted from the triple jump, allowing Aston Moore to gain a place. Connor has only just returned from the United States.

The British girls who have been showing such spirited form in the past *few* weeks are expected to qualify through their semi-final at Meadowbank on Sunday. Kathy Smallwood (sprints), Joslyn Hoyte-Smith (400 metres) and Shirley Strong (100 metres hurdles) form the backbone of the track team and in the field Tessa Sanderson (javelin) has overcome her *Olympic disappointment.*

MEN: 100, 200m: A Wells. 400m: B Scutt. 800m: S Coe. 1,500m: S Ovett. 5,000m: B Smith. 10,000m: M McLeod. 3,000m steeplechase: R Hackney. 110m hurdles: M Holtom. 400m hurdles: G Oakes. 4 x 100m relay: Wells, S Green, D McMaster, M MacFarlane. 4 x 400m relay: D Scutt, T Bennett, G Cook, R Dickens. High jump: M Taylor. Long jump: R Mitchell. Triple jump: A Moore. Pole vault: K Stock. Shot: M Winch. Discus: Hammer: R Weir. Javelin: D Ottley. Reserves: 4 x 100m: C Sharp. 4 x 400m: M Fowell. 5,000m, 10,000m: G Smith.

WOMEN: 100, 200m: K Smallwood. 400m: J Hoyte-Smith. 800m: C Hanson. 1,500m: D C Boxer. 3,000m: P Fudge. 100m hurdles: S Strong. 400m hurdles: C Warden. 4 x 100m relay: Smallwood, B Goddard, W Hoyte, M Thomas. 4 x 400m relay: Hoyte-Smith, V Elder, L Forsythe, M Scutt. High jump: A-M Cording. Long jump: S Hearnshaw. Shot: V Head. Discus: M Ritchie. Javelin: T Sanderson. Reserves: 4 x 400m relay: A Bridgman. 800m, 1,500m, 3,000m: C Benning.

Cycling

Dutchman holds the stage as team tightens grip

By John Wilcockson

Another polished performance by the TI Raleigh-Creda team gave them a convincing victory in the fifth stage of the Tour de France, a 48-mile team trial from Narbonne to Carcassonne, thereby strengthening the team's grip on the overall leadership on the eve of the first important mountain stage.

Led by the bespectacled Dutchman Gerrie Knetemann in the yellow jersey, TI Raleigh now occupy the first five places, with the team's top two climbers, Joop Zoetemelk and Ludo Peeters, holding an advantage of more than two minutes over the race favourite, Bernard Hinault.

The exposed, undulating roads through the vineyards of the Midi were as windswept as on Sunday, but warm sunshine made conditions more agreeable for the 15 teams, that were set off from Narbonne at five-minute intervals. From time checks taken in the opening miles, it was clear that *this fifth* stage would be a close battle between TI Raleigh and Peugeot-Esso, the French-based team in which the Australian Philip Anderson and Englishman Graham Jones are key figures. After 15 miles, an official control showed that TI Raleigh were six seconds clear of Peugeot, while a three-way match was being contested by Capri Sonne, Daf Trucks and Renault-Gitane, between 18 and 26 seconds behind the leaders.

The best placed riders in these three teams are Hinault (Renault), Dutchman Hennie Kuiper (Daf) and Rudy Pevenage, Peter Winnen and Jostein Willman (Capri). Hinault's men could not quite match the stronger relays of the Belgian-based Capri squad and it *became apparent that Hinault, the* world champion, was content to limit his team's losses rather than risk breaking up the team's rhythm by putting in some of his long bursts at the front.

So close was the duel between TI Raleigh and Peugeot that only three seconds separated them with 15 miles left to race. The Peugeot team was now leading, but Raleigh had the advantage of starting at the back of the field, 25 minutes after Peugeot. By the time Peugeot had completed their ride on the cinder track of the veledrome at Carcassonne, with the best time of 1 hour 41 minutes 22 seconds, Raleigh still had 12 miles to complete, knowing the target they had to beat.

They lost three men during the final phase, when Van den Hoek had a puncture and Priem and Hoste waited behind for him, but the other seven riders continued at full power to cross the finish line with 19 seconds still in hand.

The first 12 teams were all awarded time bonuses, starting with 3 minutes, 45 seconds for TI Raleigh. Each of the Peugeot men, including Anderson and Jones, *received* 3 minutes, while Hinault had to be content with 2 minutes. These bonuses were deducted from each rider's *overall* times, so the front of the race has had a big shake-up.

TI Raleigh have gained the most, of course, with more than a minute separating their five leaders from the *following Capri-sonne* and *Peugeot contingents.* The Peugeot team is in a particularly strong position, with their nine top men all in the top 20, led by Philip Anderson in eighth place. Graham Jones is also one of the nine and he will be encouraged to be starting the mountainous sixth stage into the Pyrenees with only eight seconds' arrears on *Hinault.*

While the teams were contesting the fifth stage, the figurehead of the Tour de France, septuagenarian *Jacques Goddet* was being rushed to a Paris clinic for specialist examination of a kidney complaint. Goddet, who is the Tour director as well as editor of the famous French sports newspaper *l'Equipe,* had not missed a stage of the race for nearly 50 years. He is the son of Victor Goddet, who helped to create the Tour in 1903, and he took over the reins of the organization on the death of the race founder, Henri Desgrange, in 1940.

FIFTH STAGE: 1, TI Raleigh—Creda, 1 hr 41 min 0.05 sec; 2, Peugeot—Esso, 1:41.22; 3, Capri Sonne, 1:41.29; 4, Renault—Gitane, 1:41.44; 5, Daf Trucks, 1:42.06; 6, Wickes—Splendor, 1:42.42. Overall: 1, G Knetemann (Netherlands), 15 hr 31 min 11 sec; 2, L Peeters (Belgium), 15:31.12; 3, J Zoetemelk (Netherlands), 15:31.27; 4, A Wijnands (Netherlands), 1:31.29; 5, H Lubberding (Netherlands), 15:31.41; 6, R Pevenage (Belgium), 15:32.54; 7, P Winnen (Netherlands), 15:33.08; 8, P Anderson (Australia), 15:33.12; 9, J Willmann (Norway), 15:33.12; 10, G Duclos-Lasalle (France), 15:33.15. Other placings: 14, B Hinault (France), 15:33.29; 18, G Jones (GB), 15:33.57.

Motor racing

Demonstration leads to fine for Grand Prix drivers

Paris, June 29.—The International Auto Sports Federation (FISA) have fined 13 Grand Prix drivers $5,000 each for staging a demonstration on the starting line at the Belgium world championship race last month.

Although the decision was made before the Spanish Grand Prix, on June 21 it was kept secret from the drivers involved until after that race, and has not yet been made public by FISA. The FISA president, Jean-Marie Balestre of France, was understood to have told members of the executive committee, which imposed the fines on June 18, that he preferred any possible trouble to occur at the French Grand Prix at Dijon, where qualifying starts on Friday for the race on Sunday.

Jacques Laffite, the French driver, is understood to have told Balestre at Dijon last Thursday that he and other drivers would not pay the fine, both on principle and because they felt it excessive for inexperienced drivers with small incomes. But the former world champion, Jody Scheckter, president of the Grand Prix Drivers' Association, said today that the drivers had agreed to pay because of the risk of losing their racing licences and then try once again to get their voice heard in the running of Grand Prix racing.—AP.

For the record

Football

CARACAS: Venezuela 0, Spain 2.
MEXICO CITY: Joao Havelange Youth tournament: final: Mexico 2, Argentina 1 (aet).
LEXINGTON (Ohio): Can-Am Cup: 1, T Fabi (Italy), March 817; 2, G Brabham (Australia), Lola T530; 3, R Moran (US), Frissbee.

Basketball

SAO PAULO: World Club championship: Francana (Brazil), 89, Asfa (Senegal), 60; Clemson University (US), 101, First of August (China), 91; Real Madrid (Spain), 103, Guaiqueries (Venezuela), 92; Saint Kilda (Australia), 100, Maccabi (Israel), 97.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Public School Veterans: 1, Old Wellingtonians, 1,069 (P R Baker 192); 2, Old Marlburians, 1,065 (W C P Richards 184); 3, Old Bradfieldians, 1,060 (C Cunningham 185).

Motor rallying

PERGUSA: World Endurance championship, fourth event: 1, G Edwards (GB) and E de Villota (Spain), Lola T 600 Cosworth, 202 laps (about 621 miles), 6hr 49min 39sec, average 105 mph; 2, Lombardi/Francia (Italy), Osella PA 9 BMW, at 2 laps; 3, Moreschi/"Jimax" (Italy), Osella PA 9 BMW, at 8 laps.

Weightlifting

STUROVO: Czechoslovakian championships: heavyweight: snatch: O Zaremba 187.5kg (world record).

Nottingham results

2.30 (2.33) COLWICK HALL SWEEPSTAKES (3-y-o maidens: £897: 2m)
FAIR FIGHT, br f, by Fine Blade—Norda (L Holliday), 8-8 W Newnes (15-2) 1
Tallishire Homes P Robinson (3-1) 2
Scheming .... L Piggott (5-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 73p; places, 17p, 16p, 15p. Dual F: £1.53. CSF: £2.93. H Candy, at Wantage. 4l, nk. Silver Dancer (33-1) 4th. 11 ran.

3.0 (3.2) GUILDHALL HANDICAP (Selling: £876: 1¼m)
STEWART'S RISE, ch f, by Good Bond—Devadara (M Thoumine), 4-9-5 ...... B Crossley (9-2) 1
Orley Farm .... P Cook (4-1 fav) 2
Sadedab .... E Hide (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 82p; places, 21p, 19p, 32p, 39p. Dual F: 63p. CSF: £2.40. B McMahon, at Tamworth. 2l, 1l. Salford Supreme (12-1) 4th. 19 ran. NR: Oyston Idol.

3.30 (3.31) HOME ALES HANDICAP (£8,792: 6f)
PRIMULA BOY, ch g, by Sallust—Catriona (Kavli), 6-9-7 W Higgins (16-1) 1
Gamblers Dream .. B Rouse (10-1) 2
Old Dominion J Matthias (7-2 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £4.83; places, 84p, 39p, 19p. Dual F: £31.68. CSF £16.93. W Bentley, at Middleham. ¾l, sh hd. Leader of the Pack (12-1) 4th. 12 ran. NR: Crofthall.

4.0 (4.1) STARTING GATE SWEEPSTAKES (2-y-o maidens): £897: 5f)
SWYNFORD'S PASSION, ch f, by Jimmy Reppin—Fleet Messenger (Mrs B Simmons), 8-11 A Bond (25-1) 1
Glossy Ibis .... P Young (10-1) 2
Seamab ...... P Cook (11-8 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £4.27; places, 77p, 27p, 13p. Dual F: £3.99. CSF: £33.58. W O'Gorman, at Newmarket. 1½l, nk. Begham Bay (3-1) 4th. 11 ran.

4.30 (4.32) RUDDINGTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,397: 1¼m)
PALATINATE, b c, by Rheingold—Cloudbreak (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan), 8-7 E Hide (2-1 fav) 1
Miss St Mawes .. G Baxter (7-1) 2
Crackaway .... B Crossley (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 10p, 18p, 28p. Dual F: 82p. CSF: £1.68. M Stoute, at Newmarket. ½l, 3l. Target Path (16-1) 4th. 11 ran.

5.0 (5.2) DAYBROOK SWEEPSTAKES (2-y-o maidens: £897: 6f)
BRIGHT WIRE, ch c, by Condorcet—Fairy Tree (C Sparrowhawk), 8-11 .... L Piggott (2-1 fav) 1
Idle Market .... P Cook (4-1) 2
Walter Mitty .. Mark Rimmer (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 17p, 15p, 18p. Dual F, 89p. CSF: £1.01. A Jarvis, at Royston. Sh hd, 2l. Warbury Dell (20-1) 4th. 11 ran.
PLACEPOT: £6.

Hamilton Park

2.15 (3.16) LEVY BOARD STAKES (Apprentices 3-y-o: £908: 1m 40yd)
SILVER SNOW, gr f by Abwah—Silver Yarn (P Rohan) 8-4 M Hindley (3-1) 1
Northern Minstrel, G Brown (20-1) 2
Arctic Spark, K Willey (11-8 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 36p; places, 10p, 59p, 10p. Dual F: £1.99. CSF: £6.37. P Rohan, at Malton. 2l, 1½l. Alfie Dickins (14-1) 4th. 9 ran.

2.45 (2.46) BLENHEIM HANDICAP (£924: 6f)
BRETTON PARK, b c by Mummy's Pet—Trickster (A Brook) 3-9-7 J Lowe (9-4 fav) 1
Musical Minx, S Cauthen (11-4) 2
Magnolia Lad, M Wigham (100-30) 3
TOTE: Win, 24p; places, 11p, 38p. Dual F: 31p. CSF: 79p. S Norton, at Barnsley. 1½l, 2l. Secret Express (6-1) 4th. 6 ran.

3.15 (3.17) CAMERONIANS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,695: 1m 40yd)
HIS MASTER'S VOICE, ch g by Brigadier Gerard — Heavenly Sound (Maj M Wyatt) 7-12 G Duffield (11-1) 1
Mott the Hoople, M Kettle (6-1) 2
Etosian ...... S Cauthen (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.91; places, 30p, 11p. Dual F: £5.99. CSF: £7.97. M Prescott, at Newmarket. 2l, 5l. Spanish Fastnet 2-1 fav. Easain (6-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Yamamoto.

3.45 (3.45) EARL OF ANGUS STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £733: 5f)
AMBERDAMUS, b c, by Mandamus—Amber Moon (A Spence), 8-11 D Nicholls (7-2) 1
Karra .... S Cauthen (3-1) 2
Beaming Lass, M Kettle (9-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 63p. Dual F: 71p. CSF: £1.36. H Wharton at Wetherby. 1½l, 2½l. Granny Sue (14-1) 4th. Winner bought in for 1,200 gns.

4.15 (4.16) MANDORA STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £760: 5f)
RAFFLE PRIZE, b or br f, by So Blessed—Queen Annes Lace (P Cook) 8-11 M Kettle (7-1) 1
Legs of Man .. P Kelleher (7-1) 2
Mayo Moonlight G Duffield (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 68p; places, 11p, 25p, 42p. Dual F: £2.33. CSF: £5.47. P Haslam, at Newmarket. Nk, 5l. [illegible] ran. Super Sunset (4th) and Cobblers Inn 5-2 jt favs.

4.45 (4.50) LORD LYNDOCH STAKES (Maidens: £806: 1m 3f)
TOFIQUE, ch c, by Patch—Tra La La (Bandar M Saud) 3-8-8 K Darley (11-2) 1
Pick a Straw S Cauthen (11-8 fav) 2
Kaffir Dance .... J Lowe (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 69p; places, 11p, 15p, 98p. Dual F: 22p. CSF: £1.29. C Nelson, at Lambourn. ½l, 1½l. Nash Roller (10-1) 4th. 10 ran.

5.15 (5.16) SCOTTISH RIFLES HANDICAP (£1,963: 1¼m)
ROSE CHARTER, gr c, by Runnymede—Travel (K Higson) 4-8-12 J Bleasdale (33-1) 1
Star Burst .... N Vaughan (5-1) 2
Winter Sunshine N Carlisle (2-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 58p; places, 92p, 14p. Dual F: £7.58. CSF: £12.11. W Bentley at Middleham. 2l, 1½l. Viribus (6-1) 4th. 6 ran.
PLACEPOT: £864.50. £732.45 carried over to Yarmouth today.

Windsor

6.45: 1, Shared Moment (11-10 fav); 2, Town Special (14-1); 3, Leekmore (33-1). 15 ran. NRs: Tender Trader, My Blue Heaven and Kedgrave Graphics.

7.10: 1, Arnaldo (3-1 fav); 2, All In (6-1); 3, Tune Up (5-1). 19 ran. NRs: *Rival* and *Royal Dragoon.*

7.35: 1, Super Service (100-30); 2, Ray Charles (13-8 fav); 3, Spare the Rod (25-1). 15 ran.

8.5: 1, Paul's Ivory 4-1; 2, B A Poundstretcher 5-1; 3, Mink Coat 20-1. 10 ran.

Equestrianism

KALMTHOUT, three-day event: 1, J Lipczynski (Poland) on Bastion, 83.6 [illegible]; 2, M Slusarczyk (Poland), [illegible] 92.4; 3, B Syszatycki (Poland), [illegible] 93.4; 4, J Fox (GB), Finisterre Two, 111.6; 5, A Gray (GB), Wellington Victoria, 131.2.

Racing

Bookmakers tread warily to keep Eclipse backers in the dark

By Michael Seely

Betting has been suspended on next Saturday's Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park. Until it has been decided whether the Prix d'Ispahan will be run at Longchamp the same afternoon, the composition of the field for the first important meeting of the generations cannot be ascertained. If the d'Ispahan is not run, the four extra challengers for the Eclipse could include the French colts, Cresta Rider and Mourtazan, as well as Recitation and Cracaval.

Geoff Lawson, Guy Harwood's brother-in-law and assistant trainer, said yesterday: "It was apparently quite a drama. The aircraft carrying the horses was stopped at the last possible moment on the runway.

"Recitation will remain in France. But only in the unlikely event of the going becoming firm in Paris and soft in England would Recitation be rerouted to Sandown. That is, of course, provided that racing takes place at Longchamp."

Ian Balding said at Nottingham: "Glint of Gold will still go for the Grand Prix de Paris. However, Robellino now has a choice of engagements as he is also entered in the Prix Daphnis, one of the races that could be transferred from Evry to Longchamp".

Balding was at Nottingham to watch Old Dominion run in the six-furlong Home Ales Gold Tankard. Lester Piggott rode the 7-2 favourite, who could only finish third to the top weight, Primula Boy. This was an exciting race as at least six horses were in with a chance a furlong from home, but Primula Boy stayed on the strongest to win by half a length.

Walter Bentley, the Middleham trainer, has a remarkable record with his older sprinters, Primula Boy's ultimate target is the Ayr Gold Cup, the race he won in 1979. Meanwhile the six-year-old will try to repeat last year's victory in the Ayr Tote Sprint.

Eagle Boy, Bentley's other good sprinter, is going for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood, the race in which he was beaten a short head by Repetitious in 1980. Primula Boy was ridden by his regular jockey, Willie Higgins. Bentley completed a 577-1 double when Rose Charter won the last race at Hamilton Park.

Michael Stoute continued in the news when Edward Hide rode Palatinate to a half length victory over Miss St Mawes in the Ruddington Handicap. Hide rode a well-judged race

The colours of Brook Holliday, the owner of Hard Fought, the second favourite for the Eclipse, were carried to victory in the first race of the afternoon by Fair Fight. Hard Fought is trained by Stoute, but Fair Fight is in the care of Henry Candy, who is also responsible for the Eclipse favourite, Master Willie.

There are three meetings this afternoon, at Great Yarmouth and Folkestone in the afternoon and at Warwick in the evening. The best bet at Yarmouth should be Protection Racket, who runs in the Ormesby Handicap. Despite his big weight, Protection Racket showed himself to be an improving three-year-old when finishing second to Ore in the Queen's Vase at Royal Ascot. Protection Racket should be capable of conceding the weight to Salud Uppity.

STATE OF GOING (official): Warwick: mile and under—good; remainder—good to firm: Folkestone: good. Yarmouth: good to firm. Tomorrow: Carlisle: good to firm.

Day of talk fails to end French deadlock

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
June 29

The two parties in the dispute which has brought French racing to a halt have been talking since 10 o'clock this morning, but progress has been slow. An agreement to go to arbitration was hoped for this evening, but is looking more and more unlikely, so tomorrow's racing at Saint-Cloud is in serious jeopardy.

Twelve small points are causing 230 on-course pari-mutuel (tote) operators to strike and this has brought French racing to its knees. No racing has been held since last Saturday

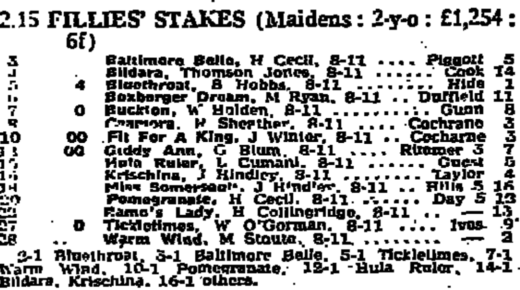
The strikers in question earn a salary of between £1,000 and £2,400 per month. Their present action is geared to improve conditions which include certain advantages concerning "thermal cures". In the period from 1975 to 1980 the salary of the operators went up 74 per cent, while the increase in betting turnover increased by only 45 per cent.

If the dispute is settled shortly, the Société d'Encouragement hope to run all yesterday's group races at Longchamp next Saturday. To do this the meeting at Evry will be partly changed and moved to the Bois de Boulogne track. This news led to near panic at Beauvais Airport this morning where Cracaval, Glint of Gold and Recitation were about to be loaded onto a plane bound for England.

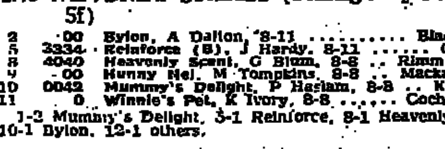
Great Yarmouth Card

2.15 FILLIES' STAKES (Maidens: 2-y-o: £1,254: 6f)

3 Baltimore Belle, H Cecil, 8-11 .... Piggott 5
4 Bildara, Thomson Jones, 8-11 ...... Cook 14
5 4 Bloodthroat, B Hobbs, 8-11 .... Hide 1
6 Boxberger Dream, M Ryan, 8-11 .. Duffield 11
7 0 Buckton, W Holden, 8-11 .... Gunn 8
9 Cramore, P Shether, 8-11 .... Cochrane 3
10 00 Fit For A King, J Winter, 8-11 .. Cocharne 3



2.45 WAVENEY STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £651: 5f)



3.15 C. J. PALMER HANDICAP (£2,180: 7f)

17 0-000 Hedingham Boy (D), G Blum, 6-7-7 Hills 5 2
18 0000 The Old Feller (C, D, B), K Ivory, 5-7-7 Howard 7 8

9-4 Luxulam, 3-1 Goldliner Game, 7-2 Precious Jade, 4-1 Akram, 8-1 Matilda Cave, 12-1 Star Venture, 14-1 others.

3.45 ORMESBY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,651: 1¾m)

1 -2312 Protection Racket (D), J Hindley, 9-7 Taylor 4
3 1-320 Uppety, B Hobbs, 9-4 .... Piggott 2
5 -1033 Salud, M Stoute, 8-10 .... Hide 1
8 0-000 But Beautiful, G Fletcher, 7-12 .. Ferguson 3
10 0300 Malseedy, R Stubbs, 7-11 ...... Thomas 5

4-7 Protection Racket, 7-2 Salud, 6-1 Uppety, 16-1 Malseedy, 33-1 But Beautiful.

4.15 DEBBAGE HANDICAP (£1,278: 1¼m)

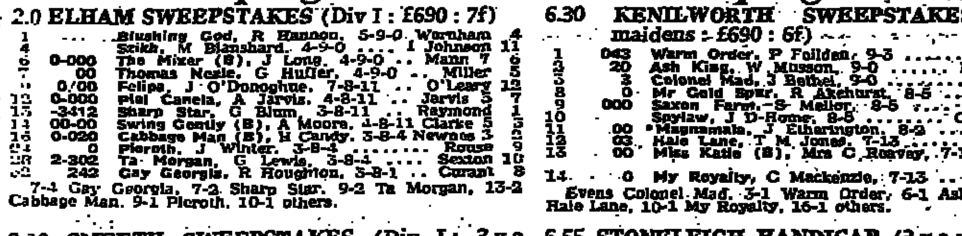
4.45 THURNE STAKES (Maiden fillies: 3-y-o: £1,130: 1m)

Folkestone programme

2.0 ELHAM SWEEPSTAKES (Div I: £690: 7f)

2.30 SMEETH SWEEPSTAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £552: 1¼m)

3.0 SELLINDGE STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £855: 5f)



3.30 MARGATE HANDICAP (£1,735: 1m 7f 100yd)

4.0 WESTENHANGER SWEEPSTAKES (2-y-o maidens: £552: 6f)

4.30 LYMPNE HANDICAP (£881: 1¼m)

5.0 ELHAM GUARANTEED SWEEPSTAKES (Div II: £690: 7f)

2 0300 Jolly Green Giant (B), F Yardley, 6-9-0 Crossley 5 3
5 0-000 Teslon Lad, Pat Mitchell, 4-9-0 McGhin 1
8 000 Wild Call, J Bridger, 4-9-0 .. Jenkinson 10
0 s00-0 Lefrak Lady, J Long, 4-8-11 .... O'Leary 3
1 0/0-0 My Bally-Anna, W Guest, 6-8-11 Rouse 7
5 04-01 Sheer Delight, B Hills, 3-8-8 .... Cauthen 11
9 023-0 Enphasis, J Dunlop, 3-8-4 ...... Eddery 4
0 000-0 Ghidaleo, G Blum, 3-8-4 ...... Raymond 8
0422 Place Concorde, P Walwyn, 3-8-4 J Mercer 6
-0630 Allied Beaumel, S Harris, 3-8-1 ...... — 9
0-0 Petona, M Jarvis, 3-8-1 .... — 5

2-1 Sheer Delight, 5-2 Place Concorde, 4-1 Enphasis, 5-2 Petona, 10-1 Jolly Green Giant, 14-1 others.

5.30 SMEETH GUARANTEED SWEEPSTAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £552: 1¼m)

2 00-03 Beaumains, J Sutcliffe, 9-0 .... Eddery 5
6 -0000 City Link Star, D Wilson, 9-0 Newnes 5 8
8 30- Golden Match, G Pritchard-Gordon, 9-0 Bond 3
5 2200 Soukab (B), G Lewis, 9-0 ...... Sexton 1
7 0-0 Sulphur, P Walwyn, 9-0 .... J Mercer 9
-0304 Swinging Rebel, N Vigors, 9-0 .... Curant 2
0044 Vulliard (B), R Price, 9-0 ...... Rouse 4
Bodham, J Dunlop, 8-11 .... Baxter 7
000 Conform, G Harwood, 8-11 .... Raymond 6
00-00 Suffield Park, R Houghton, 8-11 .... — 10

5-2 Conform, 11-4 Beaumains, 9-2 Golden Match, 6-1 Vulliard, 9-1 Sulphur, 13-1 others.

Warwick programme

6.30 KENILWORTH SWEEPSTAKES (2-y-o maidens: £690: 6f)

6.55 STONELEIGH HANDICAP (3-y-o: Selling: £575: 1m)

7.25 SHOW RING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,050: 5f)

7.50 ROYAL SWEEPSTAKES (2-y-o maidens: £690: 5f)

8.20 AGRICULTURAL HANDICAP (£1,404: 1¼m 52yds)

8.50 GLOAMING SWEEPSTAKES (3-y-o maiden c & g: £759: 1m)

5 00-03 Chimango, G Balding, 9-0 .... Weaver 7
6 0 Dalkeith, M Cousins, 9-0 .... Perks 19
7 004 Galibier, L Cumani, 9-0 .... Guest 3
8 0000- Gully, J Spearing, 9-0 .... Lowe 3
9 0000 Gollad (B), J Bethell, 9-0 .... — 10
11 3240 Hanham Road (B), D Marks, 9-0 .... — 9
12 00-4 Johns Present, C Benstead, 9-0 .... Rouse 11
13 00-00 Kim Marchelle, D Laing, 9-0 ...... Rogers 5
16 00 Royal and Loyal, E Eldin, 9-0 .... Madden 8
17 000-0 Sabak, F Durr, 9-0 .... Marshall 7
20 00-02 Settimino (B), R Houghton, 9-0 .. McKay 1
21 0-0 Shuttle D'Or, D Elsworth, 9-0 ...... Fox 12
23 00-4 Steelworks (B), B Hills, 9-0 ...... Cauthen 4
25 -0000 Truper Gee, R Whitaker, 9-0 .. Connorton 5 13
26 22-04 Whistling Tower, C Britain, 9-0 .. Carson 18

5-2 Whistling Tower, 7-2 Settimino, 4-1 Attached, 6-1 Steelworks, 8-1 Airslee, 10-1 Chimango, 13-1 Johns Present, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Warwick selections

By Michael Seely
6.30 Hale Lane. 6.55 Snap Tin. 7.25 Town Jenny. 7.50 Vanity Fair. 8.20 Crowning Moment. 8.50 Whistling Tower.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.30 Ash King. 6.55 Shooting Match. 7.25 Fairgreen. 7.50 Daleelah. 8.50 Whistling Tower.

Great Yarmouth selections

By Michael Seely
2.15 Baltimore Belle. 2.45 Mummy's Delight. 3.15 Precious Jade. 3.45 Protection Racket. 4.15 Audley End. 4.45 Lady Be Mine.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Baltimore Belle. 2.45 Mummy's Delight. 3.15 Luxulam. 3.45 Protection Racket. 4.15 Audley End. 4.45 Lady Be Mine.

Folkestone selections

By Michael Seely
2.0 Gay Georgia. 2.30 Nepentha. 3.0 Sweat For Days. 3.30 Jondi. 4.0 Puff Of Smoke. 4.30 Piping Queen. 5.0 Enphasis. 5.30 Conform.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Sharp Star. 2.30 Nepentha. 3.30 Gleaming Wave. 4.0 Mandriano. 4.30 Notre Plaisir. 5.0 Petona. 5.30 Golden Match.

Recruitment Opportunities

(continued on page 25)

A distant universe of decorative luminaries

Consulat—Empire—Restauration: Art in Early XIX Century France
Wildenstein

Nineteenth Century French Drawings
Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox

Important XIX and XX Century Works of Art
Lefevre Gallery

Alfred Sisley 1839-1899
David Carritt

Georges Braque and Henri Laurens
J.P.L. Fine Arts

Even if your interests in art are decidedly later than the Renaissance and baroque shows I was writing about last week, the present extraordinary Wunderkammer on display by the more conservative Bond Street and St James's galleries should have more than enough delights to offer you. Especially if you are particularly interested in French art, for, by a curious coincidence, you could get a very useful conspectus of its development between the Revolution and the First World War simply by taking in four or five current exhibitions, and putting them together in your mind's eye.

The historically minded should begin, of course, at Wildenstein, where until the end of July there is a show, mounted with the cooperation of the Musée Marmottan, entitled *Consulat — Empire — Restauration*. The image it presents of French artists' preoccupations during those troubled times of switchback change is no less curious for being absoutely accurate. Naturally the physical scope of the exhibition excludes the giant symbols of the Imperial will created by David, though we do encounter Napoloen glamorized in a profile bas relief by David d'Angers and deified in Girodet's *Tete irradiée de Napoleon dans une couronne*. There are a few records of dramatic episodes in the Revolution, most notably two spirited pieces by Fragonard's son Alexandre Evariste, *La Séance du Jeu de Paume* and *Bussy d'Anglas decouvrant devant la tête du Député Ferraud*, both of them historical paintings in that they were done as late as 1830 as projects for the decoration of the Chambre des Députés.

Otherwise, what is surprising is the degree of disengagement these artists manage to preserve from current events. No doubt it was the safest way not to be too closely identified with any particular political interest, as well as the most popular with a picture-buying public eager for escapism. So what we have here is a lot of harmless and decorative allegorical painting, the inevitable budget of scenes from classical myth and history, landscapes and portraits, a touch of picturesque orientalism (Vernet's *Arabs Listening to a Musician*), a bunch of inbred pictures of painters painting (two studio scenes, two portraits of painters) and a great many cosy domestic scenes such as were quite deliberately encouraged among the conformist Beidermeier painters of Metternich's Austria a generation later.

The result is agreeable and oddly . . . restful, is I think the word. Two small works hung close together, Jean-Baptiste-Jacques Augustin's *Deux jeunes hommes* and Jean-Baptiste Mallet's *Les derniers conseils*, give a fair idea of the tone of the whole: Augustin's mildly melancholy lads leaning gracefully against a neo-classical mantel are a perfect embodiment of the dandy with soul; Mallet's mother or nurse giving last-minute advice to a naked young woman in a bed-chamber clearly designed for immediate consummation catches exactly the sort of discreet eroticism, faintly titillating rather than overt, which could be comfortably accepted in this society. It is a universe of minor luminaries, though happily early works show two major talents, Ingres and Delacroix, just coming over the horizon.

Delacroix figures also in the show one should go to to get some idea of what happened next in French art, *Nineteenth Century French Drawings* at Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox in Bury Street, St James's, until July 10. Though the drawing is slight, a page of sketches of nude men, mostly struggling upwards in what look like pretty infernal circumstances, it is certainly the most eye-catching work there. Other big names of mid-century art are also represented, Millet with a sheet of typical studies of gleaners in the fields, Moreau with an able portrait drawing which has nothing typical about it at all.

But, as with the Wildenstein show, the greatest interest is in seeing how lesser mortals went about their work, reflecting changing tastes in portraiture, changing fashions in genre, so that, when a sweetly sentimentalized vision of domestic life was required, Boilly was there to supply it with *La Parisienne*, when peasants were the vogue Lhermitte could come up on demand with *Intérieur de paysans*, and when perfumed decadence was more the order of the day George Bottini was ready with suitable images of languorous ladies in aesthetic interiors such as *Dans le boudoir* and *L'Heure bleue*. Often, such a succession of admittedly minor figures tells us more about the tone of the time than the work of the great artists who create or transcend it. Nor must I forget to mention four excellent drawings by Harpignies, an odd figure who, perhaps because he lived to 97, defies sensible categorization: in particular the fan-shaped watercolour *Peintres et promeneurs à la campagne* (actually a project for a lampshade dating from 1908) uses its unlikely form to wholly delightful effect.

For the major figures in major form one should hurry on to *Important XIX and XX Century Works of Art* at Lefevre in Bruton Street, until July 11. (Incidentally, labelling one's stock "important" is a vulgarism which seems to be spreading to dealers from the more frantic pronouncements of auctioneers; whatever happened to good old British understatement?) There are just 21 paintings, most of them French, or at least Ecole de Paris, and all of top quality. The Corot landscape, *Le Château de Falaise* is exquisitely subdued, with just one tiny touch of red in the foreground to set off the predominate russets and greys; the Courbet, *Le Lac Leman*, is unexpectedly skittish in colouring for this rather sober painter. The show goes on to early Picasso, early Rouault, and even late Giacometti. But the most vivid impressions I came away with were of Cézanne's strong still-life, *L'Assiette bleue*, and of two silvery-tones landscapes by more impressionist Impressionists, Pissarro's slightly Millet-like *Le Semeur — Montfoucault* and Sisley's wonderfully delicate, fleeting *Un Verger — pommiers en fleurs*, an "impression" in paint if ever there was one.

Sisley, of course, is of all the major Impressionists the most taken for granted as one on the pack, and the least individually studied and appreciated. Still, it comes as a surprise to learn that the show at David Carritt, Duke Street, St James's, until July 18, is the first one-man show of his work in this country for more than 40 years.

As with most artists in such a position, there is in Sisley's case a whole body of unexamined assumption based on the judgements of critics and scholars going back at least to his death in 1899. One of the most frequently repeated is that, under pressure of poverty and the need to overproduce, Sisley went off disastrously in the last 20 or 25 years of his life, and was often reduced to painting crude approximations of his earlier work. This show should help to scotch that particular notion. Even if it is true that his technique becomes in many instances broader and coarser after 1880 (as in the two paintings here of leafless trees in winter), that is not now something we would necessarily regard as a fault, any more than we do in the later works of Renoir.

And when Sisley takes up again in two of the latest paintings in this show, *Maisons au bord du Loing* (1889) and *Tournant du Loing en été* (1890), his favourite theme of inland water, it is clear that his hand has lost none of its cunning, while the views of the church at Moret, here represented by *L'Eglise de Moret, l'après-midi* of 1893, have a monumental quality we would not associate with the younger Sisley at all. There are earlier wonders also: the brilliance and gaiety of *La Seine au Point-du-Jour* (1873) are unique; his earliest English painting, the almost pointilliste *View of the Thames from Charing Cross Bridge* (1874), is one of the most haunting Impressionist invocations of Thames light and mist; and *Route de Versailles à Saint-Germain* (1875) deploys its greens with a passion and intensity rarely equalled. Anyone who sees this show is unlikely ever again to think of Sisley as an also-ran.

Finally, for those ready to pursue French art right into the twentieth century, I would recommend the clever counterpointing of *Georges Braque and Henri Laurens* achieved in the current show of drawings, gouaches and collages at J P L Fine Arts in Davies Street (until July 17). Funnily enough, the drawings of the sculpter Laurens are more obstinately conceived in terms of two dimensions and a flat surface than those of the painter Braque. But then, if Laurens wanted to think in three dimensions, he could work in three, while it should not be so strange that Braque, one-time analytical cubist, should retain, even in his more decorative later work, a passionate painter's interest in conveying the volume of things. Anyway, it is a useful contrast which illuminates the individuality of both.

John Russell Taylor

Picturesque orientalism: Vernet's *Arabs Listening to a Musician*

Concerts in London

Disturbingly volatile Verdi 'Requiem'

RPO/Gardelli

Festival Hall

The regretted non-appearance on the South Bank of an eagerly anticipated artist has, in the last few weeks, led to some surprise treats. At the beginning of Verdi's *Requiem* on Sunday it seemed as though Carlo Maria Guilini's replacement by Lamberto Gardelli was going to be one of them.

So finely controlled were the opening pianissimo pleas for peace, hushed yet never merely whispered, vocally and instrumentally live and immediate, yet seeming to echo from a long perspective of distant arches, that the solo entries, sharply individualized and brightly projected, shattered rather than intensified the request.

It was the first moment of unease in an often disturbingly volatile performance. The ebb and flow of tempi felt too often uncertain, extreme, erratic, while equally awkward gear changes characterized too many solo entries.

The soloists, four very different vocal personalities, were allowed long individual reins, liberating their own expressive powers but weakening their ensembles. Katia Ricciarelli's highly intuitive soprano, at its best in light floating parlando but too often gushing up to her high notes, was, in duet, an almost distracting contrast to Brigitte Fassbaender's firm, steely, less extrovert mezzo. Her "Liber scriptus" with its chill fear, its edge as of a cold metal blade turning, and her "Lacrymosa", deeply pondered and tensely articulated, were two of the most memorable moments of the evening.

While the expressive range of Ulrik Cold's strong bass was narrowed by his over-projection of each word, Nicolai Gedda was in lithe, ever-youthful voice, each phrase finely placed and cogently pointed.

Just as he and Fassbaender had a galvanizing effect on the ensembles, so the discipline and musicality of the Philharmonia Chorus, whether in the hammerblows of the "Dies Irae" or the translucent fugal textures of the "Sanctus", provided a necessary and reassuring foundation for the performance.

Hilary Finch

Mozartian perfection

Peter Frankl

Queen Elizabeth Hall

No one could have remained insensible on Sunday afternoon to the dancing charm of Peter Frankl's playing in the three Impromptus that Chopin published, or to the vigour and emotion of his action-packed account of the same composer's B flat minor Sonata.

Nevertheless, nothing in this second half of his recital came near for me to the marvellous memory of his Mozart before the interval; for superlative Chopin playing is these days not so very uncommon, whereas it is exceedingly rare to hear Mozart performances which match in their perfection that of the music. Of these Mr Frankl gave us two and a half.

The half was his opening account of the C minor Fantasia K.475, a work too exploratory to be called perfect, but here perfectly plumbed in its exploration. Mr Frankl began extremely slowly, giving a weight of sonorous significance to every chord, every note. The harmony was shown up for its strangeness and confusion; one felt that anything might happen.

Then in the main body of the piece Mr Frankl cleverly varied his speed to suit the music's certainty, exhilaratingly rapid when all was straightforward, and at other times relapsing into doubt.

The two sonatas, K.310 and K.576, also showed a nice use of different speeds. In both works the outer movements were done with brilliance and a detached articulation that still held room for a range of colour from silky pearl to porcelain white: both extremes were skilfully used to mark the different characters of exposition and development in the later sonata.

Each work contains too a slow movement of outstanding beauty, given tension by Mr Frankl's approach to vocal delivery. We all know that fingers need exert no special strain in attacking high notes, for example, but these performances persuaded one that piano playing is as precarious as singing and as wonderful when consummately achieved.

Paul Griffiths

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Books

Sambo Sahib:
The Story of Little Black Sambo and Helen Bannerman
By Elizabeth Hay

(*Paul Harris*, £7.50)

In 1898 Helen Bannerman made some lengthy shuttle-trips by train and bullock-cart between Madras and the hill-station of Kodaikanal. At the first was her husband, an officer in the Indian Medical Service, working on a scheme to extirpate bubonic plague from India, and at the second were her two small daughters, evacuated for the hot-season.

In the course of one of these journeys Mrs Bannerman devised a story to send her daughters while she was away from them — a vigorous tale about a little boy and the dissolution of a gang of tigers — written out as it might be told, and furnished page by page with simple watercolour illustrations.

It delighted the Bannerman daughters, and within a year it had found its way to London, where it was published by that charming rogue Grant Richards, who bought it outright for £5. (What would WAG have said?) From then on along with several successors it proceeded to delight generations of children from one end of the world to the other.

If that had been all Elizabeth Hay would have had a conventional, but by no means negligible, biography on her hands, a double account of the making of a best-seller, and of the devoted lives of two Scots serving the highest ideals of colonialism in British India. But of course, the boy in that famous story was not only Little, he was also Black and he was also called Sambo — for which reasons his wide-eyed innocence has been impugned and he has become the prey of envious reformers as well as envious tigers. Elizabeth Hay's book is thus also a courtroom drama, with master Sambo in the dock facing various charges of social divisiveness.

There really is, though, no case to answer. Dr and Mrs Bannerman show themselves throughout to be deeply humanitarian, as parents, and in their service to the society of their times; and Helen Bannerman's books (as has always been patently obvious) contain no malice beyond a certain authorial bias against snakes, crocodiles, and Wicked Monkeys.

What Miss Hay's book does do, however, is to chart clearly for the first time the background to the publication of these books — and to show how (as with *Peter Rabbit*) the English publisher failed to protect his American copyright, so that some fearfully debased versions of the original appeared over there (to say nothing of some fearfully cleaned-up versions too, like *Little Brave* — and white — *Sambo*).

Miss Hay also uses, and gives illustrations of, some of Helen Bannerman's famous picture-letters to her family, recently on display at an exhibition in Edinburgh, and these further confirm the zest and humour of that eminently good lady.

Brian Alderson

London debuts

Skilful use of modern music

A wise performer it is who spices her debut recital with first performances, as did the mezzo-soprano Christine Batty, accompanied by David Mason. Judith Bingham's *Clouded Windows*, a setting of Keats's sonnet *Ben Nevis*, which is flanked by two movements for piano alone, progressed from the simplicity of a single line to a sudden, grim climax at the end of the text, whence the dark, instinctive harmonies of the saraband-like finale slowly dissipated the flood of energy. The same composer's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, too, had an abrupt eruption of passion, the idyllic pastoral of Richard Adams's lines torn to shreds by the sudden summer storm evoked in the ensuing medieval verses. Both Mr Mason and Miss Batty did the composer admirable service in their confident projection of the music.

"Dopo notte" from Handel's opera *Ariodante* was perhaps too bold a start for the evening, not helped by a piano accompaniment which translated uncomfortably from the original. Haydn's cantata *Arianna a Naxos* lacked the delicate shadings and pointings of emotion which a less overtly dramatic approach might have yielded, yet the climax, nineteenth-century in scale though it was, was undeniably impressive. Awkwardly combining lushness and humour, Strauss's "Mein Vater hat gesagt" was as persuasively sung as it could have been. The same composer's "Waldseligkeit" showed that, although as yet a young voice, Miss Batty's instrument has a latent richness about to flourish. The earliest and best of the Strauss selection "Zueignung," was sung delightfully.

Poulenc's *Calligrammes*, with its vivid reflection of the colours of Appollinaire's picture-poems, and the piquant yet moving wit of the same composer's *Le Bestaire*, revealed skilful empathy and charm in Miss Batty's singing which warmed her audience. Satie's nonsense settings *Ludions* were equally well characterized, "La Grenouille Americaine" overtly parodying Uncle Sam and the grinding "Chanson du Chat" particularly outstanding.

The fiendishly tricky postlude of Wolf's *Ich hab' in Penna* made it a cruel encore for Mr Mason; but here, as everywhere else in the recital, he rose with deftness and sympathy to the challenge.

Sadly the audience for Piero Lo Faro's hastily arranged short piano recital, was greatly outnumbered by the black keys on the piano. If his spirits were affected it was more apparent in the first half than the second, where in a performance of welcome clarity and ever-growing confidence the crystal textures of Ravel's *Miroirs* shone brightly. In "Oiseaux tristes," the second piece of the cycle, Mr Lo Faro captured the sadness of spirit well and the sprawling "Une barque sur l'ocean" was given a coherent structural sense. "Alborado del gracioso," the fourth piece, was radiant and vivid.

Earlier, when Mr Lo Faro had seemed more ill at ease, his right foot weighed rather heavily on the pedal in three pieces from Liszt's *Années de Pélerinage Book 1: Suisse*, despite the apt sense of poetry in "Les cloches de Genève." Debussy's "Ondine," (from Preludes, Book 2) was restrained and clear; yet here; as in "La terrasse des audiences du clair du lune," one sensed an underlying impatience, thoroughly Latin.

Stephen Pettitt

Aldeburgh Festival

Looming crisis of identity

SCO/Brydon

Snape Maltings/Radio 3

Empty seats could be seen last week in some Aldeburgh Festival concerts at the Maltings, though the events were distinguished and, on paper, quite attractive. An unfilled concert hall is always a sad sight when you are among those present. No doubt the present recession is much to blame: concertgeers are chary of buying tickets for an event unless it is obviously not to be missed. But the Aldeburgh Festival seems, if only marginally, on the brink of an identity crisis.

Essentially a local festival, it has prospered because Britten was its *genius loci*, resident, founder and tireless instigator. His invisible presence is still felt, but less potently each year. The Aldeburgh Festival has, unlike Bayreuth, never been merely a celebration of Britten's music: that is among its strengths. But a central figure, popular, outstanding, visibly active and local, will soon be needed if the festival is to go on attracting crowds of visitors for enterprising events, as in the palmy days of beloved Ben.

On Sunday afternoon, at least, the Maltings was full for the last concert of the festival, given by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, this time playing under Roderick Brydon, its own capable conductor. The attraction was clearly the soloist, Mstislav Rostropovich, the most eloquent, charismatic cellist in the world today, and a director of the festival, a popular local hero very nearly as Britten was and is.

Rostropovich played Tchaikovsky's *Rococo Variations* with Brydon and the SCO, and rewarded us all with a reading of magnetic intensity, every episode particularized in complete detail — both slow variations like miracles of the singer's art. He did not attempt the aloof classic style, as the titular word "Rococo" might imply: it was noble, but always romantic music-making, personal and straight from the heart.

His total involvement was epitomized in the refrain of the early variations: he leant back to share the strings' coda phrase (those who heard the broadcast could not experience this endearing feature), then attacked the cello's bridge passage with a burning intensity, not to be ignored.

The SCO ended the concert with a decent, admirably sonorous, eventually rather workaday account of Mendelssohn's Scottish Symphony — an appropriate choice, considering their provenance, though they are a good enough orchestra not to require an address on their visiting card. They began, even more appropriately, with Gordon Crosse's *Dreamsongs*, reworked for them from a chamber-musical original designed for the 1973 Aldeburgh Festival — Crosse is by residence a local composer.

Dreamsongs portrays an American poetic character full of emotional contradictions; the music, accordingly, changes mood violently, sometimes comically, for the most part with strong emotional effect. Crosse's music has sometimes appeared to shelter too cosily under the protective mantle of Britten: here he deliberately quotes from Britten's *Ceremony of Carols* all the time, but the music sound quite idiosyncratic, beautifully crafted as usual and a genuine pleasure to hear.

William Mann

Dance

The talent for craziness that makes entertaining sense

Tango

Casino, Geneva

Common sense will tell you that it would be absurd to base a two-act ballet entirely on the tango. Common sense, as often happens, is wrong. Either that, or Oscar Araiz has a talent for craziness that is more entertaining and much more skilled than other people's sense.

Araiz, like the tango, was born in Argentina. At 40, his career to date has been divided more or less equally between working there and in Europe or other parts of America. He first conceived *Tango* as a collaboration with the musician Atilio Stampone about two years ago in Buenos Aires, and it would have been given as part of that city's quatercentenary celebrations but for the lack of a suitable hall.

When Araiz became director of the Geneva Ballet this season, his new chief at the Grand Théatre, Hugues Gall, was enthusiastic about mounting *Tango* as part of an expansion of the company's work outside their home theatre. So the ballet had its premiere in the fine new auditorium of the Grand Casino, Geneva, and during the first two weeks of July it will tour to Florence, Reggio Emilia and Venice.

Carlos Cytrynowski, the ballet's designer (also from Buenos Aires), has transformed the spacious stage into a dance hall; not at all luxurious, but with plain, functional coathooks and hatstands just inside the entrances on either side, and cheap hanging lamps overhead, although the actual stage lighting is subtle and varied.

Tango is perhaps the first ballet in which all the cast wear high heels. The men's are on elastic-sided boots which, together with the moustaches and grey fedora hats they all wear, give them a strongly macho appearance and bearing. The women's costumes in the first half are of varied styles in beautiful colours, and the total look of this scene is a reminder that South America as well as its northern neighbour was full of frontier towns during the nineteenth century.

Stampone's own tango orchestra (string quintet, piano, bandoneon, guitar and percussion) has been brought specially to Europe to ensure the quality and authenticity of the music, which for part one is his arrangement of popular dances, including a couple of examples of the milonga, the predecessor of the tango.

Araiz treats each dance in a slightly different way, but without any breaks in the choreography, so that each episode flows out of the one before and into the next. Like Jiri Kylian, he seems not to be interested in narrative ballets, nor in pure dance works, but in the use of dance to express something about situation, character or emotion in a completely non-literary way.

Thus the first dance, *Responso*, starts as a ceremony of mourning but (perhaps because the tango has enough life in it to waken the dead) ends as a marvellously stylish duet for Raquel Rossetti annd Robert Thomas. In *La Casita de mis Viejos*, Tom Crocker is seen involved in an almost hysterical family dispute, but with the beginning of *Pequena* the father, mother and brother figures go off, leaving him to be joined by Jackie Planeix as a little girl with whom he dances blissfully.



Francine Sanamaigna (left), Sergio Bricenò, Corinne Marguet

Also among the dozen episodes of this first half are a fight between two customers of a brothel, a dance competition, a sequence of preening and dispute among half a dozen men, a love duet and a final dance in which the whole cast joins. There is even a strange lamentation in which one of the women, gauntly severe, suggests a figure important in Araiz's own life, the dancing teacher who was responsible for the dark depths of emotion that are a hallmark of his choreography.

Part one is, in fact, itself a "milonga" or melange of elements which, in their final effect, convey something of the historical and social background from which the tango sprang. Yet the manner is never didactic, always entertaining, and the imagination is held by the quality and variety of the incidents. So much so that, when the house lights go up for the interval, it comes as a surprise that more than an hour has passed.

The second part is shorter, only six sections, all of them composed by Stampone. This time, all the clothes are white, grey or black, and the choreographic manner is both more contemporary and more abstract. Again, however, there is a mixture of moods.

Superficially, part two of *Tango* is almost pure showbiz, a resemblance heightened by some of the costuming: the fact that the whole company, men and women, are dressed in similar mid-grey suits at least for part of the opening number, for instance, or the black tights flaunted beneath hip-length jackets by some of the women in a later episode — very sexy, because worn with high-heeled shoes at the end of those long, long legs.

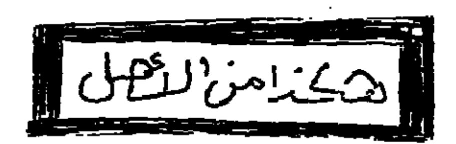
Those showbiz elements obviously help to explain the cheers and applause that went on and on at the end of the ballet; if the dancers had felt like giving encores I am sure they could have continued more or less as long as they liked. But there is a lot more to *Tango* than the surface glitter of this second part.

Like the tango itself, it has a sadness beneath its flaunting pride, a sensuousness that can become almost indolent. The dance began among the poor of Buenos Aires and, by relating it firmly to its roots, Araiz has enabled his company to hold the stage as a community.

The dancers have individuality. Several of them (Iracity Cardoso, Laura Smeak and Bill Lark notably, as well as those already mentioned) attract special attention, but repeatedly through the ballet one or other of the ensemble has a moment that catches the eye, and each is well done. All the same, it is in the ensemble that the company most shows its strength, especially in the finales of both halves: part two ends with an exhilarating acceleration as the whole cast swirls round the stage.

Stampone's orchestra equally plays its part in the total effect. The flair of their playing, and the skill of his arrangements and composition, prevent any hint of monotony. Musically and choreographically, *Tango* finds a style of its own and sustains it with a sure touch.

John Percival



Nostalgia? It's what we call a good childhood

There is a widely held belief that parenting, like the weather, is not what it was. The latest NSPCC report reveals the tip of an iceberg of cruelty and neglect and schools and social workers bewail the lot of latch-key children. More trivially, there is the problem of what to do at the seaside. This year, certain holiday resorts are organizing official activities and games for children because their parents do not want to bother — or, as councillors and youth workers say, "They would rather get the little blighters off their hands".

Reading that, I sigh and tut-tut — and instantly I am transported back to a childhood when summers were endless, when white-capped waves floated happy children on to the golden sands of the beautiful Lancashire coast, under a cloudless sky. There were soft sand-dunes fringed with spiky grass and wet sand near the water's edge that was perfect for building turretted masterpieces, before sitting down to munch lettuce sandwiches limp with salad cream. And the games! I can see my mother, lovely in her twenties, making rounder after rounder in improbable stiletto heels, my father and grandfather demonstrating french cricket, the beach balls, piggy-in-the-middle. We were always together, on the crazy golf course or in the penny arcades, sharing the ordinariness of days out that were cheaper than holidays, driving back to Liverpool each night with the feeling of sand cool between your toes.

Does it not, now, go on as it did? Has all the jollity of days at the seaside gone, together with the Ovaltinies and cheap petrol, to be replaced by well-meaning local-authority intervention?

Privilege

We see the past clearly, memories etched on strong light and delineated by love — if we are lucky. But it is easy to be deceived by such nostalgia. To look back and remember the good is self-preserving, reminding us of what made us, but it can also be self-serving too. Time filters what was bad from the individual and collective memory, and it is a short step from saying it was better then, to asserting that we were better then. "It" might well have been better; on the other hand we could be paying 6d for the privilege of viewing ourselves in a very flattering distorting mirror.

That is not to say that NSPCC reports can be ignored, nor the anxiety of seaside officials who dread the antics of unhappy children who are themselves ignored. It is not to say that all is well, in the homes of Britain, let alone on the beaches. On Robin Day's *Question Time* recently, an elderly woman made the point that football hooligans are the fault of their parents, and she was roundly applauded. Of course, in one sense she was right. Yet it seems to me that there is a danger that the very correctness of the moral point can lead to an over-simplification.

To nod wisely and (forgetting the fact that there have always been hooligans) say that parents are not what they were is a glorious evasion of complexity.

My quarrel with that sort of nostalgia is that it can result in indifference: the conviction that since people do not seem to behave "as they used to", there is little point in extending charity, let alone positive help. Though the circumstances and situations people find themselves in change — though Space Invaders may have taken the place of little penny slot-machines and television atrophied the eye — it does not follow that the people themselves are worse. The NSPCC report showed an inescapable correlation between financial anxiety and/or poor housing and the ill-treatment and neglect of children. Is it reasonable to suppose that to have no major money worries and a decent home would do a lot to help those parents be better parents? I think so. Who is to say that, transplanted to a golden age, those indifferent holiday parents might not glitter too?

The point is that there never was a golden age, except in the dusty photograph album of the mind. In the interests of accuracy, I rifle through a pile of old seaside snaps, and what do I find? Me at Southport, digging in the sand in August, muffled in a gaberdine mac, hood fastened against the elements. Me sulking in Cheshire after a quarrel with by brother and grandmother. My mother asleep in a deckchair at Ainsdale, and me, loafing, bored and miserable, at her feet.

Surprise

Human nature, like the British summer weather, is predictable, though it always takes us by surprise. Just as memory obliterates the perennial rain, so it erases the recollection of family discontent, of boredom, quarrels and endless waits in the long, long queues for the ladies' grubby loos.

So the bubble of nostalgia bursts, leaving the child staring at the damp wet patch where it landed; leaving the adult aware that things were — in truth — as bad as they are now. On those idyllic northern beaches of my childhood, parents slapped their children and screamed at each other and wished — oh how they wished — that they could get the little blighters off their hands. Behind, in the great hinterland, in the streets of Liverpool and Manchester and Warrington, the cruelty and the suffering and the pig-ignorant neglect went on, as it does now, though without the publicity that forms statistics. Also (perhaps) without the sickening clash between inbred expectation and bleak economic reality that just pushes people nearer the edge today.

Yet . . . what can we say about today? This summer, at some seaside towns, the organized games will go on in the rain, and when they are over, the kids will rush to demand more and more money from bored parents to buy whatever expensive trash is on offer. But going on alongside, there will be the family games of rounders and french cricket and there will still be the self-mocking laughter in the halls of distorting mirrors. Fathers will patiently play Ludo in rain-swept chalets and mothers will take their daughters to buy little ornaments made from varnished shells or coloured sand.

Parents, determined to give their children a good time, will (although we never know it at the time) be watching the images of nostalgia form before their eyes. They will be creating a new golden age and looking after Gran — just as they always did.

Bel Mooney



The golden age: a trick of the memory or merely an image from an old picture?

Ethnic survival: Fashion by Suzy Menkes



Left: Crinoline ball skirt in gold embroidered multi-coloured Indian silk over tulle petticoat. Gold-tissue coin-decorated blouse. To order from Emanuel, 26a Brook Street, London W1. Cultured pearl gold bee necklace and yellow sapphire, diamond and pearl bracelet from a selection at Jones, 52 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.

Hair by Elena at Ellis/Helen

Photograph by John Swannell

Make-up by Teresa Fairminer at The Model Agency using Ultima II's Deauville colours by Revlon

Below: Multi-coloured embroidered and appliquéd Indian cotton skirt, £55 from Elle, New Bond Street and branches including Reigate, Manchester and Brighton; or from Fiorucci branches in London and Manchester. White-cotton frilled blouse £21 from Fiorucci, New Bond Street and branches as above.

Bottom left: Lurex, striped Indian cotton jacket, £15.95, trousers, £15.50 from a selection of separates in hot pink, jade green, rust, blue, purple or turquoise, tasselled cord belt, £8.95, all by Rifat Ozbek. Pure silk T-shirt, £22.50. All from Monsoon, 54 Beauchamp Place, London SW3 and branches at Salisbury, Oxford and Guildford.

Bottom centre: Arab work-shirt made in Swiss cotton, £38, matching jodphurs, £28, from a range of separates in white, natural, black, terracotta, khaki and bronze. Arab headdress sashed at hips. All from Arabesque, 12, Motcomb Street, London W1. Ribbon and bead belt by Travelling Trinkets. Earrings by Adrien Mann. Multi-coloured ribbon sandals, £16.99 from Russell and Bromley, New Bond Street, and branches.

Tribal patterned Kelim from a selection of hand-made rugs from Caroline Bosley Brokerage Company, 13 Princess Road, London NW1.

Hair by Guy from Toni and Guy

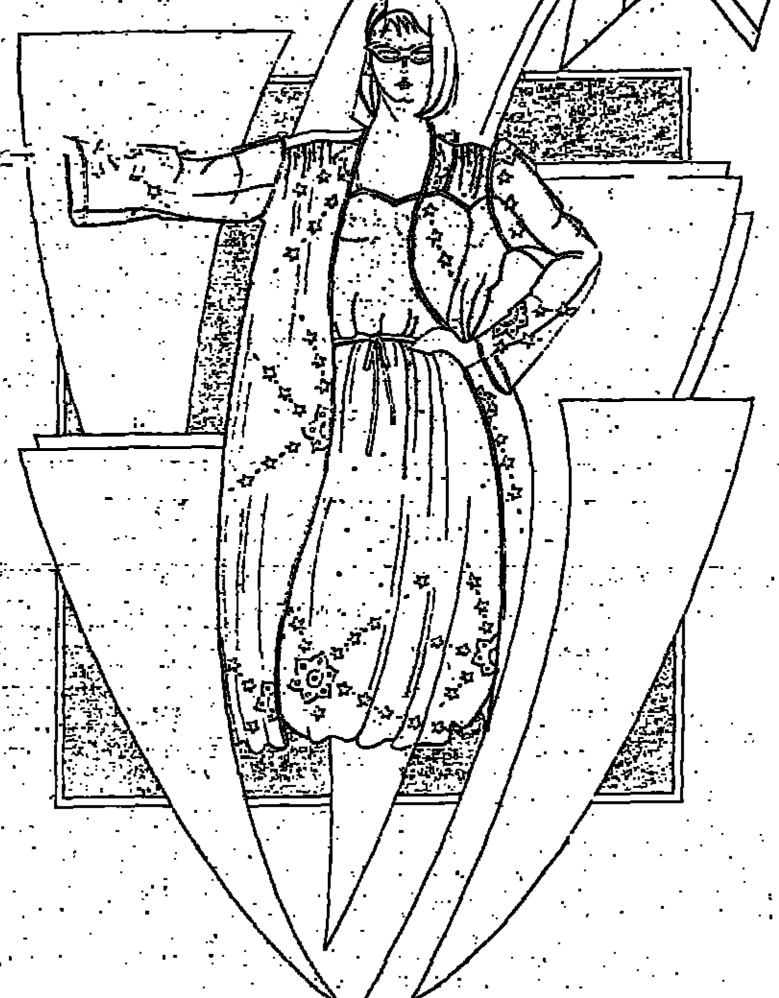
Photograph by Tony Boase

Bottom right: Indian sari silk chiffon embroidered with sequins, in indigo blue, coat and skirt, £150, silk camisole, £18.50, all from Bazaar, 30 Heath Street, Hampstead, London NW3 and 11 Blenheim Crescent, London W11.

Illustrations by Susan McKinley







Like some fresh, delicious and original dish served up from familiar ingredients, the ethnic look is back in style. The fascination with folklore, its rich patterns, its colourful embroideries and tribal totems has never been totally out of fashion since ethnic clothes rolled in on the hippie wave 15 years ago. They have coexisted with mainstream fashion as an appealing and wearable alternative.

Summer is always the high season for ethnic extravagancies, for most of them come in cotton from countries of hot sun and strong colour. The original costumes, like Moroccan bridal caftans or Rumanian cross-stitched skirts, are now collectors' items and hard to find. They are certainly not cheap.

But hand-blocked prints, embroideries and folklore fabrics are still being made. Now that they are designed and cut with style, they suit the most glamorous occasions, rather than wholefood picnics or soul music concerts.

The richest fabrics come from India. David and Elizabeth Emanuel brought back from Delhi a dazzling collage of Indian silks, then unpicked the skirts to stitch them together into crinoline ball skirts. Indigo chiffon saris, spangled with sequins like a midsummer night sky, make elegant evening separates under the guiding hand of Betty Van Gelder, of Bazaar. She uses her contacts in India ("mostly nice, middle-class ladies who enjoy the idea of creating fashion") to bring ethnic chic to her two London shops.

Fashion shops involved in ethnic style have come a long way since they all looked like Moroccan souks and smelt of unwashed Afghan sheep. Now most of the clothes are made in the latest shapes, like Bazaar's polyglot collection of Danish-designed Moroccan cotton or Monsoon's sleek Indian silks and cottons designed by Turkish-born Rifat Ozbek.

Karen Beeley, whose shop, Arabesque, started out with a cluster of collectors' items, now sells sophisticated styles in raw silk or woven cotton — culotte dresses, straight-backed jackets, safari shorts and jodphurs that point up Lady Beeley's French origins. You can emphasize the ethnic by adding tribal necklaces in matt amber or knotting Arab headcloths at the hips, but the basic components are simple.

Simplicity is the keynote to recycling any ethnic clothes you may have from last time around or might still find on far-flung holidays. Heavily embroidered skirts look well teamed with a plain silk T-shirt or fresh, white cotton, rather than with ersatz peasant smocks, knitted boleros and fringed shawls.

You sometimes see the folk costumes themselves cut up and recycled to Western tastes — just as Afghan saddle bags or Persian prayer rugs are sewn up into cushions.

But the reason the genuine ethnic garments are so shapeless is a sociological one. While women were perenially pregnant, garments had to be flowing and concealing. We have the luxury of choosing our children and keeping our waistlines. I consider it a disservice to our distant sisters, and to genuine collectors, to cut their clothes down to western size.

Iran after the bomb: can a vengeful future be avoided?

The destruction on Sunday evening of the Islamic Republican Party headquarters in Tehran with the death of more than 60 people is the latest and most significant event in a continuing round of violence that characterizes the power struggle in Iran.

The day before, Hojatoleslam Khamenei, Ayatollah Khomeini's representative on the Supreme Defence Council, was injured by a bomb. A bomb had also exploded in Qom, Khomeini's home town that same week. These events, taken together with the impeachment of Bani-Sadr and the subsequent wave of arrests and executions in the past week, indicate an intensification of the competition for power within Iran.

The bombing of the Islamic Republican Party headquarters and the death of Ayatollah Beheshti, the leader of the IRP and of the Supreme Court, suggests that the IRP is still very far from achieving its control over the levers of power.

The IRP remains a shadowy grouping encompassing a range of people, not necessarily all religious or even rightist. Given the nature of Iran's political culture, it is fair to assume that at least some of the non-clerical element in the IRP represents forces other than religious fundamentalism. The Minister of State for Executive Affairs, Behzad Nabavi, the government spokesman and hostage negotiator, is one such example.

The IRP was never the popular mass-based party often depicted in the west and has achieved dominance through conspiracy, not election. By weakening its opponents, manipulating the electoral system, controlling the media and making use of the revolutionary guards and armed street gangs of the Hezbollahi (Party of God), the IRP has managed to achieve a position of dominance in Iran.

On the other hand, the marriage of Khomeini's unchallenged authority with the IRP's contested power does not so far appear to have buttressed the IRP. Indeed it may have weakened Khomeini, who is now at least formally responsible for the IRP and linked to its fortunes. The decision to impeach President Bani-Sadr was a clear indication that the clerics could not tolerate criticism, within the revolution. The clear implication was that those who continued to oppose the fundamentalists' view of the correct course of the revolution would have to oppose it from without. Those groups unhappy with the course of the revolution but unwilling to harm it by adding to its division or confronting it, were told in effect to support the fundamentalists or face liquidation.

The IRP has thus sought to narrow rather than broaden its base of support which has, in any case, been steadily shrinking since the elections some 15 months ago. While the IRP continues to enjoy command of the streets it is doubtful whether it could win a national mandate in favour of its (often archaic) programmes.

Equally important, it cannot expect to harness the energies of the Iranian people in the constructive business of forging a new national consensus, let alone implementing it within a demoralized and dissatisfied administrative structure.

As an opposition party the IRP has been adept, first using the Shah and the United States as scapegoats, and later transferring this hostility to Bani-Sadr and Iraq. But as a governing party, the IRP would be asked to deliver more than slogans and denunciations.

In a restive, expectant and predominantly youthful society, demands for concrete and material achievement will have to be met. The IRP has neither the wit nor the inclination to meet these demands.





Survivors and victim—the three who took President Bani-Sadr's powers last week. From left, Prime Minister Ali Rajai, Ayatollah Beheshti, who was killed in Sunday night's blast, and the Speaker of the Majlis, Ayatollah Rafsanjani.

It is significant that the Iranian government has yet to name any particular grouping as responsible for Sunday's bombing. While this would serve as a pretext for launching reprisals, it would after all constitute an admission of that group's power and effectiveness, which it can ill afford to advertise.

So far the IRP member and Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani has referred in general terms to the "agents of the United States and Iraq"—in short the foreign devils who are periodically reintroduced to revive the flagging zeal of the faithful. But if the IRP moves to "round up the usual suspects" who will it look for?

The opponents of the fundamentalists are numerous. In recent months Bani-Sadr was able to pick up much of this protest vote—in the army, in the bazaar and among the young—and to some extent to transform it into a more national opposition. The elements of which this opposition is comprised include the middle classes—the bazaar, civil service, technocrats, secular nationalists and liberals; the various ethnic groups, including the longer suffering Kurds, the Baluchi, the Azeri Turkish-speakers, the Turkomans, and the tribes such as the Bakhtiari and Qashgai.

In addition there is the Islamic marxist grouping of the Mujahiddin which is popular among the educated young and which has yet to make its bid for power.

There are also the armed forces which, though doubtless divided, remain loyal to a vision of an Iran that includes Persian nationalism rather than religious obscurantism. In a country which has seen many thousands of deaths in the past 30 months (the 1,600 official executions acknowledged by Amnesty being only a small fraction of the total) the opposition is bound to include the families of those who have suffered. They will seek revenge.

None of these opposition groups singly is in a position to challenge the government on the streets. Not even the armed forces, who are still traumatized by the revolution and reluctant to risk their relative safety on one throw of the dice, can relish the prospect of street fighting against armed bands. United, these groups would be able to prevent any monopolization of power by the IRP and to challenge any assertion of that power, particularly in areas outside of the capital.

It may be that resort to terrorism will become the only available means of expression within Iran. The prospect must therefore be for a continuing spiral of violence which will further reduce the chances of the reconciliation and the reconstruction, compromise and regeneration that the people and the country must surely crave.

Shahram Chubin

The author is on the staff of the Institute of Strategic Studies

The man with the timetable mind

The style is usually pedantic, often scholarly, and not always dull. Dr Garret FitzGerald meanders through his speeches without panache, but you get the feeling that he means every word and somehow that helps you listen.

All the shenanigans and ritual that have surrounded the fascinating spectacle of the attempt to elect a new government of the Irish Republic will be over tonight. Only then will Dr FitzGerald know for sure *whether he will be Prime* Minister of the 22nd Dail, but not a bookie in town would give you odds against him.

If he succeeds, it will be sad in some respects to see Mr Charles Haughey go. Few countries in Western Europe would have put a man with such a lusty past into power but he has been fun; some even say he has been a first-rate Taoiseach.

One thing Dr FitzGerald would not be is fun. He does not have that essential Irishness that Mr Haughey exudes, *probably because his mother* was an Ulster presbyterian and *his father was brought up* in London.

For one thing, Dr FitzGerald is always so terribly "*nice*". Even when the rain is tumbling on him in a dreary village in the middle of an election campaign, he is gentle with the reporters who keep thrusting inane. endless questions at him. His days as Irish correspondent of the *Financial Times*, the BBC and *The Economist* have doubt*less imbued a lasting* tolerance of the newspaper species.

Compare that with a caustic Mr Haughey who turned male*volently on a British reporter*: "It would take an Englishman to ask such a stupid question." The question happened to concern the prospect of his losing the election and the opportunities that might present for his substantial and dedicated enemies, whose commitment to bringing him down is a testimony to the manner in which he rose to power.

Dr FitzGerald, garrulous and *irrepressible though he is, does* not have the charisma of his rival. He is a barrister by training. economist *by profession*, statistician by instinct and a journalist by inclination.



Dr FitzGerald: pedantic, but he means every word.

He entered mainstream politics only 12 years ago when he was 43 and moved promptly to the Opposition front bench. Mr Liam Cosgrave, whom he succeeded as party leader four years ago, appointed him minister for foreign affairs in the coalition government in 1973, a post he filled with decorum *and a degree of gentle success.*

He started visiting Brussels as *a politician in 1966—although* as a journalist and quasi-politician he had been *going* for years—the year after being elected to the Irish Senate, a largely insignificant body. It meant that by the time he entered the Cabinet he was a widely known and respected devotee of Europe. Speaking fluent French is an invaluable *talent* he shares with his good Ulster friend, Mr John Hume.

He is just the sort of man to go down well in Europe, and everybody loved his six month's presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers in 1975. Alas, his qualities of dedication and endurance are less enchanting on the Irish scene. The TV audiences' listened with rapturous incomprehension during his election campaign to a *deep personal analysis* of the Irish economy, delivered with didactic dreariness. *but, of course, deep sincerity. It is said* that he has learned his lesson and will keep it plain and simple in future.

When he was 12 he committed a cluster of airline schedules to memory. Nearly a decade later he reeled them off by heart while being interviewed by Aer Lingus for a job as an administration officer, starting with flight numbers, routes and destinations from Boston and moving slowly down the East Coast of the *United States to the incredulous* wonderment of his future boss.

His journalistic career began with a sackful of letters to *newspapers around the world* and soon he was contributing on Irish affairs to the *South China Morning Post*, the *Montreal Star*, the *Statesman of India* and a host of others.

The young Garrett had a comfortable upbringing in the middle-class family home in *Bray and T. S. Eliot and W. D.* Yeats were among those who *gathered around his parents* dinner table. In University College, Dublin, he studied history, French and Spanish, followed by two years doing Law and Philosophy. History, he says, gave him perspective. Law gave him clarity.

It was his father, no doubt, who gave him politics. Desmond FitzGerald, the son of *Irish immigrants who left in the tragic 1860s, was imprisoned* for seditious speech and just *got out in time to take part* in the 1916 rising. He supported the 1921 Treaty and became Minister for External Affairs in the first government of the Free State.

Most of Garret FitzGerald's relatives live in Northern Ireland. He goes there often and did so a great deal when he was a cabinet minister, which brought a hue and cry from extreme Protestants, but that *soon died away into a surly* resignation and they left him alone.

His contribution to getting the Sunningdale talks under way was admired by many although his critics claim he was more intellectual than intuitive. There is no doubt, however, that he is a much more trusted and tested man in the North than Mr Haughey.

On paper his policy on Northern Ireland is essentially the same as Fianna Fail's, but the *approach and style are wholly* different. Mr FitzGerald, for *example, believes in immedi*ately bringing Belfast into the *current Dublin-Westminster* talks, which is typical of a man who has built his image out of honesty.

He was elected by Fine Gael's parliamentary party as leader in July 1977 without a count after it had suffered its single most drastic setback. Fianna Fail was basking in the warmth of an electoral walkover, confident that the next election was already in the bag.

But the man who remembers timetables set about a process of re-organization that was logical, efficient, gradual and successful. The machinery during the election campaign worked like a dream; even Mr Haughey admitted as much.

Perhaps after today Dr FitzGerald will be given the chance to do something of the same for a country with a £4,000 million foreign debt, inflation of 21 per cent, unemployment of 11 per cent, a civil war in the *North and a mass* of moral and spiritual questions that are awaiting an answer.

Christopher Thomas

Why doctors don't want a union label

Medicine—or at least doctors' politics, which are not necessarily the same thing—will get a good run in the news this week. BMA representatives are meeting in Brighton for a curious tribal ritual—the annual representative meeting.

This week BMA policy will be decided by a committee of more than 600 despatching an agenda of 700 items in three and a half days. That is the theory. In *practice many* resolutions will be deter*mined by a band of old* campaigners who have *learned the procedural game.* Most doctors have more in*teresting things to do.*

Many doctors are prepared to join the BMA and turn to it in times of political trouble, but most are happy to give its official happenings a miss, finding it too self-inflating with its chains of office and its occasional failure to distinguish between solemnity and banality. They also dislike the mini-politicking by people determined to ape the big boys at Westminster.

More direct criticism comes from members of such *royal colleges who dispute* the BMA's claim to speak for British *medicine. They point* out that when British medicine underwent its most radical reform, Aneurin Bevan circumvented his deadlocked talks with the BMA by negotiating with the colleges to get the National Health Service launched on time.

Medical radicals say that when the BMA comes out on the side of progress—as it did when demanding more civilized treatment for junior hospital doctors and reform of the General Medical Council—it does so only by taking over the ideas of splinter groups it originally opposed.

The BMA dismisses these criticisms as dated. Over the past few years it has changed itself radically in an attempt to become a "professional union"—one that will vigorously defend members' interests *but will not do any*thing vulgar like affiliating *to the.* TUC or going on strike. Members have *beavered away building* a local political network and *creating departments to deal* with economics and industrial relations.

Those who would like to see the new style BMA succeed pin their hopes on two men. Mr Tony Grabham, a 50-year-old Kettering surgeon, is chairman of the BMA Council. He is a shrewd political operator who won his spurs when he negotiated with Mrs Barbara Castle on behalf of hospital consultants.

This week he may get some flak, particularly from any *junior hospital doctors* who can afford to attend, for not "*standing up to the Government*" and not "being tough with Mrs Thatcher". Yet when he accepted the Government's recent trimming of doctors' pay, albeit reluctantly, he probably judged correctly the mood of most members.

The BMA Secretary, Dr John Havard, is less well known outside the profession than were his predecessors. Unusually for a BMA Secretary, he has achieved some of his professional ambitions outside medical politics. He is a barrister as well as a doctor, and in three years as the BMA's Deputy Secretary his readiness to make tough decisions led to altercations with his boss.

"Professional union" is a phrase that drops often from Havard's lips. "The BMA", he says, "has been dragged screaming and yelling into becoming a trade union. We must make it clear *that this* does not involve the trap*pings of industrial* unionism."

What are these trappings? Mr James Callaghan apparently defined them when he mocked the doctors for having "no muscle". The point, says Havard, is that they have the muscle but are not prepared to use it. He speaks with conviction but conveniently sidesteps recent history: the first workers to take industrial action *against* the NHS were *hospital* consultants.

When Dr Charles Hastings proposed the founding of *the* Provincial (transmogrified later *to British) Medical* Association in 1832 its aims were "*both friendly* and scientific". Friendliness this *year means* guided tours of Arundel Castle and the *Merrydown Wine* Company, chamber music, Brighton *races* and a Christian Fellowship breakfast.

Some representatives return year after year; a few even make the meeting part of their family holiday. These regular attenders enjoy the games that go on in the main hall and in the small non-smoke-filled rooms (doctors have heeded their own warnings) : *the gossip, the lobbying,* the canvassing.

The BMA *cannot survive* only on the support of the *dedicated band who have* turned up in Brighton. Only 60 per cent of British doctors are members; the rest are on *the receiving end* of an energetic recruiting drive. For his £100 annual subscription a member gets advice and support if he has any problems with employer or patients. If he feels the need he also get a source of professional mateyness.

Other attractions *include* discounts at hotels and on *rental cars and—this year's* star prize—a members-only *clinical* meeting in San Diego, California.

The BMA has held overseas meetings before, usually in such places as Gibraltar, Cyprus and Hongkong where it had a genuine connexion with the local medical community. This year's meeting rings no echo of the colonial past. *The BMA chose San* Diego as a place where members and their "accompanying persons" could enjoy something more than just *lectures. The* official brochure includes a discreet *note addressed to* Schedule D taxpayers.

*When the Brighton meet*ing is over, representatives will have to report back to their local divisions. Some first timers will say "Never again". Others wanting to know more, will come back a few times before they have had enough. A few will be hooked and will return year after year, happy to raise a point of order or "refer back" with the best of them.

When the annual meeting was one of the summer attractions *at the Leas Cliff* Pavilion in Folkestone some years ago, a local GP dropped in to eavesdrop on the "Doctors' Parliament".

After 40 minutes, he staggered out. "I understood very little of what's going on in there," he said. "And what I do understand has nothing to do with the sort of medicine that happens in my surgery".

This week, Dr *Brighton* may be able to decide *whether things have changed.*

Michael O'Donnell

THE TIMES DIARY



Andrew Lloyd Webber, who wrote the music for such hit shows as Jesus Christ Superstar *and* Evita, *is scouring New York this week for a suitable venue for the Broadway version of his current London smash,* Cats. *Apparently the task is not as straightforward as it looks.* Cats *has to be staged "in the round" and needs a lot of space. None of the conventional proscenium stages there is suitable and New York's theatres in the round are not large enough.*

When I spoke to him yesterday he was halfway through a rather improbable tour of "suitable spaces", taking in defunct opera houses, former ballrooms and bubble structures in open parkland.

Most of the major American producers and theatre owners have been to see the London production at the New London Theatre and Lloyd Webber believes that a Broadway production will open in either spring or autumn next year.

Once he returns from New York at the end of this week, Lloyd Webber intends escaping to France for a fortnight with his collaborator, Tim Rice, to discuss several ideas for future musicals, including one which revolves around a game of chess.

Now the Forces radio is in the line of fire

The stage is set for the start of a *battle-royal between the British* Forces Broadcasting Services, which *have kept the home fires burning in* the hearts of British troops abroad since 1944, and the Ministry of Defence, their £5m-a-year sponsors.

A ministry consultative paper, published today, is expected to propose the merger of the BFBS, which started Cliff Michelmore and Jean Metcalfe on their paths to glory, with the Services Kinema Corporation, a registered charity responsible for providing feature films, training documentaries and television sets to overseas servicemen.

If that happens, the 80-strong *London staff of BFBS is threatening* to leave the relatively harmless *Institution of Professional Civil* Servants for the more bloody-minded *Association of Cinemato*graph Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) and take industrial action.

The ministry is pretending the merger has nothing to do with *defence expenditure cuts but repre*sents a sensible amalgamation of technological talents. Its recommendations will go to the principal personnel officers of the three services. Then the matter will be discussed by the Civil Service Department and the Treasury.

The man at the middle of the fracas is John Grist, latterly chief BBC representative in the United States, who is managing director-*designate of the new body* and *who* feels he has ironed out the anxieties of the civil service staff.

I have news for him: the staff, who produce 30 hours of programmes a week for transmission from Germany, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Nepal, Belize and Brunei, will accept the merger only over *their dead bodies. They are worried* not only about the loss of MoD *sponsorship but also their index*-linked pensions.

An IPCS spokesman told me: "We are an efficient organization with a fine record. The intention is to break us up and put us in with a non-broadcasting organization run by retired people. Let them try."

Dandy Andy

Artist Andy Warhol has become a male model. Apparently, it has always been one of Warhol's unfulfilled ambitions to model men's clothes and he is now pursuing this secondary career very seriously. He has joined the Zolie agency in New York and every morning visits Janet Sartin, a beautician on Madison Avenue, where he goes to improve his skin (Warhol has a skin complaint—he has no hair on his body). To improve his appearance, he has also gone on a diet, and now looks quite emaciated. His *first shooting has been completed* and will appear in the next issue of *Harper's*.

Clocking out

Miss Mary Goldie, who was for 35 years the devoted secretary and companion of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, has finally completed the monumental task of clearing her mistress's effects from Clock House, Kensington Palace, where she lived for many years until her death last January.

Most of Princess Alice's property has been taken to the home of her daughter, Lady May Abel Smith at Winkfield, Berkshire. Her husband Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith was once ADC to the Earl of Athlone.

Clock House now stands empty awaiting cash to pay for refurbishment (including re-wiring and re-plumbing) and a new, as-yet-unknown royal occupant.

Princess Alice, the last survivor of Queen Victoria's 37 grandchildren, was 97 when she died *on* January 3. She appointed the Canadian Miss Goldie *as her sec*retary after the Earl relinquished his post as Governor General *of* Canada in 1946.

Miss Goldie, now retired, told me: "I have so many fond memories. Princess Alice was a *per*son who found beauty in so many things."

With the removal of her effects to Winkfield, opportunities to acquire Princess Alice memorabilia are scarce. One such not-to-be-missed chance occurs next month when part of her hitherto-unknown collection of decorative fans will be auctioned by Phillips, as well as a quantity of fine lace.



Twenty-six fans, many accompanied by labels showing they were gifts from European royalty (whose names read like a roll-call from the *Almanac de Gotha*) will be sold. Among them there is a nineteenth-century black chantilly lace fan, a gift from her mother-in-law, Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck (1833-1897).

Early bookings

Library World, the journal of progressively minded librarians, approached by the *Guinness Book of Records* to find the youngest library member in the country, has been turning up some standing facts. Initially the record seemed to have been set by a child registered at the local library by its mother when just *two weeks old*, but Mr Ken Bowden, district librarian at Bacup in *Lancashire*, knows a man who put his daughter down for a reader's ticket when she was five days old. Not to be outdone, the district librarian enrolled his own son on the third day after he was born.

That record stands for the moment; the journal is still canvassing fresh entries from librarians around the country. Pre-natal registrations, I understand, do not qualify, though I hear there is some talk among publishers for books for the pre-literates. Where will it all end?

Royal prerogative

So *Princess* Margaret will not attend the Royal Ballet's gala opening at the Kennedy Centre in Washington on July 14. How quickly times change, even for royalty. As recently as early May, when Prince *Charles was in the American capi*tal, and only hours before Bobby *Sands died, a mere seven turned* up outside the British Embassy.

Incidentally, the Royal Ballet has been fairly well received by New York critics so far, but there was this sharp comment in the *Village Voice*: "Lesley Collier's dancing is akin to the English weather—the periods of sunshine are too infrequent to evaporate the damp."

Closely observed

Whatever the merits of the Monopolies Commission's report on *The Observer*, out today, *Sir Godfrey Le* Quesne and his fellow-commissioners are very much *in error* when they refer on page 33 to "*The Sunday Times*' strike during 1979". If they are looking for comparisons between the situation facing *The Observer* now, and *The Sunday Times* then, they will not be helped by this mistake. Production of *The Sunday Times* was halted because the Thomson *Organisation chose* this way to resolve production difficulties. *There is a difference between* that and a strike.

Once bitten . . .

After my story about Harold Macmillan's *skirmish with some* young Turks at Oxford who wanted him replaced as Chancellor, I have been given another example of Macmillan's octogenarian wit.

Earlier this year, he was one of four former Prime Ministers at a special House of Commons lunch, together with James Callaghan, Lord Home and Sir Harold Wilson. Conviviality set in with the claret and as it did the elder statesmen began to joke about who they might choose for a new cabinet. "*We won't* have any of those young chaps", *Macmillan* quipped, "*they'll only* try to get us out . . and we won't *have any women, either. Will we* Jim?"

Peter Watson



THE TIMES

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TOWARDS THERMIDOR IN IRAN

The events in Iran reinforce, unhappily, the observation of the French revolutionary Pierre Vergniaud that revolutions — like Saturn — tend to devour their own children. Vergniaud made the remark at his trial, having fallen foul of those more zealous than himself. This has been the classic pattern of modern revolutions, and Iran it seems is no exception. After the fall of the Shah there came, not a period of fruitful national cooperation, but a bitter struggle between rival revolutionary factions. As in the case of the French revolution, or for that matter the Russian one, the extremists in Iran have gained the upper hand over the moderates, partly thanks to their willingness to use methods which mirror those of the overthrown tyranny. Iran is about to enter its Thermidor.

Given the religious fervour which underpins the actions of the Islamic clergy, the period of reaction and repression could well be a grim and bloody one. The toll is already high. Quite apart from deaths and injuries resulting from street battles, at least seventy people are thought to have been executed by Revolutionary Guards on the orders of the clergy during the past week. Most of the victims have been young left-wing members of the Mujahiddin, or supporters of the ousted President, Mr Bani-Sadr. Approximately the same number were killed in the bomb attack on the Tehran headquarters of the hardline Islamic Republican Party. Several leading members of the IRP were killed in the explosion, including the party leader and Head of the Supreme Court, Ayatollah Beheshti.

The fact that the two sides are able to inflict casualties of this magnitude on each other suggests that this phase of the revolution may last for some time. It is not yet clear whether Mr Bani-Sadr himself is a spent force. He must by now be regretting his tendency to focus opposition to the IRP around his own personality, rather than on a well-founded organization able to take on the forces of fundamentalism. As it is, the IRP is well entrenched in the Majlis and in the administration, and will benefit from the apparent inability of its opponents to unite in a common cause.

On the other hand the IRP, having taken the reins of government exclusively into its own hands, is almost certain to prove unable to provide Iran with stability, or even to govern effectively. By ridding themselves of the Western-educated young men typified by Mr Bani-Sadr, the Islamic clergy will make it more difficult to manage the floundering economy. By pursuing with single minded fanaticism their dream of an Islamic Republic founded on total subservience to Islamic law, they will deliberately exclude much of the secular talent available to them. The IRP has also been dealt a severe blow with the death of Ayatollah Beheshti, who almost alone among the fundamentalist leaders had shown an awareness of the complexities of running a modern state.

The question is, which of the opposition groups would be most likely to benefit from chaos in Iran, and which might step forward to present itself as the saviour of the nation. The Communist Party (Tudeh) is clearly hoping to play such a role. While paying lip service to the ideals of the Islamic fundamentalists, the Tudeh has been quietly organising itself in the hope of gaining power if Iran should disintegrate altogether. The Tudeh is being encouraged in this by Moscow, which would dearly like to be able to gain control over its southern neighbour.

Yet those Iranians who fear the extremes of Isalmic fundamentalism have a similar attitude toward the extremes of Communism, especially if it is Moscow-inspired. This is true of the armed forces, which have so far exerted little influence over the course of political events. The armed forces are mainly concerned with Iran's national security, and may feel obliged to intervene in the event of a collapse; particularly if Iraq takes advantage of Iran's crisis to make gains in the Gulf War. Until now the armed forces, like all other groups in Iran, have acknowledged the supreme authority of Ayatollah Khomeini, and are still unlikely to make any decisive move without his blessing. But Ayatollah Khomeini is an old and sick man. He has, moreover, finally and perhaps fatally identified himself with the IRP. If the Islamic fundamentalists do now begin to flounder in a quagmire of their own making, the so far unchallenged authority of the Ayatollah Khomeini himself may yet be called into question.

NEW CRITERIA FOR CIVIL SERVICE PAY

The terms of reference Lord Soames gave yesterday for the review of the method of determining pay in the non-industrial Civil Service are wide enough to permit the thorough reexamination that is needed. The centrepiece of the present arrangements, the Pay Research Unit, had to go. It was introduced in 1956 to implement the Priestley Commission principle of "fair comparability". But it had lost the confidence of the outside public as well as of Government. Too often recently its findings have led to settlements which appeared — at least to the beleagured industrial sector — generous to the point of incomparability as well as incomprehension. As some civil service pay levels, particularly in the middle ranks, drifted ahead of market reality, the PRU was bound to lose credibility and attract political criticism.

Much of the resentment which has arisen is not in fact the fault of the PRU. Certainly its comparisons have too often been made with the plush upper echelons of banking and finance. That must be redressed. But the main problems arise because of the changes which have occurred in the economic environment since the PRU was established. The greatest fears experienced by an employee today are not whether his pay or "perks" will slip marginally and temporarily behind some theoretically similar worker in a different industry. The twin threats today are unemployment and inflation.

Unemployment has removed the very livelihood from over a million people in industry during the past year. Inflation erodes the living standards of millions of others who retire. Civil servants, along with many more in the public sector, are privileged in being virtually cushioned from these scourges. It is therefore no longer tolerable to have a system of rewards which does not take full account of all the returns for a job, of which actual money received is only one.

However, Civil Service pay still has to be settled by some criteria. Market forces, the differing demand for certain kinds of labour and in various regions of Britain, should be allowed for where possible. Other factors also need to be taken into account. The "going rate" in genuinely similar occupations remains a useful guide, and so there should be a place for PRU-style comparison, providing it is the servant and not the master of government. "Fairness" also remains a valuable criterion. If public servants (as opposed to their union spokesmen) honestly and for long believe that they are being treated unfairly, then their sour reactions will lead to a serious deterioration in the quality of government. Cash limits must of course continue, both as an encouragement to higher productivity and as the ultimate boundary line of what the nation can afford to pay.

THE GIANTS OF ASIA COME A LITTLE CLOSER

China and India have now agreed that there will be serious talks about their relations, starting in Peking in September. With the visit to India of Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, both countries have accepted that the border issue must not be allowed to impede a general improvement of relations in other fields. The Chinese see the border in the longer perspective of British rule in India and of their loss of sovereignty over Tibet in the early years of this century. The Indians regard their inheritance from British days as an adequate ground on which to stand. In particular, memories of the military debacle suffered at Chinese hands still rankle.

Perhaps Mrs Gandhi's statement that India would not agree to hand over any of her territory to China may be taken as a domestic political gesture rather than as a bargaining position. Certainly the disputed territory in the Western sector through which the Chinese road runs is virtually uninhabited, without strategic or economic importance. The Indian attitude in 1962 and since has seemed to those who have made a dispassionate study of the border in the last decades of British rule to be based on a confused rather than a legally certain position. Indian opinion may be less intransigent now, and both sides ought eventually to be able to settle on something near to the status quo. China's present desire to correct past errors in Tibet and to encourage the Dalai Lama's return should help to defuse what tension still remains.

In part arising from the border differences was another area of mutual suspicion: China's carefully cultivated friendship with Pakistan and her support for Pakistan over Kashmir. In the 1965 war between India and Pakistan there were real, though mistaken, fears in New Delhi that China might intervene. In the later war, when Indian troops intervened in East Pakistan, Chinese support was still very vocal and at first Bangladesh was seen in Peking as an Indian satellite. That view has been corrected. China's part in India-Pakistan relations is not again likely to be as obtrusive as it was in the sixties; Kashmir will be left for any settlement that India and Pakistan can contrive.

That leaves India's ties with the Soviet Union and with Vietnam as the immediate and surviving issue about which the two countries may quarrel. It has certainly dogged the attempts made on either side to reach a better understanding in the last few years. When the Janata Government came to power after Mrs Gandhi's defeat in 1977 China saw hopes of a change. A cultural delegation went from China in 1978. Early in 1979, Mr Vajpayee, the Janata Foreign Minister went to Peking, but in the midst of his visit China's punitive operation into Vietnam was launched and Mr Vajpayee departed immediately. Given the fierceness of Vietnam's hostility to China it may not be easy for the Chinese to meet Indian feelings in that quarter. More probably, the Chinese might hope to see in the long term a united South Asia under Indian leadership emerging not as an enemy of the Russians but at least as a prudent guardian of the frontiers following the Soviet move into Afghanistan. The ready Chinese applause in recent months for any and every sign of rapprochement between India and Pakistan is a hint of the way they may be thinking.

MR ROWLAND, WITH CONDITIONS

The running of a major national newspaper has become such an expensive commercial undertaking that few of them are owned these days by proprietors with no other business interests. In most instances, therefore, there must always be a potential conflict of interest, no matter how remote. In the case of the proposed purchase of *The Observer* by Lonrho, however, the risk is by no means remote. *The Observer* takes particular pride in its coverage of African affairs, and Lonrho does a very high proportion of its business in Africa — and no company trades successfully up and down the African continent if it is not in favour with a number of African governments.

For Lonrho to be an acceptable owner of *The Observer*, therefore, there would have to be assurance that the newspaper would not suffer interference from its parent company for the sake of wider commercial interest. The paper would have to be free, for example, to comment unfavourably upon any African government. The Monopolies Commission report, published yesterday, offers two kinds of safeguard. One is the creation of a number of independent directors, the other is that certain undertakings have been given by Lonrho on editorial independence.

Independent directors certainly have a useful role to play, but by their very nature they are not in day-to-day touch with the running of the paper. By themselves they cannot provide an adequate safeguard. Undertakings may seem to many people to be too nebulous to be of any value. They would be hard to enforce effectively against a proprietor who was determined to infringe them. But they are a public promise by the proprietor of the criteria according to which he intends to conduct the paper; they are a protection for an editor of principle; and they offer the prospect of an unholy row if they are seen to be broken.

It is worth having such undertakings, even though one would have misgivings about any extension of statutory intervention in the conduct of newspapers. Nonetheless, there were three unsatisfactory features of the Commission's inquiry. It is not evident that sufficient weight was given to the objections from senior editorial staff. A successful newspaper requires the active cooperation of every single member of the staff, whatever his or her role. But it is the senior journalists who give it its distinctive flavour, and no paper can thrive if its special character is not respected.

Secondly, useful though formal undertakings may be, it would have been better still if there had been open hearings so that the intending proprietor could have been questioned in public on his intentions. His assurances would then have been on the record in much fuller form. Finally, the Commission ought to have been prepared to take evidence from alternative purchasers. The public interest requires that *The Observer* should continue in publication. It also requires that the paper should have the owner who would be most likely to secure its commercial future and preserve its journalistic reputation. How can that question be answered, when there are doubts about the prospective purchaser, without having a look at the alternatives?

The wisdom of Trident

From Lord Duncan-Sandys, CH

Sir, Those who are criticizing the Government's decision to introduce the Trident missile system should face the fact that, if all the money to be spent on the Trident were allocated to our conventional forces, it would not, to any noticeable extent, diminish the overwhelming military superiority of the Soviet block.

The Russians know for certain that, if there were to be a purely conventional war, they would be bound to win. Should they, at any time, be minded to conquer Western Europe, the only thing that would deter them is the fear of provoking a nuclear war, in which there can be no winners.

A decision by Britain to update her independently controlled nuclear armaments at the expense of painful cuts in her conventional forces cannot fail to strengthen the credibility of the Western deterrent and thereby give the Kremlin additional grounds for hesitation.

Since the prevention of war is the primary objective of our defence policy the Government's decision is thus unquestionably right.

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN-SANDYS,
House of Lords,
June 29.

The French Communists

From Dr J. M. Wober

Sir, Your analysis of President Mitterrand's inclusion of Communist ministers (June 25) is puzzling. After his presidential victory he did not promise Communists positions in government, so the election confirmed his independence of Communist Party support — as distinct from that of people who have sometimes voted Communist.

As you say, Mitterrand knows the Communists well enough not to trust them, and a flagrant sign of their opportunism is their switch of policy over Afghanistan; one can only be worried therefore that they have been given the civil service ministry.

Events in Eastern Europe after the war indicate that the Communists will not in any circumstances tactically withdraw from government. Instead, they will arrange structures to suit their purposes which, together with inside information, will increasingly be in Moscow's control.

Why then should France's allies feel reassured? I can only think of one indirect reason. Widespread nationalization may weaken France's economy enough to give ours a chance to compete more successfully with it. Otherwise there is little to cheer. European foreign policy on the Middle East, dallying with the PLO, has helped create a climate in which Mr Begin may soon win an election. If he does win Europe will have to choose more plainly between alignment with American positions or those of the takers of Afghanistan.

It would help in reassuring Europe if the new French Government could soon show clearly that it supports the Atlantic Alliance and its genuine democratic friends elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. WOBER,
17 Lancaster Grove, NW3.
June 25.

Whitehall Theatre

From Mr Brian Rix

Sir, It's not my business to defend Mr Paul Raymond and his past or future activities at the Whitehall Theatre but I cannot let Mr Monty Moss's extraordinary comment (June 26) that "any theatre in Whitehall would be inappropriate" go unanswered. Where has Mr Moss been for the past 51 years? As far as I'm aware — just up the road in Covent Garden. To write as though he was opposing the building of a new project is incredible.

Perhaps this is some deep laid plot for a takeover bid. I suppose it would be more appropriate to hire funeral attire from nearer Buckingham Palace as the garden party season approaches. Guests could walk down the Mall and return their borrowed plumes at the termination of proceedings, thus increasing Mr Moss's turnover considerably.

The only snag is there would still be trouserless men within the hallowed environs of Whitehall. But as Thomas Gray almost wrote: "Some pious drops the cleansing eye requires." What's good enough for an "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" is good enough for me!

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN RIX,
3 St Mary's Grove,
Barnes, SW13.
June 26.

On with the dance

From Mr Peter Bowring

Sir, It is only fair to the Royal Ballet to point out that the account on June 18 concerning their performance of *Sleeping Beauty* at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York was incorrect.

The Reuter report states: "After the fifth incident the performance of *Sleeping Beauty* was halted towards the end of the first act and the dancers stood and watched the commotion in the auditorium".

This is totally untrue. The performance, which was loudly applauded by an appreciative, enthusiastic and in the circumstances most tolerant audience, was virtually faultless and immensely enjoyable throughout.

It is to the everlasting credit of the Royal Ballet that their dancing, in spite of the ill-mannered interruptions, was of such superb quality.

Yours sincerely,
PETER BOWRING,
69 Onslow Square, SW7.
June 19.

Different scale

From Mr and Mrs Giles Payne

Sir, It is to be hoped that Mr Frank-Reginald Evertz and his two German friends who scaled a wall topped with spikes into what they "innocently thought was a London park" (report, June 24) do not make a similar error should they ever visit West Berlin.

Yours faithfully,
GILES A. I. PAYNE,
CHRISTIANA PAYNE,
2 Christchurch Cottages,
Elsfield,
Oxford.

Cut in BBC foreign services

From Professor Roy Fuller

Sir, I write as one who, with fellow Governors of the BBC, worried for over seven years about the preservation of its external services. I strongly support your leading article today (June 26). Once gone, a service is extremely hard to restore, not least because of the drift away of the staff concerned.

It is painful to think so many talented people at Bush House are going to stop speaking for us to other countries.

Yours faithfully,
ROY FULLER,
37 Langton Way, SE3,
June 26.

From Mr Stephan Schattmann

Sir, You head your leader (June 26) on the proposed cuts in the BBC's External Services "Victims of false economy". All of them? I am staggered, as are probably most of your readers, to learn that broadcasts to third world countries like Somalia and Burma are to cease. And the decision to discontinue Portuguese transmissions to Brazil, a country with a development potential second to none in the world today, is profoundly disquieting, following as it does on the report of proposed cut-backs in export promotion services.

But broadcasts to France and Italy, I submit, are something rather different. Let me say at once that I do not subscribe to the view apparently cherished by successive managing directors of the BBC External Services that the number of services under their control represents some sort of national virility symbol. It is true that external broadcasting is an integral part of British foreign policy. But it is not an essential component.

When in the fifties the three Scandinavian, the Belgian, Dutch and Austrian services were axed, a well orchestrated press campaign warned us that irreparable harm would befall Britain's relations with these countries. Did it happen? And whatever the problems Britain might be facing at the present time in her relations with Mr Begin's government, I have never heard it suggested that things would be rather different if only the Hebrew service had not ceased operating in the latter part of the fifties.

I share your concern about the proposed dropping of the service to Spain. One must assume that, before making their decision in all cases, the Foreign Office consulted the men on the spot. Could it be their views, to some extent at least, reflect the fact that they have not always shared the BBC's enthusiasm about the impact of its output? It has happened in the past.

Obviously, all is not well between the Foreign Office and Bush House when its chief executive accuses the Foreign Secretary of having ordered "naive" cuts. His predecessor when crossing swords with the Government in public at the time of the 1979 cuts employed a somewhat more sophisticated form of special pleading.

The Government must be persuaded to change their mind as far as the services to Somalia, Burma, Brazil and Spain are concerned. No doubt, they will plead financial stringency. But the money can be found to a large degree by adding the most glaring omission to the list of services to be cut, that of the German Service. What justification can there be for its size — at a time when the French, Italian and Spanish Services are to be closed down? It ought not to be larger than the service broadcasting to Finland. The only German output that could be considered essential is that directed to the G.D.R. — even its significance is less than it was considering that some two-thirds of the population watch West German TV nowadays.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHAN SCHATTMANN,
65c Wigmore Street, W.1.
June 27.

From Mrs Denise Hadley

Sir, I congratulate you on your leader "Victims of a false economy." With particular reference to the BBC's influence in France, I would like to make one important addition: the question of Ulster.

I have been appalled by the lack of unbiased information published by the French press to my compatriots: in their ignorance of the facts, their reaction is hardly likely to foster good Franco-British relations, about which I care passionately.

Yours sincerely,
DENISE HADLEY (née Jolivet),
16 The Grange,
Wimbledon Common, SW19.
June 27.

From Mr M. A. Tatam

Sir, The announcement that the BBC is to cease its foreign language broadcasts to France, Italy, Portugal, etc, prompts me to ask whether those or other EEC countries currently broadcast in English to us. If they do, then their cost-effectiveness must be of a very low order, as I cannot believe that I am alone in being unaware of them.

If these countries do not in fact broadcast to us, one can only conclude that they do not regard it as worthwhile. Why, then, are the BBC broadcasts regarded as being so important? Do we hold a secret denied to the rest of Europe?

Yours faithfully,
M. A. TATAM,
13 Turnpike Road,
Aughton,
Ormskirk,
Lancashire.
June 27.

Vaccination risks

From Dr W. J. Appleyard

Sir, It must be very difficult for both doctors and parents to make up their minds about the risks of vaccination against whooping cough when such widely differing figures are being bandied about. A common theme in the recently published reports of the two panels set up by the Committee on Safety of Medicines, which analysed retrospective data, and the prospective National Childhood Encephalopathy Study was the failure to identify a distinctive pattern of clinical features associated with the vaccine. The attempts to measure the risks of an undefined condition must therefore be arbitrary.

Professor Stewart (Letter, June 12) accuses the Government and its medical establishment of "gross deficiencies" and of "smothering the truth". The Department of Health and Social Security did however publish the report of the Meade Panel (of which Professor Stewart was a member) which concluded, inter alia, that the data provided by the Association of Parents of Vaccine Damaged Children were very unsatisfactory for epidemiological purposes (para 111.56). Moreover the Committee on Safety of Medicines believed it would be unwise to accept the figures quoted by the Meade Panel without further evidence. The calculations were based on highly speculative assumptions.

With regard to the number of compensation payments of £10,000 made under the Vaccine Damage Payment Scheme, DHSS officials have admitted that these awards have no medical validity. Neither the DHSS medical officers nor the "independent" medical tribunal have been applying consistent criteria and the numbers of their awards cannot be used in all honesty to assess the evidence of any vaccine damage.

Your correspondent Dr Tony Smith rightly emphasized the warning of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunization of a further whooping cough epidemic starting this winter. During the last epidemic, 1977-79, some 102,500 cases were notified and studies demonstrated once again the protective efficacy of the vaccine. As a practising clinician who witnessed the effect of this prolonged and debilitating illness on children and their parents, I welcome the advice of the JCVI taken up by the Minister of Health, Dr Gerard Vaughan, that the benefit of the vaccination outweighs the risks and would urge, though not order, others to follow this guidance. Prevention is probable, cure may not always be possible.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES APPLEYARD,
Consultant Paediatrician,
The Mary Sheridan Centre,
43 New Dover Road,
Canterbury,
Kent.

Legendary performers

From Mr Vivian Vale

Sir, To pursue Mr Hooberman's researches (June 25) no further than the Old Testament, what about that close harmony group, the Morning Stars, the somewhat muted Schola Cantorum super flumina Babylonis, and of course the Jericho Brass Ensemble?

Yours faithfully,
V. VALE,
The Warden's Lodge,
South Stoneham House,
Swaythling, Southampton.

From Mr Victor Hochhauser

Sir, I cannot understand why the word "legendary" has triggered off Mr Ronald Hooberman's imagination into a fantastic flight of fancy in today's *Times* (June 25). The *Pocket Oxford Dictionary* (p.457) defines "legendary" first as "famous". His application of the word is as far removed from reality as the legendary Bronislaw Huberman is from his phonetic namesake. But I do agree that no adjective of *any* kind is really required in the case of Richter and *The Times* is about to lose an extra line of advertising.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR HOCHHAUSER
4 Holland Park Avenue, W11.
June 25.

Education cuts

From the Chairman of the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics.

Sir, Considerable attention has been paid to the difficulties likely to be experienced by the universities following an 8½ per cent reduction in their revenue budget over the next three years. This, together with the impact of overseas students' fees, is causing universities to draw up plans to reflect the reduced level of resources.

However, because the funds for individual polytechnics are dealt with through 26 local authorities, it may not be sufficiently realized that these institutions have suffered and are suffering to an even greater extent than universities.

The Times of June 17 reports the Secretary of State for Education and Science as saying that the average public expenditure on home and other subsidized students in Great Britain in the 1980-81 academic year was about £4,350 per student and that this figure excluded spending on student maintenance, student unions, research projects and capital building programmes. This figure must relate to the universities only, since the comparable figure for polytechnics is about £2,950 per full-time equivalent student (at November, 1980, prices). If every allowance is made for the heavy costs of medical schools and the proportion of postgraduate work in universities, the lower funding of polytechnic students, over 80 per cent of whom are on degree or postgraduate level, vocationally related courses, does not seem justified.

Given the emphasis which polytechnics have placed on preparing students for careers in industry, commerce and the professions, this lack of parity of support between the two sectors does little to encourage higher education related directly to the economic needs of this country.

The local authorities are currently negotiating with the Secretary of State for Education and Science the level of funding of the non-university sector for 1982-83 and beyond. It must be hoped that the concern that the local autorities have shown for remaining involved in the financing and control of higher education should result in a substantial closing of the gap between the provision for students in the local authority institutions and those in the universities.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND RICKETT,
Committee of Directors of Polytechnics,
309 Regent Street, W1.
June 19.

Right side of the tracks

From the Director of the Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders

Sir, Your editorial of June 23, "Mr Fowler's prudent mouse", repeats the myth about rail paying for its track costs while the motorist and haulage industry have no such burden.

The fact is that in 1981-82, taxes paid by car, truck, bus and coach operators will add up to £8.3bn. The component elements in this total are:

Fuel duty, £4,465m; vehicle excise duty (road fund licence as was), £1,628m; VAT on new vehicles, £892m; the iniquitous additional 10 per cent special car tax (now applicable also to motor cycles), £455m; VAT on petrol and Derv, £860m.

The total national expenditure on "track costs" for road vehicles in 1981-82, ie all road building and maintenance both by local and national government, will be just under £1,700m. The profit to the national Exchequer from road users for this financial year alone is therefore in the region of £6.6bn. Thus, by any reading, the road user is paying many times over for his track costs.

Can this myth therefore, please, be laid for once and all and written out of future special pleading for British Rail? It is demonstrably untrue and cannot possibly help to win the favour of reasonable readers to other factors in the BR case for new investment: new investment that will benefit everyone, both road and rail users, who are in the majority of cases the one and same taxpayer anyway.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY FRASER.
Forbes House,
Halkin Street, SW1.
June 23.

From Mr Nigel Seymer

Sir, Mr Michael Posner's somewhat puerile reply (June 18) to Professor Alan Day's letter (June 17) calls for comment. He challenges Professor Day to a public debate on a "serious business proposition" for railway conversion — the acid test to be whether money can be raised for the project in the City of London. The implication is that the idea of such conversion is ludicrous.

Since there have been several examples of roads being constructed on former railway routes, the idea evidently did not seem so ludicrous to the local authorities concerned. The most notable example is the West Approach Road in Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh authorities did not, of course, have to raise money in the city — road building in this country is not a "business proposition" in that sense. And as far as I know no group of people would be allowed to construct and operate a toll road. So Mr Posner's challenge is specious.

The question that ought to be asked — and a public debate on this might be very useful — is whether certain strips of land belonging to the nation, and currently under-utilised as rail routes, would serve a more valuable social function if they were used instead as routes for roads. Like Professor Day I am convinced that conversion of certain routes, especially in London (e.g. the North London Line), would bring great benefits, including an improvement in road safety.

The idea deserves a more thoughtful reception than Mr Posner, with an effrontery all too typical of British Rail executives, is prepared to give it.

Yours faithfully
NIGEL SEYMER,
Bathealton Court,
Taunton.
June 18.

From Mr E. W. J. Nicholson

Sir, Professor Day's letter (June 17) criticizes your other correspondents as "intemperate", but is itself less than objective.

A comparison of changes in railway policy throughout Europe in the quarter-century ended 1980, as tabulated in Jane's *World Railways*, shows that Britain made by far the most savage cuts in mileage — 41 per cent — except for the insignificant Luxembourg system (300 miles). The average cut was not much more than 10 per cent, while 12 of the 25 countries actually extended their mileage.

Who is right, Britain or Europe? Our poor industrial and economic performance throughout the period hardly justifies the sublime insular conceit that the rest of Europe is wrong.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST NICHOLSON,
6 Thames Street,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire.
June 17.

All too clear

From Mrs Kathleen Dennis

Sir, It has been declared a distinct possibility that over 100 trees be cut down for the Pope to say Mass in Richmond Park. That number of trees will leave an awful scar in the park, a scar which will be noticeable and regretted for many years to come, and long after the million people have forgotten their visit to this lovely place. How many birds and small animals would miss to the death the lack of these beautiful trees cannot yet be known.

Surely the Pope, the Mass, the million people and over 100 trees can exist together for an hour or so. After all, one never knows, it might rain and the trees would provide necessary shelter for a large number of the million people.

Yours faithfully,
KATHLEEN DENNIS,
13 St Paul's Road,
Richmond,
Surrey.
June 23.

Topless in 'The Times'

From Sir Robin MacLellan

Sir, You have taken to slicing the top off so-called head-and-shoulder photographs. Is not the height of a man's forehead of greater significance than how he knots his tie? Please restore to us the politicians we have come to recognize if not to love — scalps and warts and all.

Yours,
ROBIN MACLELLAN,
11 Beechwood Court,
Bearsden,
Glasgow.
June 25.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 29: The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, gave a Garden Party for Duchy Tenants and Staff at Highgrove House, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, this *afternoon*.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 29: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President this afternoon was present at a meeting of the Governors of the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera *House, Covent* Garden.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 29: The Duke of Gloucester visited the Isle of Sheppey today and opened *Sheerness Swimming* Pool. In the afternoon His Royal Highness opened the New College of Cobham Residential Flats, Kent.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester will present the Office of the Year awards of the Institute of Administrative Management at Painters' Hall, London, on July 1.

The Duke of Gloucester, as patron of the Pestalozzi Children's Village Trust, will attend a concert at *Herstmonceux Castle*, East Sussex, on July 2.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a reception on July 3 to herald the first Romantics Festival, of which her Royal Highness is patron, at the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges, Seymour Mews, London W1.

Princess Alexandra, patron, will visit St *Christopher's* Hospice, London, for the first reunion conference on July 6; later, she will be present at the Independence Day Dinner of the Anglo-Venezuelan *Society at* the Savoy Hotel, London.

Birthdays today



Mr Ruskin Spear, Royal Academician and artist, who is 70.

Sir Max Brown, 67; Mr Lovat Dickson, 79; Lieutenant-General Sir John Evetts, 90; Mr Keith Grant, 47; Commander J. S. Kerans, 66; Sir John Langford-Holt, MP, 65; Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Leask, 68; Mr James Loughran, 50; Sir Graham Page, MP, 70; Sir William Urton, 73.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. M. Bergl
and Miss G. D. Gaddes
The engagement is announced between Alan, only son of Mr and Mrs Maurice Bergl, of Harrington Sound, Bermuda, and Gillian, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Joseph Gaddes, of Carlisle, Cumbria.

Mr C. Crémer
and Miss M. Jantet
The engagement is announced between Christophe, twin son of M and Mme Jean-Pierre Crémer, *of Sucy-en-Brie, France, and* Martine, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Georges Jantet, of Ealing, London. The marriage will take place in France on *September 5*.

Mr A. P. Ritchie
and Miss K. D. Jennings
The engagement *is announced* between Alan, son of Mr and Mrs H. H. F. Ritchie, of Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, and Kerry, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Jennings, of Northampton.

Mr R. Smart
and *Signorina M. Botta*
The engagement is announced between Roderick, elder son of Professor and Mrs Ninian Smart, of Lancaster, to *Marilis, daughter* of Signori and Signora Lorenzo Botta, of Tremezzo, Italy. The marriage will take place at the Church of San Lorenzo, Tremezzo, Como, Italy, on July 14.

Mr R. D. Clark
and *Dr M. C. Hollway*
The engagement is announced between Roderick, elder son of Mr and Mrs Douglas Clark of Thames Ditton, and Meriel, daughter and Mr and Mrs John Hollway of Walton-on-Thames.

Mr R. R. A. Breare
and Miss G. A. E. Rich
The engagement is announced between Robert Roddick Ackrill, only son of Mr and Mrs W. R. A. Breare, of Harrison Hill House, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, and *Gillian Alexandra, only daughter* of Mr Martin Rich, of Cornwall Gardens, London SW7, and Mrs Louly Rich, of Corfu, Greece.

Mr B. W. N. Robertson
and Miss M. A. Cleaver
The engagement is announced between Bernard, elder son of Major and Mrs W. F. C. Robertson, of Barnards, Appleford, *Abingdon, Oxfordshire, and* Michelle Anne, elder daughter of Major and Mrs B. Cleaver, of Goetherstrasse, Herford, West Germany.

Señor E. J. Carrasco
and Miss A. Knight
The engagement is announced between Javier, elder son of Señor and Señora Felix Carrasco, of Madrid, and Amanda, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Knight, of Chelsea.

Mr D. J. Watkins
and Miss P. D. Archer
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr J. B. Watkins, of Washington, Connecticut, and of *Mrs R. Crooker, of* Cold Spring Harbor, New York, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Archer, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, United States.

Mr M. L. Jones
and Miss H. G. Stewart
The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, berween Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. L. Jones, of Witley, Surrey, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Stewart, of Brechin, Tayside.

Mr H. R. Oliver
and Miss V. L. Straker
The engagement is announced between Howard Oliver, of The Cottage, Humshaugh, Northumberland, son of Mr and Mrs D. F. Oliver, of 60 College Road, Dulwich, *SE21*, and Loraine, younger daughter of the late Mr C. B. Straker and of Mrs C. B. Straker, of Greenshaw House, Hexham, Northumberland.

Marriages

Dr M. N. Waldron
and Dr S. E. Warriner
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 27 at St Chad's Church, Leeds, between Dr Martin Nigel Waldron of Dymchurch, Kent, and Dr Sara Elizabeth Warriner of Far Headingley.

Mr A. D. Jamieson
and Miss L. A. Clarke
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 27, in Norwich Cathedral between Mr Andrew David Jamieson, son of Major David Jamieson, VC, and the late Mrs Jamieson, of Drove House, Thornham, Norfolk, and Miss Linda Anne Clarke, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David Clarke, of Erpingham Lodge, Ingworth, Norfolk. The Very Rev David Edwards, Dean of Norwich, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by the Hon Selina Tollemache, Melissa Tollemache, *Roseanna Birkbeck, the Hon* Edward Tollemache, Lyonel Tollemache and Archibald Tollemache. Mr Tristan Millington-*Drake was best man*.

A reception was held at Erpingham Lodge.

Luncheons

HM Government
The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held at Admiralty House yesterday in honour of the High Commissioner for Australia and Mrs Garland. Among those present were:

Sir John Atwill, Mr and Mrs John Spender, Mr Tony Eggleton, Mr J Grimond, MP, and the Hon Mrs *Grimond, the Hon Roland Moyle, MP*, Sir Donald and Lady Tebbit, Mr A E Donald, Mr Peregrine Worsthorne, Miss Caroline Stephens and Mr Ken Temple.

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of a Mauritius delegation. Among those present were:

Mr Raikeswar Purryag, Mr Paul *Reynold Lit Fong Chong Lueng*, Dr James Burty David, Mr Kishore Mundil, Mr Elie Michel, Mrs Charlesia Alexi, Mrs Lilette Naick, Mr Bhinod Bacha, the High Commissioner *for Mauritius*, the Deputy High Commissioner for Mauritius, Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, Mrs Lynda Chalker, MP, Mr Robert Banks, MP, Mr James Johnson, MP, Mr Julian Aves, Mr James Allan, Mr Derek Day, Mr John Robson, *Mr John Kerby, Mr Arthur* Watts, Mr Roger Munrow and Mr Jeremy Cresswell.

Reception

English Speaking Union of Pakistan
Mr Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, chairman of The English Speaking Union of Pakistan, entertained the Pakistan Ambassador and Begum Ali Arshad at a reception at the English Speaking Union, Dartmouth House, yesterday evening. Mr Jaffer, the ambassador, and Mr Allan Lee-Williams addressed the guests.

Dinner

Lord Mayor of Belfast
The Lord Lieutenant of Belfast and Lady Glentoran attended the installation dinner of the Lord Mayor of Belfast, Councillor Mrs Grace Bannister, held in the City Hall yesterday. The Lord Mayor presided and Mr David Mitchell, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, also spoke. Among others present were:

Eileen Viscountess Brookeborough, Lord and Lady Blease, Sir Robin and Lady Kinahan, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Lawson, GOC Northern Ireland, Sir Kenneth and Lady Stowe, the Dean of Belfast and Mrs Crooks, the Chief Constable of the Royal *Ulster Constabulary and Mrs Hermon*, Brigadier and Mrs Hargreave, the Recorder of Belfast and Mrs Brown and the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Ireland.

Latest wills

Sir Colin **Anderson**, of St Brelade, Jersey, Channel Islands, company director, chairman of the Tate Gallery trustees from 1960 to 1967, and a director of the Royal Opera House, the City Arts Trust and the English Opera Group, left estate in England and Wales valued at £22,172 net.

Mrs Helen Whitley, of Brancaster Staithe, Norfolk, who during the Russian Revolution escaped from Russia with three children whom she had been teaching, and widow of John Whitley, former Speaker of the House of Commons, left *estate valued at £44,462* net.

Dr Richard Norman Gooderson, of Cambridge, a Reader in English Law at Cambridge University from 1967, a Fellow of St Catharine's College from 1948, and a Recorder of the Crown Court from 1972, *left estate valued at £116,733 net.*

Miss Margaret Nora Braithwaite, Hampstead, London, founder and president of the Medau Society, left estate valued at £143,200 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bunn, Mr John Herbert Horatio, of Selsey, West Sussex, a managing director who died intestate £422,162

Cusack, Dr Michael Killian, of Dungarvan, co Waterford, estate in England, Wales and the Irish Republic £264,981

Page, Miss Mildred Cicely, of Buckingham £321,106

Turner, Mr Richard Walter, of Torquay, Devon, a solicitor £253,281

Warner, Mr John Langston, of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire £223,149



Photograph by Barry Beattie

The Dalai Lama, on his arrival in London yesterday for a six-day visit during which he will meet the Archbishop of *Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and Cardinal Hume,* Archbishop of Westminster.

Royal engagements

The following engagements for July have been announced from Buckingham Palace:

8: The Queen visits the Royal Show at the *National Agricultural* Centre, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. The Duke of Edinburgh visits the Scottish Experience Visitor Centre at Shandwick Place, West End Prince's Street, Edinburgh. The Duke of Edinburgh, as Chancellor of Edinburgh University, visits the university. The Prince of Wales visits Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, in connexion *with the Cancer Scanning* Appeal Fund. The Duke of Edinburgh receives an ambulance on behalf of the Edinburgh branch of the *British Rheumatism and Arthritis* Association from the staff and readers of the *Evening News* (Edinburgh), at Meadowbank Stadium, Edinburgh. The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron and Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, dines with members at the college, Nicolson Street, Edinburgh. Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, *visits HMS Neptune at Faslane*, Dunbartonshire.

9: The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, *opens the* exhibition "Treasures in Trust" at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, to mark the golden *jubilee of the National Trust for* Scotland. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit St Giles Cathedral. The Queen and the *Duke of Edinburgh give a garden* party at the Palace of Holyroodhouse. The Prince of Wales visits the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation at 8, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. The Prince of Wales opens the Pitlochry Festival Theatre, Pitlochry, Perthshire.

10: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Inverness-shire. The Prince of Wales, patron, visits the British Deer Society in South West Scotland.

11: The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, reviews the Royal British Legion Scotland in Holyrood Park. Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Commandant in Chief, St John Ambulance and *Nursing Cadets, attends a cadet* rally at the Stockton-on-Tees Race Course.

12: *The Queen and the Duke of* Edinburgh attend a rededication service and parade of standards in Coventry Cathedral to mark *the diamond jubilee* of the Royal British Legion.

14: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give a garden party at Buckingham Palace.

15: The Queen holds an investiture at Buckingham Palace. The Queen attends a reception given by the Royal College of Midwives at St James's Palace to mark its centenary. The Duke of Edinburgh, as an Honorary Fellow of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications, attends the institute's dinner at the Hotel Bristol, Berkeley Street.

16: The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opens the Sri Lanka Exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give a garden party at Buckingham Palace.

17: The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opens the new Humber Bridge. The Prince of Wales visits Powys. The Prince of Wales, patron, attends the Chindit Old Comrades Association reunion at Gamecock Barracks, Bramcote, Nuneaton, Warwickshire. Princess Anne, *Mrs Mark Phillips*, attends a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court.

OBITUARY

AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI

Eminence grise of the Iranian revolution

Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, the leader of Iran's powerful Islamic Republican Party (IRP) who was killed in an explosion at the party headquarters in Tehran on June 28 was widely regarded as one of the chief architects of the Islamic revolution which overtook the country and as one of its most influential figures.

Indeed at his death Ayatollah Beheshti was regarded by most Iranians as being, in practical terms, Iran's most powerful politician. Besides leading the IRP he was Iran's Chief Justice and, only days before his death had become one of the members of the presidential council which replaced the recently dismissed President Bani-Sadr.

Ayatollah Beheshti was always himself apt to deny that he held any abnormal powers. He defended his tenure of the twin positions of leader of the IRP and Chief Justice — thought by opponents to be *prejudicial to the independence* of the judiciary — on the grounds that nothing in the constitution explicitly forbade it.

Beheshti was an astute, practical man, and, when *circumstances demanded it* a shrewd, even cunning thinker, much of whose energy was devoted to the hounding and elimination of those opposed to the establishment of a theocratic state. This astuteness, *combined with his knowledge of* English and German and his understanding of Western psychology — especially of its weaknesses — was particularly evident in the conduct of the 14 month long hostage crisis in *which he was* credited with engineering much of the diplomatic ebb and flow which kept the American government on the rack. In his weekly news conferences he was particularly noted for the cryptic skills with which he handled the questions of Western correspondents.

Though not a popular man in the obvious political sense he wielded much power behind the scenes, notably in the secret revolutionary council which effectively ruled the country after the revolution. The key to this power lay in his twenty year long relationship with the Ayatollah Khomeini, whom he had met in the theological college in the holy city of Qom, in so many ways the spiritual birthplace of the revolution.

Born in Isfahan Ayatollah Beheshti gained a degree there before travelling to Qom to begin religious studies. Later he studied at Tehran University's faculty of theology where he gained his Doctorate. Later he edited textbooks in the ministry of education before travelling to West Germany where he was *spiritual adviser* to an Iranian Islamic centre in Hamburg.

Returning to Iran before the revolution, he helped to mastermind the demonstrations that resulted in the Shah's downfall. He was also one of the *negotiators with* an American general sent ostensibly to ensure that Iran's military survived the turmoil intact. *His* first move after the revolution was to found the unswervingly pro-Khomeini IRP which was to dominate the country's politics.

Beheshti's *influence* over Ayatollah Khomeini became increasingly evident in the months following the revolution. More than anyone he encouraged Khomeini to pursue *the goal of a fundamentalist* Islamic state.

At the election of Mr Bani-Sadr to the *presidency with* 75 per cent of the popular vote, Beheshti's IRP appeared to some observers, to have suffered some check, but this was an illusion. The IRP's subsequent domination of the Majlis *(parliament) after* the parliamentary elections in fact forced the new President to accede to many of the IRP's proposals. Beheshti's personal dislike of Bani-Sadr was well known, and in the power struggle which *followed* and culminated in the President's downfall, it was clearly seen that Beheshti had emerged the victor.

SIR RUSSELL DRYSDALE

Sir Russell Drysdale, AC, *who died on June 28 aged 69*, will be remembered mainly as a painter who gave Australians an understanding and a pride in the remote and stark beauty of the Outback.

Most of his classic paintings and drawings of inland Australia were done in the 1940s, and explored an area of artistic *activity that had until then been* largely ignored.

Many people in Britain first became acquainted with modern Australian painting when his work was shown at the Leicester Galleries, London, in 1950 *and again in 1958, 1965 and* 1973.

He was made a Companion of the Order of Australia (AC) in 1980.

Drysdale had lived for the past 17 years outside Sydney. Although he had drawn from an early age, Drysdale showed little interest in art at school and seemed to be heading for a future on the land. His parents had bought a pastoral property in 1926.

George Russell Drysdale was *born in Bognor Regis, Sussex*, on February 1912 and went to Australia with his family in 1923.

He began painting in hospital aged 20 after an eye operation and some of his work attracted attention *of staff at the hospital* which led to him being *introduced* into the art world.

The war years were just the right climate to prolong the surrealist movement and it was at that time that Drysdale produced *some* of his best works such as "The Rabbiters" and "The Drover's Wife" which demonstrated that he had arrived at a new vision of the Australian landscape, inspired *by English artists, notably* Paul Nash and Graham Sutherland.

Drysdale was known as the *most hospitable and friendly* of men and his art reflected a rather desperate reality. His fellow Australian artist Sidney Nolan once summed him up by saying "Drysdale is the most Australian of us all".

SIR ROBERT HOWE

J.G.M. writes:

Sir Robert Howe was the penultimate British Governor-*General of the Sudan and it fell* to him in 1954 to inaugurate self-government there, the final step on *the* way to *complete* independence. His tact and patience in dealing with the new and inexperienced Sudanese ministers, not all of them favourably disposed, won the respect and admiration of *Sudanese and British* alike.

During the visit to Khartoum of the Egyptian leader General Neguib, which provoked anti-Egyptian riots leading to bloodshed, *Sir Robert refused to be* stampeded by Selwyn Lloyd into declaring a constitutional emergency under the self-governing statute. This would only have had a catastrophic effect on the good relations being developed with the Sudanese Government, and would have jeopardized the *peaceful progress to independence* less than two years later.

Lady Esther Louisa (Betty) Baldwin, fourth and youngest daughter of the first Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, KG (Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative Prime *Minister*), died on June 22. She was 79.

Lady Lighton, wife of Sir Christopher Lighton, Bt, died on June 24. She was Horatia Edith, daughter of A. T. Powlett, and she married Sir Christopher Lighton, as his second wife in 1953.

SCOTS WIN BRIDGE CUP AGAIN

By Our Bridge Correspondent

I. M. Morrison, D. S. Liggat, M. White and J. Patrick became the second consecutive winners of the Gold Cup to come from Scotland when they beat M. H. Airey, G. R. Link, B. P. Topley, D. N. Collins, R. Bryant and M. Allen from the Midlands in the final of Britain's premier domestic bridge championship in Leeds on Sunday.

The holders, captained by W. Mitchell, had gone out in the first round last autumn. It was a *rare occasion* when two unseeded teams met in the final after more than 500 teams had contested long knockout matches over 10 months.

The match was won by the team which made fewer mistakes rather than by any outstanding brilliance, and once I. M. Morrison had retrieved an early deficit at the quarterway stage, his team went steadily ahead to *be flat eight at* the halfway stage, plus 24 at the threequarter stage and finish with a final score of 152 to 109.

In the Silver Plate, a knockout event for teams out of the first two rounds of the Gold Cup, which *was* played at Coventry Bridge Club, the results were:

Semi finals: L E Handley (Kent) beat G Miles (Surrey) by 5 imps. J A Hudson (Berks and Bucks) beat D *Barton (North West) by 11 imps.*
Final: Mr and Mrs J A Hudson, M Perkins, I Thomson and Mrs S A Harris beat L E Handley, W Kember, M McBain and T Lloyd-Williams by 25 imps.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Dr **Ronald Henson**, chairman of the London Bach Society, to be a member of the Arts Council of Great Britain.

Dr **Peter A. Emerson** to be Dean *of Westminster Medical School* in succession to Dr J. B. Wyman, who is retiring.

25 years ago

From Our Special Correspondent

Warsaw, June 28.—Troops with tanks were called into Poznan today to quell rioting by demonstrators led by workers from the Stalin machine factory in the town. *According to Warsaw radio tonight* there was some loss of life. The incidents were witnessed by numbers of foreign businessmen attending the international trade fair. During the demonstrations which appear to have been directed against poor living conditions, an attack was made on the main police station where shots were fired, a prison was set alight and the Soviet flag was pulled down. *There were similar scenes outside* the headquarters of the Communist Polish United Workers' Party.

Moreover. . . . /Miles Kington

The warm air hand drier is a native of the United States (urban naturalist "Bin-Liner" writes) *but it has been* introduced recently to Britain and spread so rapidly that it *threatens to oust the friendly* British roller towel, just as the grey squirrel once decimated the red squirrel. Hardly a motorway service area, office washroom, hotel gentlemen's lavatory or (for all I know) ladies' lavatory that now does not harbour this pest, and there seems to be no way of controlling its spread.

Its unsavoury habits are well observed. Most noteworthy is the loud protesting noise it makes when pressed, a noisy rush of air which effectively *drowns all conversation* within 20 yards of it. Defenders of the creature maintain that *it can be trained to* dry one's hands, as the name suggests, but research does not always bear that out. For a *start*, the rush of air seems in a curious way to turn wet hands even wetter initially. Then, when dryness begins to creep in, the thing suddenly stops emitting air and goes sullen until struck fiercely.

The chief objection, though, is that it does not dry the hands so much as displace the *wetness, and its main object* is to blow the moisture from the hands up the wrist and *soak the sleeve, so that per*haps warm air cuff wetter might be a more accurate name.

Nor does it cater efficiently for the fact that one's face is also wet from washing. In the common or garden warm air hand drier, the rush of air is always directed downwards so that one has to kneel directly underneath it to get the face in the right place, which means that it could also accurately be termed the warm air knee soaker. Later varieties of the beast have an improved nozzle which can be turned upwards, thus purportedly drying the *face in a standing position. In* fact, the main effect is to drive water up the nostrils and into the eyebrows, *from where it* is difficult to extract it except with the help of the paper towels which luckily often breed in its vicinity.

A further effect of its face-drying activity is to plunge the hair into disarray, and note well what happens then. *One* returns to the basin and mirror to comb the hair again. One then washes one's comb, *one* hopes. One then finds that the hands are wet again which *necessitates another visit* to the warm air hand drier at which point one tends to get one's *pocket handkerchief* out, dry one's hands and make a run for it.

Defenders of the vermin sometimes claim that it operates more hygienically than the domestic *roller towel*. But is that so? It is well known that however well you wash your hands, you always leave some dirt on the towel. When you dry your hands on the warm air hand drier, *where does that dirt go?*

(Next time: the curious habits of the common money-eating photocopier.)

UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

Cambridge

The following Tripos Examination results from Cambridge University are published.
* denotes distinction.

ARCHITECTURE TRIPOS, PART 1

Class 1: D N J Bass*, Queens'; P C G Beard, Queens'; C D Deeks, Pet; M R Dziewulski, Trin H.

Class 2 division 1: T N Arnfield, King's; R J Haslam, Cath; R W G Moore, Joh; A M Zombory Moldovan, Caius.

Class 2 division 2: D J Adshead, Cath; A G M Clegg, Pet; K E Patrick, New H; C S Perry, New H; P J R Whitehead, Magd.

Class 3: T J Brittain-Catlin, Trin; R P D Craddock, Clare; R G Fry, Churchill; C S Honey, Jesus; D K Perry, Cath; G A Proctor, Magd; R A Sage, King's.

ARCHITECTURE TRIPOS, PART 2

Class 1: A T Barnett, Cath; E J Cunliffe, Cath; P Jackman, Newn; Sr J Sharpey-Schafer, Lucy C.

Class 2 division 1: M J Beale, Trin; D S Bailey, Caius; M J Earle, Sidney; M D S Mallinson, Fitzw; P J Meadowcroft, Joh; J A Odgers, New H; M A Regan, Jesus; G C Scampton, Trin H; A P Sigsworth, Girton; C E Steel, St Paul's, Churchill; F B A Stevenson, New H.

Class 2 division 2: P Barden, Magd; N Blythe, Queens'; K J Brooks, Girton; S R Glynn, Trin; K L F Grose, Trin H; N P Horsley, Magd; C I Jones, St Edm; R R Le Sueur, Queens'; G P Leung, Christ's; M L Nontch, Churchill; S Pilgrem, King's; K J Pocock, Emm; S A Sargeant, Long Road SFC, Clare; C A Shanks, Magd; A P Ward, Down.

Class 3: C D Ash, Sidney.

Granted an allowance towards the Ordinary BA Degree: T M Lloyd, Jesus.

The following, who is not a candidate for honours, has been granted an allowance towards the Ordinary BA Degree: M F Panter, Joh.

GEOGRAPHICAL TRIPOS, PART 1B

Class 1: P Horton, Cath; A D M [illegible]

Christ's: R J Webber, Emm; M S Wild, Fitzw; S J Wilkins, Girton; A S Wilson, Fitzw.

Class 2 division 2: M E Ainscough, Trin; D S Allenstein, Churchill; C L Angwin, New H; J A Annis, Emm; P T Barnes, Christ's; S C Bergqvist, Girton; J A S Bernard, Down; C F Carr, Newn; D P Cohen, Fitzw; N J Creedy, Girton; A R Edwards, Trin H; N H Edwards, Cath; P D N Forsythe, Pemb; S M Gill, Fitzw; A H F Grant, Down; S C E Head, Fitzw; A J *Hidden, Joh; D C Hodges, Jesus*; D C Howard, Cath; C A James, New H; A P Jeffreys, Christ's; R I Johnson, Down; R A Lister, Caius; D C Longstaffe, Emm; K F Luck, Sidney; P T Mavin, Cath; J H Mayhew, Jesus; W A McDavid, Joh; N W Olney, Fitzw; T D Owen, Caius; S M Powell, Girton; T Pridgeon, Cath; S A Ruch, Girton; S R Spindler, Jesus; M K Suddaby, Cath; N Tawney, Pemb; A E B Thompson, *Girton*; R A Wainwright, Girton; J H Williams, Queens'.

Class 3: S J Salmon, Caius.

The Philip Lake Prize is awarded to J D Cook, Newn.

William Vaughan Lewis Prizes are awarded to: J D Cook, Newn; M Craig, Sidney; H M Green, Girton; M J Ibbott, Cath.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL TRIPOS, PART 1

Class 1: K Allen, King's; K T Campbell, New H; T F Chapman, Christ's; K L Maund, New H; P J Mitchell, *, Fitzw; C A Morgan, Clare; R Priestman, *Churchill*; A S A Rontoul, Clare; D A Rowland, New H; S E Woodward, *, Trin.

Class 2 division 1: W N Aldridge, Joh; T R C Alexander, Trin; R P Baldwin, Emm; A H Barnes, Selw; S Bellamy, Girton; O Bone, Cath; S L Brunton, Fitzw; T L Caunt, Pemb; B A Clark, Selw; A R Craft, Churchill; J C B Dakin, Churchill; W H Daniell, Magd; G Dinmore, Jesus; T P Ditchfield, Corpus; P K Doherty, Emm; P S Druce, Sidney; C E Eardley, Trin H; K M Fernie, Selw; S A Fraser, Magd; D A L Hoppe, Newn; C S Hunter, King's; H C N Jacobsen, *Newn*; R *Jameson, Girton; J Lloyd* Williams, Girton; D M Matthews, Girton; T C McLaverty, Rob; D M Peacock, Corpus; M J Pearce, Joh; F M Pharoah, New H; S G J Quirke, [illegible]

[illegible]

R A Reed, Selw; S G J Russell, Trin; W T Russell, Caius; C D C Savage, Pemb; F J Siv, Sidney; R K Stephens, Down; C E Sugden, Magd; A M Sutton, Newn; C P Thackery, Joh; J S Toffolo, Newn; D R Walker, Down; G Ward, Queens'; A R Wodehouse, Down; L Young, Trin.

Class 3: L M Flemminger, Girton; F C Lapish, Newn; T H Prowse, Trin.

Durham

Final examination for the degree of BA. The following candidates have satisfied the examiners:

HONOURS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Class I: Sarah Atkinson, Van Mildert.

Class II Division 1: Anne-Louise Gurney, St Mary's; Barbara M Heys, St Cuthbert's; J M Holland, Grey; Katherine T Lawrence, Van Mildert; Gillian M Marrion, St Cuthbert's.

Class II Division 2: C J Bull, Grey; J Greener, Grey; Mary A Jack, St Hild/Bede; P H C Lawry, University; Helena B Malekin, St Cuthbert's; W T Paice, Grey; Lucy E Saxton, Trevelyan; Charlotte J Simpson, St Mary's; Margaret R Talbot, St John's; B S Thomas, St Chad's; Lucy A Thyer, Van Mildert; Julia M Tindall, Van Mildert; Daphne S Waring, Trevelyan.

HONOURS IN ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Class I: None.

Class II Division 1: Patricia H Fox, St Hild/Bede.

Class II Division 2: Anne K Fleming, St Aidan's; Alison Reach, Collingwood; Jeanette Ratcliffe, Collingwood.

HONOURS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Class I: Karen E Griffiths, St Aidan's.

Class II Division 1: Marion A Edwards, St Aidan's; Gwyneth Guy, Van Mildert; Virginia A Holmes, Trevelyan; C P Kendall, Van Mildert; P R Miles, Van Mildert; D G Montgomery, St Chad's; J H D Morgan, Hatfield; P M Sharman, Collingwood; M A Simons, St Chad's; P Topping, St Cuthbert's; Penelope J Wakem, St Aidan's.

Class II Division 2: Victoria J Brandon, Collingwood; C B Buxton, St Cuthbert's; Carolyn J Dodd, St Mary's; Susan E Hedley, St Mary's; D J Hillelson, Van Mildert; Sheila J King, St Hild/Bede; Andrea N Smith, St Aidan's.

HONOURS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Class I: None.

Class II Division 1: O R H Baker, [illegible]

[illegible]

Class II Division 1: Frances A Blood, St Aidan's; G J Brierley, St Cuthbert's; M R Bullen, St Cuthbert's; R L Burden, Grey; J S Cantwell, Grey; Teresa G M Coyle, Trevelyan; J R Ellis, Hatfield; K J Gowenlock, Grey; J P Hardy, Van Mildert; I J Harrison, University; Ruth C Hayhurst, St Aidan's; J R Hutchinson, University; Patricia A Ingham, St Aidan's; Gwendoline R Jowett, Van Mildert; *Helen C Lagoe*, St John's; Alison L Little, Van Mildert; C Merkin, St Chad's; Fiona L Outhwaite, St Aidan's; Susan J Phillips, Trevelyan; Christina I Prizeman, St John's; Alison M Raisman, Collingwood; T Redman, St Cuthbert's; D W Sadler, University; G R G Stiff, Van Mildert; Ann L Thompson, Trevelyan; R B D Willison, Hatfield; Kathrine E Winn, St Hild/Bede; T P Young, Hatfield.

Class II Division 2: N J Acklam, University; C W Barnes, Grey; L R Batten, Van Mildert; Anne C Birrell, Trevelyan; Isobel A Boyd, Trevelyan; Jane M Cannon, Trevelyan; Angela R Carr, Van Mildert; R A Charnock, Van Mildert; *M J Cooper, St Cuthbert's*; P A J Cornish, St Chad's; Charlotte J M Dickson, St Aidan's; J R Dyer, St Chad's; Susan J Garnett, Trevelyan; Penelope E Gowland, St Mary's; S C Green, St Hild/Bede; N P Hale, Hatfield; Susan Holden, St Aidan's; A H Honeyman, St Cuthbert's; Caroline J Hunn, St Mary's; Sian E James, Trevelyan; R S Lawrence, St Hild/Bede; Rachel E Mead, St Mary's; *Elisabeth S C Moorcroft*, St Mary's; A Nutbrown, Grey; Lynda Price, St Aidan's; Susan L Rickard, Trevelyan; Sian E S Roberts, Collingwood; Bernadette J Robson, St Cuthbert's; M Rosling, Collingwood; A D Rose, St John's; *I J C Smith, St Cuthbert's*; Caroline J Stops, Trevelyan; R P H Vickers, University; Judith M Williamson, St Mary's; S M Wood, Grey; Rachel M Yorke, St Hild/Bede.

Class III: W C R I Price, University; J D A Ramsbotham, St Hild/Bede.

HONOURS IN GEOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Class I: None.

Class II division 1: *Caroline* A O'Reilly, Collingwood.

Class II division 2: R J Anderson, Hatfield; O P E Williams, Van Mildert.

HONOURS IN LAW

Class I: None.

Class II Division 1: Ruth Brewin, St Mary's; Catherine E Brown, St John's; Amanda J Burton, St Mary's; Barbara Collam, St Aidan's; Claire A Fitzgerald, Trevelyan; J C *Godfrey*, University; Lois G Jahn, Trevelyan; Julia H C Marshall (Awarded the Maxwell Law Prize), Trevelyan; C Pidlls, Van Mildert; Nia P Roberts, St Aidan's; *Catherine L Robson*, Van Mildert; J D Sharp, Grey; R Silver, Collingwood; H M Stennett, Hatfield; Deborah A Stones, St Mary's; Hilary C [illegible]

[illegible]

Future of US interest rates, page 19

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Boiler makers under scrutiny, page 19

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 543.9, up 3.0
FT Gilts 66.16, up 0.36

■ **Sterling**
$1.9420, down 95 pts
Index 94.2, down 0.3

■ **Dollar**
Index 108.8 unchanged
DM 2.3882, up 52 pts

■ **Gold**
$429.50, down $13

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 12⅞
3 mth Euro $17⅜-17⅞
6 mth Euro $ 17⅝-17⅞

IN BRIEF

Reed pays £132,000 to ex-director

Reed International has paid £132,766 plus legal costs of £21,973 to Mr Robert Billingsley, one of its former directors.

Mr Billingsley resigned in 1977 as chief executive of the group's Canadian paper operations and as a main board director. Reed later blamed him for arranging the controversial Can$100,000 (£49,500) post-retirement payment to Lord Ryder when he left the chairmanship of Reed International to become the Government's chief industrial adviser.

The payment was made through Canadian Forest Products who was reimbursed by the Toronto-based Reed Ltd the following year and the payment entered as a political contribution. Lord Ryder repaid the money as soon as he learnt the circumstances of the payment.

The sums paid by Reed International to Mr Billingsley, which are disclosed in the latest annual report, have been made as part of a general settlement of litigation proceedings in Canada between Mr Billingsley, the company and certain of its subsidiaries and the trustees of a share incentive plan. Mr Billingsley is a Canadian national.

Cocoa talks

Cocoa producer and consumer countries which have said they will provisionally apply the 1980 International Cocoa Agreement yesterday began two days of talks in Geneva to decide how to proceed, in view of the continued refusal of the United States and Ivory Coast to accept the pact.

E Midlands forecast

East Midlands employers yesterday gave a guardedly optimistic forecast, with far fewer firms expecting redundancies. Mr Geoffrey Hulse, director of Nottinghamshire Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said: "Some companies are doing quite well, but others are finding severe problems of lack of demand."

White collar pay

The pay of white collar workers has gone up twice as fast as earnings of manual workers over the past year, by 16.6 compared with 9 per cent, according to a report from Reward Regional Surveys. A 14.1 per cent increase in operatives' hourly earnings was offset by a fall in hours worked.

Japanese exports

Exports of Japanese colour televisions and video tape recorders rose 58.3 per cent and 107.8 per cent respectively in May compared with the same period last year, the Electronics Industries Association of Japan reported yesterday.

French wages rise

The average net monthly pay packet of unmarried blue-collar workers in the Paris region grew by 4.7 per cent in the first quarter of this year, during which the cost of living increased by 3.1 per cent, the French labour ministry said.

Airfix wound up

Airfix Products, the toy makers, was compulsorily wound up in the High Court yesterday. The petitioners were Turnbridges, trade creditors for £51,480, supported by Samuel Jones & Co claiming £1,525. The petition was unopposed.

Share prices

Stock Exchange and unit trust prices published in yesterday's Business News related to Friday's close rather than to capitalization and the week's change. We apologize for the error.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 984.49, down 8.39 on the New York Stock Exchange. The $=SDR exchange rate was 1.15320 while the £=SDR rate was 0.590476.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Arb-Latham	15p to 340p	Letraset	9p to 83p
Barclays Bank	13p to 433p	Lloyds Bank	13p to 393p
Berkeley Exp	15p to 361p	MEPC	11p to 247p
Dunbar Group	38p to 483p	Mercantile Hse	35p to 813p
Land Secs	13p to 409p	Smiths Ind	16p to 391p

Falls

Bank of Ireland	10p to 288p	Samuel H	10p to 255p
Grootvlei	59p to 232p	Scapa Grp	9p to 132p
Marievale Con	18p to 102p	SA Land	18p to 148p
Middle Wits	35p to 555p	Ventersposт	£1 1/32 to £3 21/32
Mothercare	8p to 200p	W Driefontein	£5 7/16 to £30¼

Treasury and Telecom clash on borrowing

By John Whitmore

The Treasury and British Telecom clashed before a Commons Select Committee yesterday, as they put oppositing evidence on the need for additional public sector investment.

In its paper the Treasury strongly upheld the "crowding out" theory. It argued that if additional expenditure was added to present totals, either or both of two consequences must follow—higher interest rates and less private sector investment; or higher taxes to reduce private consumption.

British Telecom, on the other hand, said that it needed to invest at least £2,000m (at 1980-81 prices) over the next five years, and the programme was subject to only one major threat—namely the amount of finance that will be made available to it.

British Telecom, already pressing for a further increase in its external financing limit for the present year, said that it had an opportunity for wealth creation through an investment programme with a high technology content which could help the British electronics industry.

But, it added that it also had a "weak banker" who was unable to provide the necessary loans, related to meeting the needs of the market.

"In a normal commercial situation, an organization with such a range of financially attractive investment opportunities would change its banker or use more than one. For reasons which it is for the Government to explain to the committee, this has not yet proved possible."

In its paper, the Treasury argued the problem of justifying additional investment by the nationalized industries on strictly commercial grounds. Over and above the complications posed by the present categories of current and capital spending, the Treasury's paper pointed to the poor returns of the nationalized industries since 1972—never significantly above zero and well below those of the private sector.

"If, however, investment projects do pass the appropriate tests, the next question is how they should be financed. The Government's central economic objective is to defeat inflation by controlling the growth of money, which means that at any given time the total level of money expenditure in the economy must be limited. This means that investment proposals can only be financed at the expense of other expenditure."

The Treasury stressed the privileged position of the Government as a borrower and pointed to the inevitability of crowding out if borrowing rose against a background of restrictions on monetary grwth.

Mr Michael Posner, a Cambridge economist, told the Treasury select committee on nationalized industries that he concurred with the need for public sector investment to show a reasonable return. But he described the Treasury's views on crowding out as "a return to the philosophy of 1925", and suggested that there were private sector funds waiting to invest in commercially attractive public sector projects.

Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, told the committee that if the Corporation was to be subjected to private sector competition and had to respond to the needs of a changing market, it had to find finance which allowed the company to respond in a competitive fashion. If borrowing was to be based on other criteria, it had to be a matter of some concern to the company.

He added that British Telecom had already started to explore, with City bankers and the Department of Industry, various ways by which the group might be able to raise funds from the private sector.

Gas boiler makers accused of collusion

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Six leading manufacturers of domestic central heating gas boilers were accused yesterday by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, of collusion over raising prices.

Mr Borrie is to take the case to the Restrictive Practices Court to secure a ruling on whether there has been price-fixing.

The OFT chief maintains that at a meeting held on May 20 last year the companies agreed they would each increase the list prices for their boilers.

Although the companies agree the meeting took place and that prices were discussed they are contesting in various degrees that there was collusion on raising prices.

The companies are Stelrad (part of Metal Box), Radiation-Ascot and Glow-Worm (part of Tube Investments), Thorn Heating (Thorn EMI), Potterton International (Birmid Qualcast) and Richard Baxendale and Sons (the Baxi fire makers).

The May meeting came to light after Mr Borrie called for information from the companies under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act. As a result details were yesterday placed by the companies on the register of restrictive trading agreements.

Because the details were not given to Mr Borrie before this any agreement is void. It would be open to any affected party to take civil action.

Most of the companies are contesting that there was a collusive agreement as such although Thorn Heating has said in its submission it has been advised that it may have violated the Restrictive Practices Act and that it has abandoned any agreement.

Details of pricing structures submitted by the companies show that there were price increases after the May 20 meeting of around 12 per cent with some variations.



Mr Gordon Borrie: seeking a court ruling

It is not the first time that the gas appliance industry has been involved in allegations of restrictive agreements. After a Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry there were admissions by a number of manufacturers of exchange of information and discussion on prices as a result of which 13 agreements concerning gas appliances such as cooker were placed on the register.

Among the companies involved in these agreements were Richard Baxendale and the two Tube Investments Companies, Radiation-Ascot and Glow-Worm.

200 new jobs expected at Coventry plant

Talbot spending £10m to build Horizon in UK

By Edward Townsend

Talbot, which suffered pre-tax losses of more than £75m last year, will invest £10m to bring production of the French-made Horizon range of cars to Britain.

The investment, which could bring 200 new jobs at Ryton, Coventry, is expected to double UK sales of the front-wheel drive hatchback Horizon. This model is capturing about 1.4 per cent of the British market with sales of about 20,000 a year.

Talbot, the United Kingdom group owned by Peugeot of France, yesterday claimed to have achieved a 40 per cent increase in productivity over the past two years at its assembly plant at Ryton, near Coventry.

The improvement, which the company says makes it competitive with European motor industry, has been achieved without any sophisticated production techniques or robots.

Three weeks ago Talbot's Linwood plant, near Glasgow, was closed with the loss of 4,800 jobs. The closure, which has cost the company more than £39m, means that all Talbot car production is now concentrated at its Coventry factories.

Mr George Turnbull, the former British Leyland managing director and now Talbot's chairman and managing director, said yesterday that the £10m investment represented a strong commitment by Peugeot in its United Kingdom subsidiary. "I believe this indicates their positive attitude to management and employees in the United Kingdom and it should finally dispel any lingering doubts about Peugeot's intentions in the United Kingdom.

"I want to make it very clear that this additional investment was gained on merit and not for any sentimental face-saving reasons."

Talbot Horizon ready for UK Production

The Horizon is to be built at Ryton initially with kits imported from Peugeot's Poissy plant in France. It will join the Alpine and Solara models on the Ryton assembly track and by next summer will account for half the plant's output.

Mr Turnbull said that components work would be offered to United Kingdom suppliers and that eventually at least 50 per cent of the value of every United Kingdom-built Horizon would be British.

With a "made in Britain" label, Talbot expect that the Horizon will win greater sales in the lucrative company fleet market.

The productivity advance was revealed by Mr Geoffrey Whalen, Talbot's director of personnel and industrial relations. He said: "Two years ago it used to take 60 production worker hours to make a car; we now do it in 35 hours."

Meanwhile Talbot directors are waiting anxiously for news from their team of executives who are in Iran this week completing details of a five-year, £1,000m export contract.

The deal, which covers the export of car kits made at Talbot's Stoke, Coventry, factory, has been agreed in principle. And Mr Turnbull and his colleagues are hoping that it will not be jeopardized by the recent developments in Tehran.

Wall Street predicts interest rate fall

From Frank Vogl, Washington, June 29

A modest decline in short term interest rates is widely being predicted by Wall Street experts now, although they hasten to point out that a number of end of quarter factors may ensure that the rate for Federal Funds remains around 18¼ per cent for the next few days.

Mr Henry Kaufman, a general partner in Salomon Brothers, noted that apart from the seasonal factors "it seems that pressures on the Fed Funds rate are subsiding and that a somewhat lower level will emerge within the next few weeks".

The Fed Funds rate is directly influenced by the Federal Reserve Board's money market operations and it is the rate that tends to influence all other short-term interest rates. Mr Kaufman and other experts are particularly encouraged by the recent slowing of money supply.

However, it appears from conversations with some Wall Street brokers that the recent restraint on money supply has not been fully appreciated. The Federal Reserve Bank of St Louis pointed out in its latest report that, since November, the monetary base has expanded at just a 4¼ per cent rate; adjusted bank reserves have declined 2 per cent and the growth of non-borrowed reserves has slowed to about 1 per cent.

The bullion markets, as well as the currency and share markets, are now being greatly influenced by the course of the rate for Federal Funds. The central bank has kept this rate high as it has consistently been draining reserves from the banking system to reach its money supply targets.

These targets are being reached and economists at the Commercial Credit Company stated in their New Market letter that "assuming that economic activity remains sluggish and that shift-adjusted M1B and M2 show further weakness, the Fed may encourage faster growth in bank reserves, which could, in turn, encourage a further drop in interest rates during the summer."

The shift adjustment noted by these economists concerns the movement by depositors of their accounts at Banks from ordinary current accounts to new accounts that pay interest.

UK complains to Spain on car tax

By Anne Warden

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, has written to his Spanish counterpart expressing the United Kingdom's dissatisfaction with the level of duties Spain imposes on cars imported from the European Community. Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Trade Minister, has also met Signor Lorenzo Natali of Italy, the European Commissioner responsible for community enlargment, to ensure that the United Kingdom's preoccupations are fully considered in the enlargement negotiations. Mr Parkinson has called the imbalance in tariffs with Spain "wholly unsatisfactory", and adds, "We must now look to Spain's accession to the EEC as the best means of lowering Spain's barriers to United Kingdom exports".

Preferential import duties and other charges almost double the price of cars imported into Spain, Mr Parkinson has said. This compares with a duty of 4.3 per cent plus VAT imposed on Spanish cars imported into EEC countries.

The imbalance in import duties results from a 1970 agreement governing trade between the EEC and Spain, allowing Spain to retain higher tariffs because of the backward state of her industry at that time. However, this has become increasingly unrealistic with Spain's subsequent industrial development, Mr Parkinson adds.

His comments come in a letter to Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds, pointing out the discrepancy.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Transport Minister, is holding urgent consultations with the motor industry on setting up a national type approval scheme for commercial vehicles similar to that which already exists for cars, Mr Parkinson adds in the letter.

Foreign bid talks at Arbuthnot

By Michael Prest

A bid for Arbuthnot Latham, the City merchant bank, looks possible after the directors confirmed yesterday that they had received "certain approaches".

It is also understood that, in a separate deal, a 7 per cent stake in Brown Shipley, another merchant bank, may be sold.

Arbuthnot Latham, one of the smallest members of the exclusive Accepting Houses Committee, would not say from whom it had received approaches. But City sources accept that most interest is being shown by the Lissauer group, a private American commodity and financial services company. Another possible bidder is Kreditbank, a leading Belgian bank.

Lissauer holds 49 per cent of Henry Ansbacher, another member of the Accepting Houses Committee. It is assumed that Lissauer will bid through Henry Ansbacher, thereby effectively merging the two banks.

Arbuthnot's consolidated balance sheet has risen from £142m in 1976 to £205m last year. Disclosed retained profits in 1980 were £2.26m compared with £1.76m the previous year.

There have been rumours for months about a possible bid for the bank, which has interests in insurance, unit trusts, and investment services. The share price rose 20p yesterday to 337p, which values the bank at about £25m.

It would be difficult for Henry Ansbacher and Lissauer—or for anybody else—to gain control of Arbuthnot without the agreement of several major shareholders. These include London Trust, whose chairman is Mr Edward Davies, with 12.4 per cent; and Cook Industries, an American company that has major interests in grain trading, is headed by Mr Edward Cook and has 13.8 per cent. Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey, the financier, also has a holding.

A possible bid for Arbuthnot would come while smaller merchant banks are seeking to remain competitive. But it is more likely that Duncan Lawrie, a small London bank which holds 7.42 per cent of Brown Shipley, is interested in selling its holding simply because at about 485p a share it is worth more than twice the purchase price.

Arbuthnot said it is conscious of its responsibilities to clients, staff and shareholders. The directors said further information will be published if appropriate.

Financial editor, Page 19

Gold price lowest since 1979

By Frances Williams

Gold sank to an 18-month low yesterday as disenchanted holders, many of whom bought the metal at nearly twice the price early last year, cut their losses and sold. Silver and platinum also fell slowly.

After closing in London on Friday at $442¼ an ounce the gold price plunged in hectic early trading after heavy Middle Eastern selling overnight. The morning fix was down $11 at $431¼ an ounce.



A calmer market later in the day saw the price ease further to $428¾ at the afternoon fix and then firm slightly to close at $429¼, down $13 from Friday and $33 below its closing level a week earlier.

Gold was last at these levels, on a rising trend, in December 1979. A month later, in January, 1980, it had soared to a record price of $850 an ounce.

High United States interest rates and the strong dollar have made gold a poor alternative to dollar investments.

Gold investors have also been unnerved by plunging silver prices, which fell to a two-year low in London of 858.60 cents an ounce on news that the United States House of Representatives had passed budget legislation authorizing Government sales of 105 million ounces of silver over the next two years. Platinum lost $20 to close at $408.50 an ounce.

First Phoenix steel company is launched

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

The first Phoenix joint venture company to emerge from the Government's efforts to rationalize Britain's steel industry was formally launched yesterday amid uncertainty over prospects for its principal product, wire rod.

Allied Steel and Wire has been formed by the British Steel Corporation and GKN and takes over the steel billet, bars and rod production of the two organizations. It will have an estimated annual turnover of £200m and will employ about 5,000 workers.

The new company, in which each partner has a 50 per cent interest, represents the first phase of Government-inspired attempts to rationalize the steel industry and eliminate overlap between public and private sectors.

The new company will be independent under the Companies Act and will publish its own accounts. GKN, which is still involved in discussions with British Steel on plans to establish a second Phoenix company covering the engineering steels sector, has contributed the bulk of the new joint company's assets. These include the Tremorfa steelworks at Cardiff and its associated bar and section mills and the Castle rod mill, also at Cardiff.

British Steel's number two rod mill at Scunthorpe also is included. Allied will have a wire rod capacity of about 750,000 tonnes and about 350,000 tonnes a year capacity for production of bars and sections.

Formation of the new company, which was made possible in February when the Government endorsed agreements negotiated between British Steel and GKN, was warmly welcomed last night by the British Independent Steel Producers' Association.

The organization said that the new company would strengthen the private sector of the steel industry and was the first concrete evidence of the Government's moves to remove overlap.

But considerable uncertainty surrounds the speed at which the EEC Commission takes powers to control production of Allied's principal product. At last week's meeting of the Council of Ministers, which agreed to extend the mandatory controls on most steel products in an attempt to raise prices, wire rod was not included.

Since then, producers and trade unions, meeting under the umbrella of the European Coal and Steel Community Consultative Committee, voted strongly for wire rod to be covered by the production limits.

British ministers are understood to have urged the Commission to act over the weekend, but last night it was unclear whether wire rod would be covered by the controls.

□ British Steel Corporation has halved its losses since last autumn and hopes to break even by 1982, Mr Ian MacGregor, the corporation's chairman, said at a news conference yesterday in Glasgow.

He said he hoped British Steel would halve a labour force of 100,000 next year, compared with 180,000 when he joined the corporation.

Canada ready for offshore bids

From John Best, Ottawa, June 29

The Canadian Government intends to invite bids for oil exploration rights covering about five million acres off the east coast. Seven parcels of ocean territory will be available for bidding, four of them in the general vicinity of the Hibernia discovery east of St Johns, Newfoundland.

Hibernia is one of a number of submarine fields believed to contain exploitable quantities of oil and natural gas. Commercial production has not yet begun.

The call for proposals will be formally issued in the next few weeks, said Mr Marc Lalonde, the federal Energy Minister. It will be the first in a series of calls designed to make new offshore lands available to the petroleum industry.

Among the criteria used in assessing the proposals will be the amount of equity participation by Canadians – and Canadian companies. The assessment will also reflect such Government priorities as a swifter pace of frontier exploration.

Under the national energy programme announced last autumn ownership by Canadians of the country's oil and gas industry is to increase to at least 50 per cent by 1990. Until quite recently the industry was 80 per cent owned by multinational corporations.

The programme also aims to make Canada self-sufficient in energy—meaning in effect that it would not have to import any more oil—by the end of the decade.

At present Canada, which once produced more than enough oil to satisfy its own requirements, spends billions of dollars annually to import oil for the eastern seaboard, Quebec and part of eastern Ontario. The rest of the country is supplied from fields in Alberta and, to a small extent, Saskatchewan.

Counterfeits cost British companies customers and jobs

Foreign competition forges ahead

By Nicholas Cole

The production of counterfeit goods has become an international business which is costing reputable British firms at least £200m a year in home sales, as well as leading to the loss of jobs and overseas customers.

This unacceptable face of technology transferral, in which mainly foreign manufacturers graduate from copying simple items to copying complex ones and passing them off as the genuine article, is discussed in the latest issue of *Engineering Today*.

The first of the journal's two-part inquiry says that counterfeiting can no longer be written off as the work of a few sweatshops in the back streets of Far Eastern cities. It has become an international business in its own right—and one that is a growing problem for all industrialized countries.

In Britain alone, the counterfeit goods on sale under famous but false brand names have ranged in recent years from toiletries and textiles to televisions, video equipment and motor cycles.

On the Continent the sale of fakes is even greater than in Britain, partly because of higher consumer spending, but also because brand loyalty is much stronger.

Several different methods are used by the producers of counterfeit goods. Among the most common are exact copying and "near misses" which closely resemble the real article but where the brand name is subtly changed, such as Feredo for Ferodo, and Lockhead for Lockheed.

Another type of counterfeit comprises the "spurious copy"—strictly speaking not a counterfeit at all—which does not claim to be a famous brand, but does claim to be as good as other well-known marques.

On Thursday Volvo Truck GB will disclose details of how certain unfranchised United Kingdom companies are selling Volvo engines reconditioned with "non-genuine Volvo parts". These are badly made and some of the work is "ham-fisted", Volvo Truck said.

Estimates of the volume of counterfeit products sold in Britain vary between £200m and £500m. Mr Iain Mills, the Conservative MP for Meriden who has taken a particular interest in counterfeiting, said: "I am not being alarmist, but I suspect that seven-eighths of counterfeiting is going undetected.

"I regard the figure of £200m of counterfeit goods on sale in Britain as extremely conservative, chiefly because I keep hearing of fresh examples."

Carratu International, an investigative firm based in Worcester Park, Surrey, has on file 500,000 names of companies and individuals involved in counterfeiting thoughout the world, and is adding to the list at the rate of 1,000 each week. Names on the list run from criminals, importers and businessmen to princes, generals and ministers.

Most of the faked items emanate from the Far East, with Taiwan believed to be the leading single source, producing an estimated 60 per cent of all counterfeited goods. Strong representations have been made to the Taiwan Government both by European car part makers and by the United Kingdom Department of Trade. The government in Taipei has promised to take action

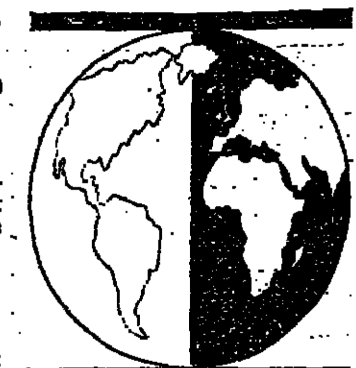
Opec oil production 'lowest in 10 years'

Oil production by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is approaching its lowest levels for more than 10 years, according to the *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*.

The New York paper said latest oil industry estimates suggested current Opec output could be as low as 22 million barrels per day compared with 30 million in the first months of 1980.

A majority of Opec states agreed to cut output in May by a minimum of 10 per cent because of the world oil glut, estimated at between two and three million barrels per day.

The paper said the sharpest declines were registered by Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, whose total production was estimated to have fallen by roughly one million barrels per day to 2.45 million barrels per day. The three countries decided last week to maintain their official prices of around $40 despite the glut.



World Bank loans

The World Band and International Development Association have approved loans totaling $110m (£57m) to Benin ($5m), Ghana ($29m), Malawi ($46m), and Nicaragua (*$30m*).

Saudi denial

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki *Yamani*, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, said the kingdom had taken no decision to cut its oil production as reported earlier by some international oil industry sources.

Toyota ban threat

Bahrain has joined Saudi Arabia in a boycott threat against Japan's Toyota over its impending joint venture with Ford which has production facilities in Israel.

W German deficit

West Germany's current account deficit could widen to DM30,000m (£6,550m) in 1981 and the Government is seeking a limit on its net payments to the EEC budget.

£700m homes contract

Hongkong's mass transit railway corporation has signed a property contract rumoured to *be worth nearly* HK $8,000m (£711m) with a consortium led by Hang Lung Development for 8,000 residential units and a commercial complex.

Japan exports rise

Export contracts concluded by 13 major Japanese trading houses rose 25.3 per cent in May to 1,240,000m yen (£2,831m) from 990,000m yen in April, and up 4.2 per cent from 1,190,000 yen a year earlier.

Belgian price rise

Belgium's wholesale price index rose 1.1 per cent in May to 223.1, base 1953, after a 1.2 per cent rise in April. It was 8.5 per cent above May 1980 compared with a 6.5 per cent year-on-year rise in April.

Mexico loan

The Mexican state oil company, Pemex, is expected to sign a contract in San Francisco today for a $4,000m (£2,072m) syndicated loan from a group of 82 commercial banks from 11 countries.

Oman oil output up

Oman's crude oil production in May totalled 9.9 million barrels, up about 55,236 barrels on the previous month. The average daily production in May was 320,692 barrels.

£36m Nigeria order

Three Japanese companies—Marubeni, Nippon and Sumitomo—have won a joint 16,000m *yen* (£36.5m) order to construct a microwave communications system in Ibadan, Nigeria.

Investment forecast

Capital investments by West German manufacturing industries will decline around 3 per cent in price-adjusted or *real terms* in 1981 from 1980 after rising about 10 per cent in 1980 from 1979, according to a survey by the Munich-based IFO Institute.

Report claims industry's future depends on modernization

Print unions urge more investment

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Low levels of investment will hamper the British printing industry's ability to compete when the recession ends, a report by the five main print unions argues today.

The TUC printing industries committee says that government economic policies are inflicting "serious damage" on printing, publishing and paper sectors and urges immediate action by ministers to avert a permanent decline in their international competitiveness.

The committee acknowledges that the industry's future depends on its ability to use new technology but says that employers must realize that a "key element" is the "involvement of trade unions at all stages in the introduction of new equipment".

There already are 30 registered unemployed people for every vacancy in the three industries, and the unions expect the demand for many traditional skills to drop further. They add: "It will be essential that during the 1980s the industry has a comprehensive training and retraining programme for employees."

The unions say that the effect of high interest rates on the exchange rate has caused serious problems for the British printing and publishing industries, which represent about 8 per cent of total manufacturing output. They repeat earlier warnings that high energy costs have put British papermakers at a real disadvantage compared with overseas competitors. Specific points in the report include:

Books: Not only have publishers been taking advantage of the recent strength of sterling to have printing work done in the United States and other parts of Western Europe, but they have also been taking advantage of lower wages in Eastern Europe and in the Far East.

The unions urge the Government to take what action it can to ensure that the United States changes its copyright Act, which at present covers only books made in the United States and Canada. The report says that some countries like Greece and Spain are operating unfair trade barriers and that the Government *should act to prevent* dumping.

Gravure printing: The sector is said to be in "poor condition" compared with European competitors. During the last five years the proportion of mail order catalogue printing placed abroad has increased from 30 to 60 per cent. Gravure printing in the packaging trade is closely tied to the consumer market, which cannot be expected to grow quickly.

Newspapers: *With some exceptions*, the report expects both national and regional newspapers to face continued reductions in advertising revenue. The report says that the unions are "urgently considering" the impact of free-sheets, which will earn an estimated £70m this year, compared with £2m in 1970, on the circulations and revenues of other newspapers.

Publishing: The British Printing Industries Federation has suggested that an increasing tendency for British publishers to print overseas may lie behind a 4.5 per cent fall during 1980 in the direct export of books and pamphlets. The *unions* would welcome discussions with companies that export work in an attempt to keep the work in Britain.

The report says that if the industry does not take advantage of new technology, "print industries in other countries will". It recalls that the Printing and Publishing Industries' Board said in 1979 that the industries were less ready than manufacturers in general—which were achieving very modest returns on investment—to spend on plant and machinery. In contrast, the unions say, productivity has risen by four per cent since 1970, faster than in industry as a whole.

Prospects for Print, published by the National Society of Print Operatives Graphical and Media Personnel, the National Graphical Association, National Union of Journalists, Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and the Society of Lithographic Artists Designers and Engravers.

Britain's 'historic snobbery'

By Mark Jackson

"The Archers" is a symptom of Britain's distorted economic values, a conference of businessmen and teachers was told yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Adams, Comino Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, told a meeting of the *English Speaking* Union at Cambridge that the country still suffered from the "historic snobbery" that saw farming as socially more useful than manufacturing or commerce.

"Nothing demonstrates this better than the way in which farming is dealt with on television or radio—plays or programmes such as "All Creatures Great as Small", "Emmerdale Farm", and "The Archers" with a farming background will take it as axiomatic that farming is a good and necessary task", said Adams.

In contrast, many businessmen as well as teachers failed to see the social value of industry.

Study says academic results not enough

By Nicholas Cole

Companies tend to rate personal qualities as highly as academic success, according to a study of how employers recruit young people, sponsored by the Department of Employment.

In interviews with 350 companies in St Albans, Leicester and Sunderland, the researchers, Mr David Ashton and Mr Malcolm Maguire, of Leicester University, found that job-applicants' personal qualities were considered as significant as their academic qualifications.

It was extremely rare for employers to specify minimum educational qualifications for a *job, then take on someone with* the highest academic record. Exam passes were usually regarded as a general guide to the applicants' ability or ignored completely.

In Leicester, 55 per cent of the companies that took on skilled manual workers specifie minimum qualifications but then did not rigidly enforce them. A further 25 per cent recruited skilled manual workers solely on personal qualities.

For clerical and sales *staff*, 15 per cent employers used minimum qualifications as a *means of screening out the less* able, but then took other factors into account.

Another 65 per cent adopted a flexible attitude to exam passes, and 17 per cent ignored them altogether.

The study found that educational qualifications were more important at higher levels, but were by no means the *sole* factor.

For professional and managerial jobs, 90 per cent of employers wanted minimum qualifications, but also sought other qualities. At the other extreme 90 per cent of those employing operatives had no interest in exam results. In fact, a small number of skilled manual as well as operative jobs were barred to young people who were over-qualified.

Rates levy threat to industry

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Several companies would consider moving from the West Midlands if a large supplementary rate were to be imposed this autumn, the Confederation of British Industry told the new Labour leaders of the county council yesterday.

Many small businesses have already said that they are having difficulty meeting increases *imposed in April. Labour won* control of the county in May on a manifesto that will require an additional £56m of which nearly half will be used to reduce bus fares by 25 per cent.

Yesterday the regional office of the CBI sent the results of a special survey of 135 member companies to County Hall. Its *principal* finding was that companies will be obliged to reduce their operations if the *council imposes* a *threatened* 14p additional precept.

The survey reported that 57 per cent of the companies questioned would reduce their workforces and 59 per cent said investment would be cut back. Of those, 12 per cent said they would consider moving outside the county or investing in other parts of the country or overseas.

The companies in the survey *formed a cross section of* West Midlands industry from very large concerns to small businesses.

Mr David Richards, chairman of the CBI's regional rates working party, who is a financial director of Delta Rod, said the CBI had realized the importance of confronting the county council with hard facts about the effects of its plans.

In addition to proposed cuts in bus fares for which so much of the extra money was required, another proposal was the creation of a special develop unit to hand out cash to companies in the county.

Mr Richards said: "We sent out a carefully considered questionnaire and the conclusions suggest that industry *cannot withstand* any *further* increases in the rates burden. In addition there are firms who are prepared to vote with their feet if it goes ahead."

Speaking about the suggested local enterprise board, he said that 91 per cent of those questioned thought it would be better to leave the money with companies rather than distributing an extra levy through grants and loans.

"The interesting thing is that, even those who thought the grants and loans scheme would be beneficial would not use the money to create extra jobs. Most of them would invest in labour-saving machinery which would mean further job losses", he said.

"I do not really have to add that the effect of a big extra rate rise would be catastrophic.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment has already announced a £7m cut in grant aid because of council overspending on its existing budget.

Elf seeks strong foothold in US

From Charles Hargreve, Paris, June 29

The go-ahead given to Societé Nationale Elf-Aquitaine (SNEA), the French national oil company, in its takeover bid for Texas Gulf is a startling demonstration of the new French Government's pragmatic industrial policy.

It is also a victory for M Albin Chalendon, SNEA president. He has achieved his ambition, which was flatly opposed by the previous government, of gaining a substantial foothold for his company in America, and his insistence on the same freedom of action as enjoyed by Renault has been satisfied.

"The Socialists multinationalize" is the headline of the Leftist newspaper "*Liberation*" today. It points out that Socialist fulminations against multinationals when they were in opposition are no longer in season now that they are in power, and that the new government means to give the state-owned concerns great autonomy. M Chalendon had *already laid plans in the spring* of 1980 to take control of Kerr McGee, the American mining concern, for $3,500m. But the then minister for industry, M Andre Giraud, vetoed the deal on the grounds that by branching out into mining, SNEA was straying from its primary objective of ensuring the oil supplies of the country.

In August of last year, M Giraud again trimmed M *Chalendon's wings by investing* ERAP, the holding company that manages the state's 67 per cent interest in the SNEA, with sole authority for major policy decisions.

The change of Governments and the decision of the Canadian authorities to "Canadianise" their oil industry, provided M Chalendon with the opportunity to vindicate his theses that the more a country wants to ensure its economic independence, the more it must invest in the United States, and that the United States is one of the few countries left where international oil companies can make money.

For the sale of its 75 per cent interest in the Aquitaine Company of Canada, a subsidiary of the Canadian Development Corporation (CDC), Elf-Aquitaine is to receive $Can1,200m (£490m). CDC has already agreed to allow the French company to purchase its 37 per cent holding in Texas Gulf, the chemical, non-ferrous metal and oil concern. To buy out the CDC and purchase the remaining 63 per cent of the shares will cost $2,500m (£1,300m).

The takeover will not mean any outflow of capital from France since the SNEA can call on the credit lines it had obtained to finance the Kerr McGee operation last year.

If the takeover is approved by United States authorities, the SNEA will sell back to the CDC Texas Gulf's assets in Canada and retain only its United States assets. The board of Texas Gulf met Saturday to *examine the French offer, but* postponed a decision for a week.

Financial Editor, page 19



Recovered: silver bars being poured at the plant.

Technology news

Chemical process aids scrap silver yield

By Bill Johnstone

The recovery of silver from scrap photographic film and paper has become more profitable as the price of the precious metal has risen. Techniques which increase the yield of *silver have been attracting* the attention of hospitals, industrial X-ray units, printers, photofinishers and the film making industry which are all sources of silver scrap.

To exploit this market, a large-scale plant employing new chemical techniques for recovering silver has been designed and built by Photographic Silver Recovery in Melbourn, Hertfordshire.

The plant can process as much as two tonnes of film in an eight-hour shift and, *according to the company, is the first* successful alternative to incinerating film to recover the silver content.

The yields of silver vary and depend on the type of film, its age and the degree of exposure. The process is said to produce silver flake of 98 per cent purity.

During the process, which is all controlled electronically, the silver is removed and recovered in its pure state by electrolysis.

The film is first cut into small fragments about half a square centimetre in size. It is then passed along a conveyor to a storage hopper and finally the pieces are treated in a drum of chemical solution.

Laboratories, hospitals, litho printers, dental surgeons and veterinary x-ray departments can now by smaller units based on *the principle* of the Melbourn plant for their own use *between 3.2 and 6.4* grammes of silver per kilogram of negative, can typically be extracted. The *metal can also be extracted* from the fixer used to process film prints.

Between 4 and 5 grammes of silver can be obtained from a square metre of medical X-ray plate.

New uses for ultrasonics

Ultrasonics, the science of high frequency sound, which has been exploited by the military for decades is now making a big impact on industry.

It is the subject of Ultrasonics International '81, a three-day conference and exhibition which opens in Brighton and is expected to attract delegates from all over the world.

The technology, which uses the behaviour of high frequency sound well above the threshold of hearing, is now being used increasingly in medicine as an alternative to X-rays

The sound travels into the body and is reflected from tissue surfaces. From the characteristics of the returning sound wave a *picture* of the tissue can be determined.

A similar technique is being employed in industry for detecting faults. It is called non-destructive testing and is being developed to find cracks in metals or welds.

Bonn unhappy with EEC steel accord

From Peter Norman, Luxembourg, June 29

The West German government will ask the EEC Commission to take special measures to protect its steel industry if last week's agreement by EEC *industry ministers* fails to protect it from unfairly subsidized competitors in the EEC.

West German government ministers met Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn today and agreed that *the agreement* worked out in the early hours of last Thursday was not satisfactory.

According to West German government sources, the *chancellor would probably* tell his fellow heads of government at the EEC summit meeting in Luxembourg *today that* Germany was extremely concerned that the pact would fail to lift steel prices and so return the industry to profitability.

Although the *sources* expected the cabinet in Bonn would approve the deal when it met on Wednesday, they said that Bonn would expect the Commission to act if it were established that the German steel industry was being hit by unfair competition.

After 12 hours of discussion, EEC industry ministers agreed on a revised regime to control production in the EEC steel industry for the next 12 months, a timetable to phase out state aids by the end of 1985, and an allocation of funds through the *Community to pay for short-*time working and early retirement among steel workers in Britain, France and Belgium.

The Germans fear that the subsidies will continue despite the apparent commitment by industry ministers last week to phase them out.

Although Bonn will pressure all EEC governments and the EEC Commission to carry out last week's agreements in full, it believes that it may eventually have to seek special protection for its steel market through the imposition of border levies or other quotas.

The sources said that steel prices must rise strongly if last week's agreement is to work, at the same time capacities *must be cut to a level demanded* by the market because without a reduction in both capacities and subsidies, *there can be* no decisive improvement in profits, they said.

Rollei files for bankruptcy

Bonn, June 29.—One of West Germany's top photographic companies, Rollei, has filed for bankruptcy.

Known among photographers for its Rolleiflex model, one of the first to replace photographic plates with film, Rollei was *simply unable to survive* the competition and the depressed world economy.

The Japanese have been in pursuit of Rollei's markets for the past 10 years, although this was not the only problem faced by the company.

Rollei, the third major West German photographic company to go bankrupt, after Voigtlaender and Zeiss, employed more than 5,000 people, including 4,300 in its Singapore *subsidiary*.

Rollei's liabilities reached DM25m (£5.7m) in *1980*. *But* it kept on introducing new products such as the Rollei 35, forerunner of *miniaturized* cameras. But they did not impede the company's downward slide.

In early 1981 Herr Hannsheinz Porst, one of the biggest wholesalers of cameras in West Germany, took charge of the company.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Open season for US bids

The structure of important areas of United States industrial and commercial life appears to be undergoing some fundamental changes. Undoubtedly the recession has concentrated the minds of many businessmen wonderfully so far as their own companies are concerned. Over the past year or so the virtues of real assets as opposed to bonds or other financial assets have been reassesed; and the notion that huge tract of United States industry are undervalued has been a seductive influence on Wall Street where share prices have risen, and importantly held on to those rises, in the face of decidedly uncertain economic indicators and the extreme volatility in interest rates.

Foreigners now apepar to be playing an important role in this change with multi-billion dollar bids recently from Seagram, the Canadian drinks concern, for Conoco and Elf-Aquitaine's offer for Texasgulf. Overseas bids are nothing new in the United States with the authorities exhibiting a much more open-door attitude than almost any comparable industrialized country and the recent marauding moves are likely to increase the demands by United States companies for reciprocity elsewhere in the world. Certainly, United States banks are eyeing the British authorities' attitude towards foreign takeovers with keen interest after the spate of United Kingdom takeovers in the United States.

Meanwhile, Elf's decision to bid for Texasgulf stands to transform the ratings of the shares whatever the outcome of the offer. For some times Elf has been selling at little more than four times earnings on the grounds that the French government's intervention policy— which last year blocked its attempts to acquire another United States group, Kerr McGee—would never allow the company to fulfil its long-term promise in commercial oil activities and instead pushed it into unprofitable acquisitions like the New Caledonian nickel mine and the troubled Elf refining group itself.

The move for Texasgulf has turned that policy on its head and the group should now be able to exploit its financial strength that has come essentially from the Lacq gas field in France and more recently exploration success in old French colonial countries and the North Sea. Group net income has grown some 70 per cent a year for five years, although sluggish oil product markets will rein this back this year. but the shares have never achieved the rating their production base should have demanded.

Irish markets

Election jitters

The time to invest, they say, is when things cannot get worse and at least the problems facing the Republic of Ireland are horrendous. The General Election has wiped out the record majority formerly held by Mr Charles Haughey's Fianna Fail party without putting a strong government in its place. The problems it will deal with—17 per cent annual inflation, 10 per cent unemployment, violence wrecking the tourist trade, a huge budget deficit, business confidence at rock bottom, tough times in agriculture and an onerous foreign debt burden are bad enough. They need strong unpopular measures (heavy new taxes and a credit squeeze) to tackle them, which seem unlikely to materialize. Not surprisingly, both Irish government stocks and ordinary shares are shunned by London. Long dated stocks yield more than 17 per cent, but so they should while government spending and inflation are so high. As for the banks, Allied Irish glutted the market with rights issue paper only a few weeks ago, they offer no overseas diversification, and the punt remains cheap against sterling.

Of the few industrial shares in which there is something of a market, Jefferson Smurfit has a fine record against British paper and packaging companies but it has also supplied the United Kingdom market with all the rights issue paper it needs. Irish Distillers may yet suffer from higher excise duty, despite by far the highest rates in the European Community. A weak punt against the United States dollar is helping Waterford Glass, and expanding demand and higher prices should mean continued prosperity for Cement-Roadstone. But the shares are dear.

Sentiment can, however, change quickly. Two years ago the Republic seemed the strongest and fastest growing economy in the European Community. Dabbles in Irish gilts and shares were fashionable. If the new government gets a grip on the economy and more news comes out of the British Petroleum's Porcupine basin oil find, the punt could regain parity with the pound. For the present today's problems bulk larger than tomorrow's hopes.

Arbuthnot Latham

Another poser for the AHC

There can be little doubt that a bid is brewing for Arbuthnot Latham. But who will eventually emerge as the bidder bearing the imprimatur of the Accepting Houses Committee is much less clear. The committee does not like contested bids, especially if they are from abroad.

Arbuthnot is small, assets having risen over the five years from 1976 by £63m to £205m. Disclosed retained profits last year were £2.26m. On the view that balance sheet size is crucial to survival in modern banking, Arbuthnot has been a potential target for a while. Its attraction to a group such as Lissauer, which is behind the possible bid from Henry Ansbacher, is that of being an important element in a larger financial services operation, and anyone doing business in the City would like a seat on the Accepting Houses Committee.

The problem for the Committee is that of control over Arbuthnot. In principle, a merger between Ansbacher and Arbuthnot is not to be opposed. But what if the dominant voice in Ansbacher is foreign? One possibility is that, having already accepted Liseauer's 49 per cen holding in Ansbacher, the committee will not oppose a merger of the two. Indeed, such an arrangement could dilute Lissauer's holding in the new, bigger bank. The committee would probably be much less content to see Arbuthnot completely taken over by a foreign institution such as Kreditbank.

Reed International

Gauging the upturn

Reed International is giving no hostages to fortune in its annual report, warning shareholders that trading conditions in both the United Kingdom and overseas are unlikely to improve much in the next twelve months. However, there should still be scope for profits to bounce back during 1981-82, if only through progressive loss-elimination,



Sir Alex Jarrett, chairman of Reed International.

lower restructuring costs compared with the £23m taken above the line in 1980-81 and the absence of strikes which cost £12m.

Despite halved pretax profits of £50m last year and reduced cash flow, Reed still managed to keep capital spending running ahead of current cost depreciation and help its balance sheet strong. Reed has also cleaned up the asset side of the balance sheet by incorporating properties at 1980 valuations which added a further £85m while £100m of goodwill has been written off leaving only goodwill relating to the publishing interests. The one exception to the revaluation was the United Kingdom paper mills which have suffered a net write-down of £½m in historic cost terms,

Net borrowings last year did increase from £115m to £141m, but the bulk of this was accounted for by the net £22m spent on acquisitions, less disposals, and the debt-equity ratio at the year-end still showed a drop from 34 to 32 per cent, which compares with nearly 200 per cent back in 1978.

Mr Borrie turns the heat on boiler makers

Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, alleged yesterday that the six largest domestic central heating gas boiler manufacturers colluded on price increases just over a year ago. He will now have to argue the case before the Restrictive Practices Court. The hearing may take place before the court rises for the summer recess next month.

With most of the manufacturers contesting the allegations the case is likely to be anything but straightforward. But the pressures on the companies, hit by falling sales in a virtually saturated market, are clear enough.

Until the middle of 1979 things looked good for the suppliers to the gas boiler market, now worth around £60m a year. The six main suppliers are: Stelrad (part of Metal Box); Radiation-Ascot and Glow-Worm (part of Tube Investments); Thorn Heating (Thorn EMI); Potterton International (Birmid-Qualcast) and Richard Baxendale which is probably best known for its Baxi fires.

At one time Potterton held about a third of the market but that lead has been eroded and no one company is now the clear-cut market leader.

During the seventies, gas emerged as the cheapest way to heat a home. Recent estimates put the cost of heating a four-bedroomed detached house at £400 a year with gas. Oil is double that figure, solid fuel around £500 and and electricity storage radiators about £600.

Until the late seventies British Gas was spending heavily to promote gas sales, and the boiler makers, of course, benefited from that advertising. Then in the middle of 1979 the corporation ran into gas supply difficulties and dropped its advertising. Worse was to come when the recession bit in the spring of last year.

Destocking in the retail pipeline hit the manufacturers; by the end of the year most of their sales were down by as much as 40 per cent. About 800,000 gas boilers were installed last year but actual deliveries into the trade were only 290,000, a 42 per cent drop on the previous 12 months.

Stelrad reported that after resorting to extensive short-time working and substantial redundancies it had done well to break even in the year to last March, and Tube Investments closed a



A gas board showroom window advertisement: bargains for the householder. But have some suppliers been rigging prices?

Radiation-Ascot factory at Birmingham.

Quite apart from the supply difficulties faced by British Gas, a big factor in the sales downturn has been the fall-back in new house starts.

The continuing slump in the new house market is bad news for the boiler makers, and estimates that the gas boiler market during the present decade might be worth £3,000m are beginning to look distinctly over-optimistic.

The crux of the boiler makers' problem is that the central heating market is rapidly approaching saturation point. Of nearly 20 million homes, 11.6 million now have central heating—58 per cent compared with 46 per cent six years ago. Two-thirds of all central heating systems are gas fired.

Those homes still without central heating—low income households and the rented sector—are likely to get it only slowly. Only a revival of new house building is likely to give any fillip to sales, although as the recession eases the replacement market should reassert itself.

British Gas has resumed some promotion for gas appliances, including replacement boilers, but this is still comparatively low-key and the gas boiler manufacturers have banded together to launch a £1m promotional campaign to try to boost sales. Their immediate aim is to stabilize the decline in sales.

Gas boiler manufacturers have always had a price advantage over oil installations because oil demands storage tanks as well as a boiler. Solid fuel boilers have also tended to be rather more expensive than gas. Electricity scores on initial costs, at the most two-thirds of that of a gas installation.

The installed price of an average-size gas central heating system is likely to be between £1,200 and £1,500; the list price of a boiler is £300 or more.

When most boilers went through the traditional channels of heating installation engineers who took their supplies from plumbers' and builders' merchants, margins were quite healthy.

But margins have started to be eroded since the growth in do-it-yourself. DIY chain-stores have been able to offer boilers and other central heating equipment at near to trade prices. It is claimed that discounts off list prices can be as much as 50 per cent.

With the general sales decline and the emergence of the DIY market, installers of whole systems have also become more competitive, although it is always hard for consumers to see what part isplayed in an overall quotation by the cost of the boiler alone. Some installers may show discounted prices for items like boilers while charging rather more for labour; others may cost in reverse while producing similar quotations.

It is clear that the boiler makers have come under enormous pressures. Did these difficulties push some of them into price-fixing to defend their position? Mr Barrie thinks they did. He has has to prove it.

Derek Harris

Frank Vogl

Why US interest rates could tumble

Washington

American interest rates are likely to fall significantly in the coming 12 months. At present the prime rate stands at around 20 per cent, while the rate of consumer price increases is below 10 per cent. This exceptionally large gap reflects widespread fears in the markets that United States' inflation will soon resume its upward path and that official anti-inflation policies will be relaxed.

Wall Street's anxieties are based on the experience of the past decade: time and again the authorities have declared their determination to beat inflation, time and again they have then boosted budget deficits and opened the money supply taps so adding momentum to inflation.

But the situation has changed. The lessons of the past have been digested by the Congress and, more importantly, by the Federal Reserve Board.

The central bank is showing a clear determination to slow money supply growth. Given time, the Fed's credibility will increase, inflation fears will diminish and the gap between interest and inflation rate levels will narrow. Helping the Fed is the new Reagan Administration. It is unusual for any United States Administration to actually lean on the central bank to tighten its policies, rather than relax them.

Some European politicians have decried America's high interest rate policy. To no small extent their criticism is merely an effort to distract public attention from the necessary anti-inflation policies that these European nations are themselves embracing.

Not one official in any finance ministry of any industrial nation has urged the Reagan Administration to ease American monetary policy, says Dr Beryl Sprinkel, the United States Under-Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs.

Herr Fritz Leutweiler, head of the Swiss National Bank, recently said that for years European leaders have been demanding that America strengthen the dollar and take tough anti-inflation policies. He said that privately no European leader todays wants America to abandon its anti-inflation course.

The Europeans, along with many Wall Street leaders, do want the Reagan Administration to abandon its tax cuts programme. Their argument is that without the tax reductions the United States budget would be in balance and this would greatly improve market expectations for American inflation. This, in turn, would reduce short-term money borrowing and lead to lower interest rate levels. The Administration believes this argument is misleading.

President's belief in monetary policy

At the Ottowa economic summit next month, President Reagan will tell Europeans who put forward this argument that not only will the tax cuts boost savings and investment so leading to the productivity gains needed to reduce inflation, but that only tight money policies will reduce interest rates. The President believes that if you prove that monetary policy will be consistently firm then the markets will gain in confidence and rates will fall.

The proof of this, says Dr Sprinkel, is to be found in the movement of interest rates so far this year. In the first few months of 1981 the rate of money supply growth was well below the Fed's target levels and interest rates fell. However, in late March and in April the money supply growth rate soared and interest rates rushed upwards. Recently the Fed controlled money supply growth better and interest rates have edged downwards.

Leaders of both the Reagan Administration and the Federal Reserve Board are going to great lengths to explain this point and they say that money supply growth will be modest.

In time the markets may start believing these authorities, perhaps in six months time if in this period the money aggregates do show only gradual increases. A turn-around in market expectations could swiftly lead to much lower interest rates.

One thing is crystal clear—the United States authorities are not going to relax their money policies just because of complaints from overseas about their high interest rates.

Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Fed, is respected in Europe in large measure because of his awareness and interest in European economic affairs. He has been patiently explaining to the Europeans that America cares about global economy and firmly believes it can make the best contribution to global stability by firmly staying with its tough, new, anti-inflation course.

The scepticism in United States markets about the Fed's ability to stay the course is not merely based upon the miserable record of money supply growth rates of recent years. There is the feeling that if a few savings and loans institutions [United States equivalents of building societies] go broke under the pressures of today's high interest rates, then the Fed will rush to the rescue, providing vast sums to the banking system and so undermining its tight money supply policies.

[The problem with the savings and loan institutions is that government regulations stop them paying a competitive rate to depositors, so there are large outflows of savings when other interest rates are high.]

The Fed has created a special group to monitor the condition of the savings banks. It has been studying regulatory ways of assisting the banks without having to pump in cash and it believes the fears in the markets on this front are grossly exaggerated. There can be little doubt, however, that

Fears fuelled by course of US budget

if rates do indeed stay at present levels for, say, another six months, then many savings banks will be in desperate condition. Some relief may come through tax legislation that enables the savings banks to attract new funds by offering tax-exempt certificates.

There are also fears in the markets that the Fed will be forced to relax its tight money grip as the federal government places pressures on interest rates by borrowing huge amounts in the markets. Such fears are fuelled by the present course of the budget for the fiscal year which ends on September 30.

The Reagan Administration has predicted that the deficit will be no more than $55,000m (£28,000m), but in the first eight months of this fiscal year the deficit has amounted to $65,000m and only a surplus in the four remaining months will enable the Administration to avoid seeking far more funds than it planned. Treasury officials say bluntly that the $55,000m figure will be reached.

Finally, market fears, tending to keep interest rates high, are due as well to the uncertainty surrounding President Reagan's tax and public spending bills, which are the subject of shouting matches between the parties in Congress.

Meanwhile, overall economic activity is declining and so sapping demand for money. The probable scenario is of gradually declining interest rates for the next couple of months. Then, as the economy revives and as government borrowing picks up—as it inevitably will in line with seasonal patterns in the third quarter—there may be a move back up to higher interest rates, possibly even a prime rate of 22 to 23 per cent. Continued high interest rate volatility seems assured for the coming months.

But by the final quarter of this year it should be abundantly clear that the Fed is holding firm and that public spending restraint is a reality under President Reagan. It should also be clear that a short-term, dramatic rise in the inflation rate is improbable. The United States harvest looks good and the global oil price is reasonably stable and these two pieces of good fortune should help to keep inflation below double figures.

By the end of 1981, United States interest rates should be moving down quite briskly and the trend is likely to continue into 1982, barring any sudden disasters such as a dramatic oil price rise to alter the inflation outlook. A year from now a modest 3 per cent to 4 per cent gap is likely to exist between the prime rate and the United States inflation rate—say a prime rate of 12 per cent. It might be less.

Business Diary: England, home and booty

The owners of England's historic country houses, Government supporters perhaps to a man, have given Mrs Thatcher an earnest of their support for keeping down inflation.

Ironically, it is an effort that the Government — also the owner and administrator of many historic buildings, is far from matching.

The average admission charge to English historic buildings this summer is 65p, 18 per cent more than last year. Since 1977 admission charges have more than doubled, at a time when retail price inflation has been more like two-thirds.

The are four main categories of owner for the 1,400 or so historic buildings open to the public this year—the Department of the Environment, the National Trust, local authorities and private — anything from belted earls to property companies.

Of these four, only the private owners are below the 18 per cent average price increase, with 16 per cent. Local authorities are up by 24 per cent, the National Trust by 25 per cent and the Department of Environment, highest of all, with 27 per cent.

There are DoE properties, such as Queen Victoria's dacha, Osborne House where the admission fee has doubled in two years. It is now £1.50—and admissions, say the ETB, are falling.

The Government at least can justify the increase in DoE charges, for as the English Tourist Board reports in its latest English Heritage Monitor*, repair grants for old buildings are going up this year by 11 per cent in real terms.

Local authorities, however, are reducing expenditure in real terms and obedient to Environment Secretary, Michael Heseltine, are also cutting back on conservation staff.

Two other interesting features of the monitor are that for the third year running London and West Yorkshire top the list of counties seeking demolition of listed buildings.

London is keen on knocking down terraces, such as Albany Street in north London, while in West Yorkshire, Leeds and Huddersfield favour bulldozing Victorian mills.

As with admission charges, however, private enterprise makes the running in demolition applications: the ETB singles out as its star demolition of this year, Wedgwood's application to do away with Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire.

Whether or not Barlaston Hall goes depends upon Michael Heseltine. If the hall is demolished, it will be, says the ETB, the first grade I building to have been lost deliberately since London Bridge.

According to the ETB "England's least exploited tourist asset" are the 2,397 Anglican churches listed as grade A—of the highest historical or architectural interest. Should this set the Church Commissioners a-thinking there should be a good order for turnstiles in it for someone.

*English Heritage Monitor 1981, ETB, £3.50.

Sign off?

Doug Hoyle, Roy Jenkins and Stanley Sorrell, the three candidates in the Warrington by-election, no doubt have their own answer to the question asked on a hoarding that one sees as the train from London heads north out of Crewe station.

The hoarding, which shows a bottle of Vladivar vodka, asks: "Why else come to Warrington?".



"It hasn't taken long for our dustmen's cooperative to catch on, has it?"

Warrington, the next stop up the Inter-City line, is where the vodka is distilled by the long-established local brewers, Greenall Whitley.

The by-election date is July 16 and I would not be at all surprised if that particular poster were not taken down by then.

One outfit that thinks that there are many other reasons for coming to Warrington is the Warrington and Runcorn Development Corporation, which deploys more than £20m in public money each year in making Warrington and its environs more attractive to prospective employers.

The corporation, an official tells me darkly, is to talk to the brewery about "greater co-operation" in marketing Warrington—particularly since some of this money is shortly to be spent on an advertising campaign down south, where as every Northerner knows, the cash is kept.

I rang a Greenall Whitley director and he told me that he did not know that the poster was there; but he gave me to understand that if he had anything to do with it, it would not be there much longer.

Marsh gas

While his successor at British Rail seeks to electrify the railways, Sir Richard Marsh, one-time Labour Minister of Transport but now Margaret Thatcher's staunchest admirer is longing to liquefy the roads.

Sir Richard, shortly to be gathered to the bosom of the House of Lords in the wake of the Queen's Birthday Honours list, has added to the string of directorships won and lost since he relinquished the chairmanship of BR in 1976, a non-executive seat on the board of Dual Fuel Systems.

DFS, run from Luton by Peter Kaye and Charles Woolford, once managing director and finance director respectively of Alpine Double Glazing, converts car fleets to run on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

With the right electronics and a pressurized tank installed, a flick of a switch transforms a petrol guzzler into a LPG guzzler. Performance at top speeds is poorer than petrol, and you get fewer mpg with liquefied gas but, at the moment, a gallon of LPG is 50p to 60p cheaper than petrol. Conversion costs between £320 and £350 a car.

With the Pru, Norwich Union and Caparo Investments backing Dual Fuel's growth plans to the tune of £¾m, and the chance of a public flotation three to four years ahead, Peter Kaye wanted a big name for his company—"Someone well-known in the right places who could effect useful introductions".

Darby and clone

Abraham Darby could not have imagined when he set up his first ironfoundry at Coalbrookdale in 1709, that a piece of metal might one day come to life and do much of the foundryman's heavy, dirty work for him.

For that is what is happening in the industrial age's oldest industry. The British Cast Iron Research Association, based at Alvechurch in Worcestershire, is testing a Swedish robot, to see what are the chances of following Swedish and United States foundries into the robot age.

However the advantages of robots to the foundry, BCIRA says—is that they can work in the dark, or positions where a man would have problems. They can also lift castings which would be too heavy for a man, and do the more boring jobs—save one.

This would be a new task, that of programming the robot, which, says the BCIRA is "tedious", and yet will still have to be done by humans.

Heard at a supermarket check-out: "£50 a week he gives me for housekeeping. Why, that's only equal to £20 I got when we married 15 years ago. And how far do you think £20 goes at today's prices?"

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Properties lead the way up

Equities made a firm start to the new account yesterday, spurred on by further selective buying in several of the leading sectors.

Nevertheless, dealers described turnover as thin with investors again deterred by economic uncertainties and fears of further rights issues still to come.

Properties were the main feature of the day following suggestions that most property companies were now easy targets for takeover approaches from insurance companies anxious to defend their own positions. Double-figure gains were seen in many of the leaders, with Land Securities rising 13p to 409p, MEPC 11p to 247p, Great Portland 8p to 252p and Haslemere Estates 6p to 404p, although most were off their best at the close.

Defence issues were also a favourite target for investors after weekend comment on the defence cuts. Banks staged a welcome rally after hours.

The FT Index, which was 1.0 higher at 10 am, closed at its high point for the day 3.0 up at 543.9.

Gilts too, staged their now regular Monday morning flurry after jobbers had marked prices £⅛ better at the outset.

President Reagan's budget victory, which could lead to lower interest rates in the Autumn, was put as one reason for the rally with yield considerations another.

Before long, gains of up to £½ were being seen at the longer end of the market with shorts up to £⅜ stronger. But by the close profit taking saw prices lose some of their edge with longs £⅜ higher and shorts anything up to £3/16.

Leading industrials continued to drift, along with the rest of the market, with small gains in evidence at the close. ICI ended 2p up at 280p along with Beechams at 221p, Unilever at 578p, Courtaulds at 67p, Tube Investments at 154p and Grand Metropolitan at 219p. Fisons jumped 5p to 148p in a thin market.

Defence issues aroused interest with Hunting Associated up 15p at 340p, Smiths Industries 16p higher at 391p and Flight Refuelling, where the annual meeting is being held today, up 7p at 360p.

Mail order companies are showing no sign of bouncing back from the worries about increased banking charges. Yesterday brokers Rowe & Pitman placed a line of 1.8m Freemans shares at 104p, 8p below the closing market price of 112p.

But electricals did little, closing below their best and now awaiting GEC's figures later in the week. GEC closed 3p lower at 730p with Plessey 4p off at 335p and Racal 3p lighter at 416p.

Improved profits and a free share handout boosted Hazlewood Foods 8p to 231p along with Somic, up 2½p at 20p, and Brown & Tawse, 3p ahead at 118p. Only Norcros, down 2p at 105p, and Brent Walker, 1p lighter at 57p, failed to please.

Awaiting trading statements soon, Mercantile House advanced 35p to 813p, Dowty 11p to 302p and Granada 3p to 250p. BET, reporting today, hardened 4p to 148p.

The usual round of weekend comment helped, among others, Jamesons Chocolates 10p to 75p, Saatchi & Saatchi 3p to 316p, Crystalate 4p to 79½p, Laird Group 4p to 131p, First Castle Securities 10p to 125p and Whatman Reeve 15p to 170p. Speculative attention lifted Arbuthnot Latham 15p to 340p, Rothmans International "B" 2p to 73p, Wm Press 4p to 76p and Letraset 9p to 83p. News of increased share stakes was also good for 4p on Bath & Portland at 60p, 4p on HJ Quick at 64p, 2p on F Pratt at 90p and 3p on FH Lloyd on 37p.

Still awaiting further bid developments, GH Downing raced ahead 8p to 244p with acquisition news adding a further 13p on Vinten Group at 244p.

Shares of Anglo Argentine Tramways were suspended awaiting publication of the group's proposed reorganization.

In stores Mothercare lost another 8p to 200p after recent profit warnings, but GUS "A" closed 8p dearer at 433p with House of Fraser 3p higher at 176p.

Banks provided a strong interest after hours amid further takeover gossip. Barclays rose 13p to 433p, Midland 5p to 325p, Lloyds 13p to 393p and National Westminster 10p to 390p.

Oils, too, recovered after a hesitant start although business was described as patchy and conditions volatile. BP closed unchanged at 316p while Shell rose 2 pto 358p, Ultramar 2p to 453p, Tricentrol 6p to 268p and Burmah 2p to 139p. Among second liners, Berkeley Exploration leapt 14p to 361p.

The market's firm tone was clearly demonstrated when a line of 400.000 Whitbread wede quickly placed followed by 250.000 Redland and 300,000 BTR all at around the quoted levels.

Equity turnover on June 26, was £144.942m (19,295 bargains). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were First Castle, Letraset, Aitken Hume, Land Secs and Dowty.

Traded Options: Business showed a small improvement with 1,549 options completed of which puts accounted for 137. Racal was popular on 260 along with Grand Met on 208.

Traditional options saw calls in Premier Oil at 7½p, ICI at 22p, Western Areas at 28p and a double in FNFC at 5½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Brent Walker (F)	10.2(11.1)	0.28(0.93)	10.79(14.5)	1.4(1.4)	—	1.75(1.75)
Brown & Tawse (F)	49.14(62.94)	1.57(4.15)	71.9(20.6)	5(5)	—	6.4(6.4)
Country Gents (F)	2.32(2.47)	0.01†(0.01†)	75(43)	25(20)	—	25(20)
Hazlewood Foods (F)	11.9(8.26)	1.0(0.71)	17.3(15.0)	4(4.35)	1/10	7(6)
Lon. & L'pool Tst. (F)	7.53(0.073)	0.65(0.05)	4.8(0.97)	1.2(—)	20/10	1.7(0.84)
Milbury (F)	10.8(11.6)	1.2(1.8)	21.15(33.8)	2.8(—)	—	4.9(4.9)
Marshalls (F)	36.5(33.8)	2.7(3.2)	15.3(22.4)	3.5(3.5)	1/10	4.5(4.5)
New Court (F)	—(—)	0.71(0.75)	2.11(1.34)	1(1)	14/9	1(1)
Arthur Holden (F)	23.8(21.4)	1.42(2.13)	12.8(20.3)	3(3)	7/8	5(5)
Regalian Props. (F)	0.89(0.86)	0.29(0.4)	4.53(8.36)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Somic (F)	2.6(2.5)	0.07†(0.06†)	0.62*(3.10)	1.0(2.7)	—	1.0(2.7)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss. †Net.

Texas oil group for London market

By Catherine Gunn

Private Texan oil company Jackson Exploration comes to London's unlisted securities market next week with a £2.9m offer for subscription for 4 million new shares—10 per cent of the enlarged equity—at 72p each.

The offer, which values the company at £28.8m, has been underwritten by a spread of institutions after meeting some refusals from funds top-heavy with oil shares since BP's £600m rights issue two weeks ago.

The stockbroker to the issue, Laing & Cruikshank, said yesterday that the 72p issue price was pitched with a dull oil sector in mind, but largely reflects the $52.3m (£26.8m) valuation at April 1 of proven and probable reserves in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, where Jackson operates farm-in agreements under which its partners each pay a quarter of the exploration costs for a sixth of the revenues.

Jackson is forecasting net income of $3.2m for 1981 and its first dividend of 1½ cents against net income of $1.03m in 1980. The issue will also broaden the equity base. Debt at December 31 was $8m (£4.1m), excluding $1.68m cash.

A 5 to 10 per cent premium to the 72p offer price is looked for when trading begins on the USM on July 13.

Jackson may seek a full Stock Exchange listing, and says it probably will make a cash call in two or three years' time. It is the first private United States oil and gas operator to come to the London market, though various North American drilling funds have raised cash here. Though London was picked for its status as an international financial centre, there are no plans to explore outside the United States just now.

Brown & Tawse sinks to £1.6m

By Margareta Pagano

Pretax profits of Brown & Tawse, the steel stockholder and engineer, were more than halved in the year to March and the group sees no sign of an improvement.

Profits fell from £4.15m to £1.57m as the decline in demand for steel products accelerated in the second half. Sales slumped by £13.8m to £49.1m.

The final gross dividend has been held at 7.14p, making an unchanged total for the year of 9.14p gross. This, together with news of Brown's improved liquidity position, helped the shares to rise 3p to 118p yesterday just 4p off the year's high.

Mr Douglas Rae, the chairman, said that swift action had been taken during the year to reduce costs. Destocking has reached reasonable levels with stocks cut by £7.5m.

Demand fell away progressively during the year, falling by 30 per cent for some steel products. This caused heavy destocking by consumers and producers alike, and led to intense price competition.

By March, Brown had made 200 redundancies, and another 100 followed last month, reducing the workforce to 800 overall. Most cuts were made in the engineering and plant hire divisions which suffered particularly during the year.

Interest charges have been clipped from £868,000 to £705,000 by cutting stock levels. By the end of this year, the group expects to be receiving interest. Liquidity has improved from £1.14m to £2.57m.

The removal of clawback of tax relief on stock increases has released £5.8m from deferred accounts to reserves, which now stand at £23.8m. Net assets per share have increased from 192.5p to 256.2p.

The Dundee-based group sees no sign of an improvement in demand for steel, although destocking by about 80 per cent of the industry appears to have slowed down. Sales in the first three months continued at the low level of the previous six months. Unless there is any real upturn in demand Mr Rae expects similar trading results this year.

Briefly

York Trailer Holdings has decided not to make the payment of the preference dividend due June 30 but will consider the recommencement of payments as soon as its financial position improves.

Somic: Div 1.0p for year to March 31 (2.68p). Turnover £2.58m (£2.52m). Profit after tax £72,000 (£62,000). Tax credit £74,000 (£74,500) debit. Loss per share 0.618p before writing back deferred tax £84,400 (3.102p).

Spong and Co: In his annual review, Mr C R Spong, chairman, says that principal factors contributing to trading losses incurred by company in 1980 were declining export sales and consequent inability to recover overheads. Also company's new product range did not meet with the success anticipated due to the adverse trading conditions.

Hirst and Mallinson: Offers by Associated British Engineering unconditional in all respects and extended until further notice.

ABE has received acceptances in respect of 4.39m new ordinary shares (85.1 per cent) and 4.39m deferred shares (85.1 per cent).

Milbury: Dividend held at 7p gross for year to March 31. Turnover £10.89m (£11.57m). Pretax profit £1.21m (£1.81m). Eps 21.15p (33.82p).

Vinten Group has started negotiations which may lead to the acquisition of Evershed Power optics of Chertsey, Surrey, a wholly owned offshoot of Brown Boveri Kent.

May and Hassell has acquired the leasehold premises at Monk Meadow, Gloucester, of Herbert W. Ingram. They will be used to relocate the group's subsidiary, J. Romans and Co. The business of Ingram will be consolidated with Williams and Farmer, also trading from Monk Meadow in Gloucester.

KCA Drilling Group: Offer for sale of 20m shares at 95p attracted 8,483 applications for 13.01m shares which have been allotted in full. Balance will be taken up by underwriters. Dealings will commence on Thursday July 2.

Regalian Properties: Turnover for year to March 31, 1981, £897,000 (£866,000). Pretax profits: £300,000 (£403,000). No dividend (same).

Marshalls (Halifax) down 15pc for year

By Rosemary Unsworth

Marshalls (Halifax), the Yorkshire concrete, quarrying and engineering group, saw its profits fall by 15 per cent last year after increased interest charges and a fall in the engineering division's contribution, as well as high redundancy payments.

Pretax profits slipped from £3.2m to £2.7m in the year to March 31 while turnover rose from £33.8m to £36.5m. The concrete division showed an almost unchanged profit of £3.75m compared with the previous year and its sales from quarrying rose by £2m to £25.7m.

The strength of sterling and strong competition throughout the world pushed the engineering companies from a profit of £331,000 to £187,000 on sales of £10.7m against £10.1m in 1980.

Redundancy costs of £2.8m taken above the line added to the fall in group profits. Interest charges went up from £854,000 to £1.23m, although borrowings at the year end were down by £1m to £6.8m.

Marshalls also suffered currency losses of £80,000, compared with £29,000 on its equity investments in France and the Irish Republic.

The performance of the South African engineering companies reflected the strength of the strong economy and although the French companies were in profit overall, one company made a loss. The Irish side broke even although the devaluation of the punt depressed that result.

The final dividend has been maintained at 5p gross after adjusting for the scrip issue.

Hereditaments purchase agreed

Hambro Life has agreed in principle to purchase the share capital of Hereditaments, which owns the Allied Hambro group of unit trust management companies, for £5.5m from Hambros.

Payment will be partly made up by a special dividend of about £1m with the balance in cash. The dividend declaration will result in Hereditaments having net assets of some £800,000 at March 31, 1981.

Allied Hambro, which is 44 per cent owned by Hambros, manages 24 unit trust with total funds of £475m of which £313m is held by Hambro Life, and £162m by other unit holders. It also manages Hambro Life's pension equity funds of £180m.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9¼%, over £50,000 10¼%.

Downturn at Arthur Holden

Arthur Holden & Sons, the maker of lacquers and coatings for metal packaging, yesterday reported pretax profits down from £2.1m to £1.42m.

Sales rose by £2.4m to £23.8m. The final gross dividend is unchanged at 4.28p, making a same-again total 7.14p gross.

Mr P A J Sturge, the chairman, said yesterday that second-half trading suffered from a serious drop in demand, severe competition and lower prices. This reduced profits of Holden Surface Coatings and led to a loss at the Edward Marsden subsidiary. But improved earnings from Holden Europe SA France helped to offset these results.

He added that lower profits are expected in the current first half. Capital expenditure is being maintained and includes a large resin reaction vessel and expansion in Holden Europe.

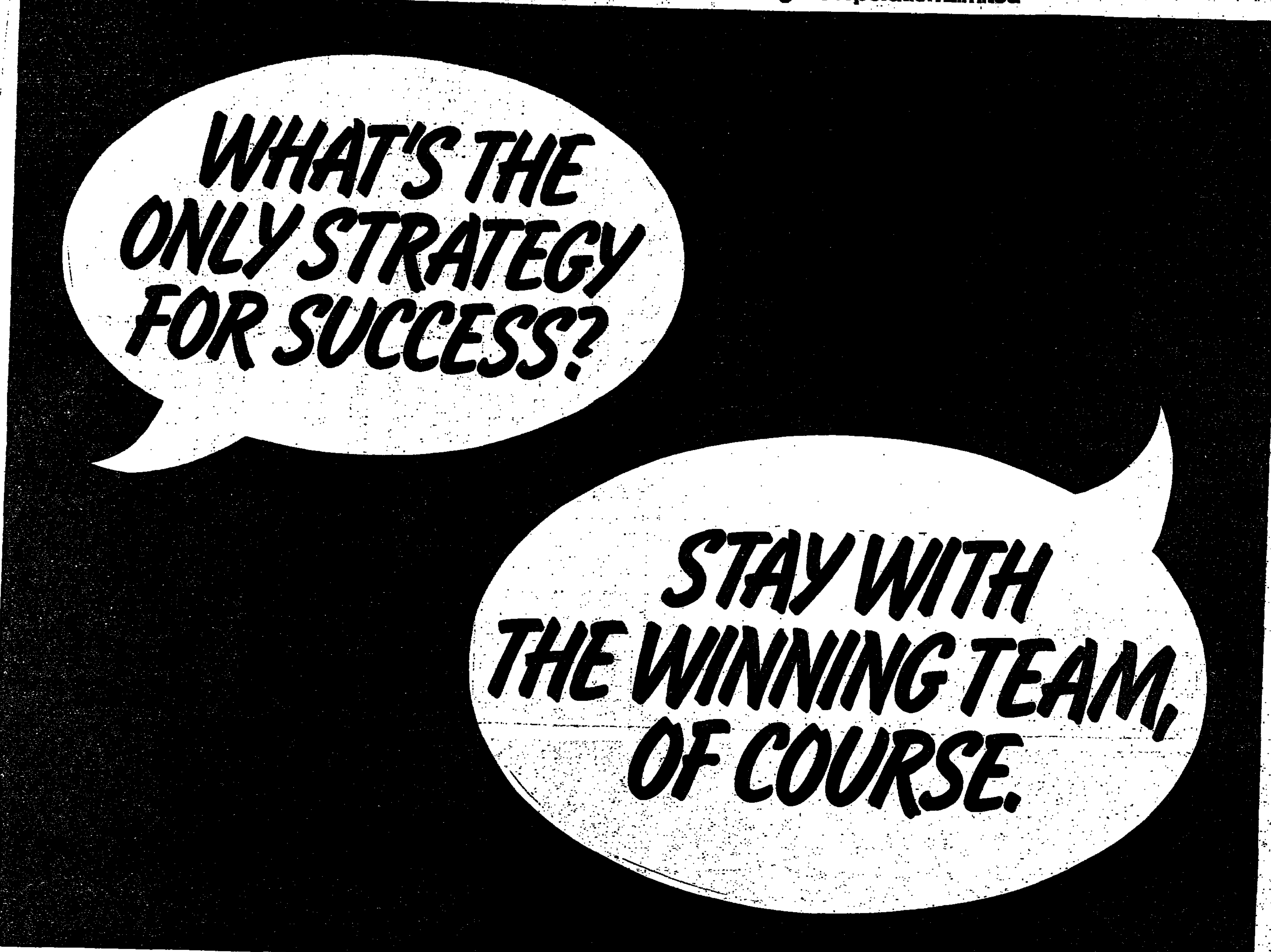
M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	101	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.5
126	88	Frank Horsell	103	—	6.4	6.2	3.2	5.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	64	—	1.7	2.7	27.8	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	110	—	7.0	6.4	3.5	7.8
130	103	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	196	Torday Limited	198	—	15.1	7.6	7.6	13.1
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
103	81	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7	9.1
263	181	W. S. Yeates	252	—	13.1	5.2	4.8	9.7

This advertisement has been issued by British Sugar Corporation Limited



British Sugar-the record speaks for itself

- British Sugar is a British success story.
- Pre-tax profits forecast to be up 518% since 1975 – and over half the UK sugar market won.
- A forecast pre-tax profits and dividend increase of 43% – even in this year of recession.
- A successful investment and rationalisation programme completed – on time, and within budget.
- EEC quotas assured for 5 years – and supply and market demand efficiently balanced
- A united company – Board, management and other employees – against the bid and fighting for independence.

That's what we mean by a winning team.

And that's why we urge shareholders to continue to reject the opportunistic and illogical Berisford bid.

REJECT THE BID

BRITISH SUGAR
CORPORATION LIMITED
THE RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

The publication of this advertisement has been approved by a duly authorised committee of the Board of British Sugar Corporation Limited. Each Director has taken all reasonable care to ensure that both the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. Each Director of British Sugar Corporation Limited accepts responsibility accordingly.

Revaluation surplus of $14m for New Court

Reporting a slip in pretax profits from £758,000 to £714,000 in the year to March 31, New Court Natural Resources' board tells shareholders that a fair market value of $24m (about £12m) has been attributed to its proven and probable reserves of oil and gas. This is a surplus over book value of $13.9m. The dividend is unchanged at 1.42p gross.

New Court's resources are mainly invested in the United States. In January, its shares were admitted to the unlisted securities market.

Brent Walker's results slump

Pretax profits of Brent Walker slumped from £930,000 to just £280,000 in 1980 after charging ex gratia payments to former directors of £121,000.

After a tax credit up from £90,000 to £475,000 and a surplus on property and investment sales of £97,000, against £85,000, profits amount to £852,000 compared with £1.1m. The year's turnover slipped from £11.1m to £10.25m. The total dividend is being held at 2.5p gross.

LTA raises stake in Bath & Portland

LTA Ltd has exercised the option granted to it in 1979 to raise its holding in the Bath and Portland Group to 20.9 per cent of the enlarged ordinary capital by applying for 3.2m ordinary shares at 85p each. The proceeds of £2.72m will be used to repay the majority of the £3m medium-term bank facility guaranteed by LTA in 1979.

Cooper Inds lifts FH Lloyd holding

Cooper Industries, the steel stockholder and precision engineer, has increased its 22 per cent stake in F. H. Lloyd Holdings to 27.48 per cent. The purchase of the shares came almost immediately after the publication of Lloyd's results last week which showed a loss of £254,000 after a profit of £2.4m.

Business appointments

Two named to board of Dalgety Spillers

Mr E. C. Humphreys, chief executive of the milling division, and Mr T. A. A. Macpherson, chief executive of the malt division, are to join the board of Dalgety Spillers.

Mr A. V. Alexander has been elected a deputy chairman of the British Insurance Brokers' Association. Mr Alexander is a director of Sedgwick Group and chairman of Sedgwick Group Special Services.

Mr Peter Gibbings, chairman of the Guardian and Manchester Evening News, Mrs John Nutting, a member of the executive council of the Royal National Institute for the Blind and a member of the National Trust regional committee for the home counties, and Mr Patrick Sharman, a director Sharman Newspapers of Peterborough and chairman of Hereward Radio, have been appointed to the board of Anglia Television and the Anglia Television Group.

Mr John Thomson, deputy chief executive of Brooke Bond Liebig, has been appointed a non-executive director of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries. He is also a non-executive director of London & Manchester Assurance Company and of F. W. Woolworth & Co.

Mr D J Horder has been appointed a director of Devitt (Midlands) and Devitt & Associates, part of the Devitt Group.

Mr Robert C. Du Cann has been appointed managing director of Vosper Hovermarine. He was formerly managing director of the group's Singapore yard. Mr Brian Smith has been appointed financial director of Vosper Hovermarine in succession to Mr Kenneth D. C. Ford, who remains financial director of the parent company and a non-executive director of Vosper Hovermarine.

Mr David Oates has been appointed managing director of Tom Smith & Co. The promotion follows the resignation of the previous managing director, Mr Gordon Pennington, and sales director, Mr Richard Gray, who are leaving to take up new appointments.

Wall Street

New York, June 29.—Stocks continued to retreat amid uncertainty about the outlook for interest rates, closing lower for the third straight session.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed at 984.59, down 8.28 on Friday, and declines outpaced advances two to one as volume narrowed to 38,000,000 shares from 39,240,000 on Friday.

Texasgulf which received an acquisition offer from Elf-Aquitaine of France, soared 11 to 48½ on volume of more than 1.3m shares.

Conoco gained ⅞ to 65⅞. Last week Seagram said it planned to buy about 41 per cent of Conoco's stock at $73 a share. Seagram was unchanged at 58¼.

Cities Service, which ended its merger talks with Conoco after Seagram's bid, climbed three to 50¼ in active trading.

Active Diamond Shamrock lost 2⅞ to 35 after denying rumours of its possible acquisition.

Amax gained 1⅝ to 57⅛. Norton Simon rose ½ to 16¼. Sony added ⅜ to 21⅜ and Transamerica slipped ¾ to 24¼.

Standard Oil of California lost ¼ to 37 and Penn Central declined ⅜ to 37½. A block of 335,300 shares traded at 36½.

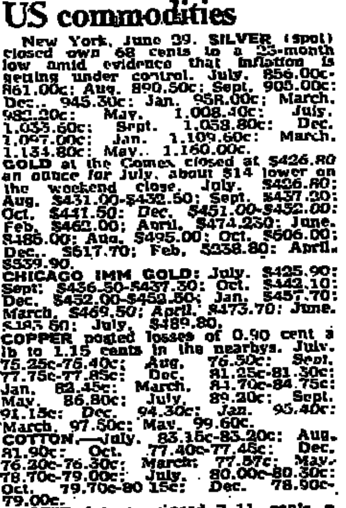
Digital equipment was off 1 at 100¼. It announced a new multi-purpose processor system.

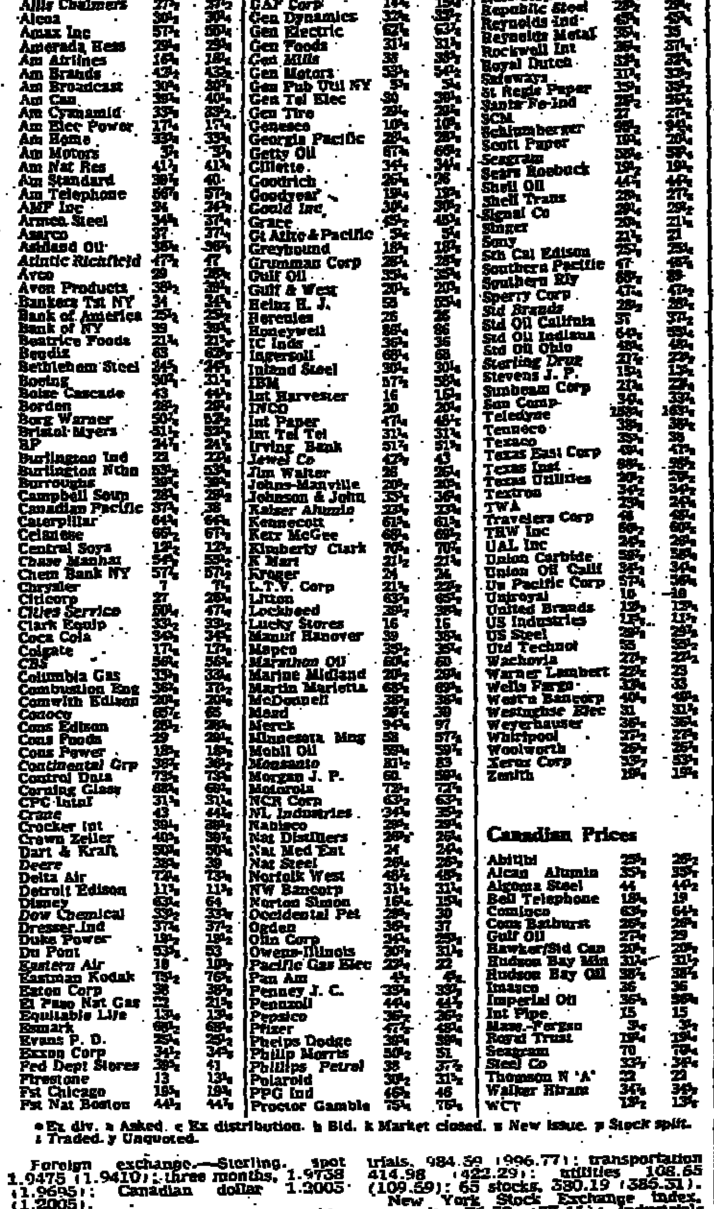
NCR Corp was up ⅛ at 63¼. It will market several types of semi-conductors.

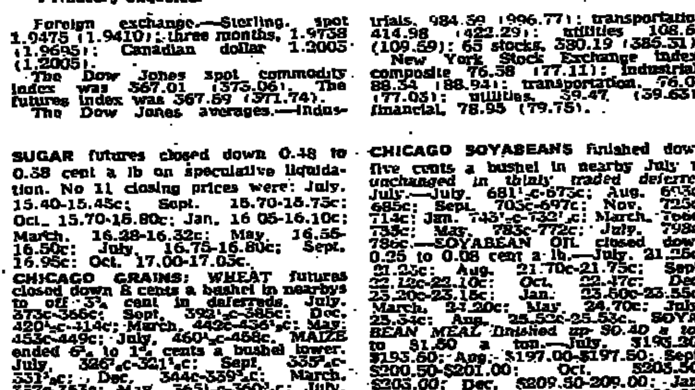
The airlines were weak with UAL off 1½ at 24⅜, American off 1¼ at 16¾, Northwest Air off 1⅜ at 33⅜, Trans World off 1 at 23½, Eastern Air off ⅜ at 10 and Delta off 1¼ to 72¼.

US commodities

New York, June 29. SILVER (spot) closed own 68 cents to a 25-month low amid evidence that inflation is getting under control. July, 856.00c-861.00c; Aug, 890.50c; Sept, 905.00c; Dec, 945.30c; Jan, 958.00c; March, 982.20c; May, 1,008.40c; July, 1,035.60c; Sept, 1,058.80c; Dec, 1,097.00c; Jan, 1,109.60c; March, 1,134.80c; May, 1,160.00c.
GOLD at the Comex closed at $426.80 an ounce for July, about $14 lower on the weekend close. July, $426.80; Aug, $431.00-$432.50; Sept, $437.20; Oct, $441.50; Dec, $451.00-$452.00; Feb, $462.00; April, $474.20; June, [illegible]







Discount market

The Bank of England gave required small scale assistance to the market.

Money moved slowly with secured loan rates gradually firming to about 11½ or 11⅝ per cent. Only late in the session did funds start to show in any volume. Final balances were taken anywhere in a band of 10¾ to 11½ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

After a "low" of $1.9410, the pound ended at $1.9420 and about a cent down on Friday's close of $1.9515. The trade weighted index fell to 94.2 from 94.5. Reflecting the approaching half-year end. Trading was quiet as dealers endeavoured to keep level books.

Lower at the opening, the dollar picked up to finish modestly higher against most currencies, encouraged by Wall Street advice, and despite the improved United States money supply figures, which could signal easier interest rates in the short term.

After rising to 2.3775 initially the mark finally ended easier at 2.3882 (2.3830). Minor dollar losses also occurred in the Swiss franc, 2.0307 (2.0225). The French franc rallied to 5.6890 before ending below the best at 5.6925 (5.7050). The yen closed a touch easier at 225.50 (224.65).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 29	Market rates (close) June 29	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9415-9660	$1.9415-9425	1.10-1.20c disc	2.70-2.80c disc
Montreal	$2.2965-3450	$2.2965-2975	1.45-1.55c disc	3.75-3.90c disc
Amsterdam	5.14-17½fl	5.15-16½fl	½c prem-½c disc	1c prem-par
Brussels	75.85-76.30f	76.20-30f	25-35c disc	78-88c disc
Copenhagen	14.53-58k	14.56-57k	650-755ore disc	1715-1895ore disc
Dublin	1.2700-2760p	1.2735-2750p	24-37p disc	89-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.63-67m	4.64½-65½m	par-½pf disc	½pf prem-½pf disc
Lisbon	122.90-123.60e	123.10-90e	65-133c disc	165-385c disc
Madrid	184.75-186.80p	184.80-185.00p	105-130c disc	300-350c disc
Milan	23.06-18lr	2306-08lr	25-27lr disc	70-73lr disc
Oslo	11.62-67½k	11.65-66k	150ore prem-15ore d	80ore prem-80ore d
Paris	11.06-13f	11.07½-08½f	14-15c disc	30-31½c disc
Stockholm	9.86-91k	9.87½-88½k	270-350ore disc	620-715ore disc
Tokyo	436-441y	438-439y	2.00-1.60y prem	5.40-4.95y prem
Vienna	32.65-33.00sch	32.70-75sch	par-3gro disc	2gro prem-6gro disc
Zurich	3.94-97f	3.94½-95½f	1-½c prem	2½-2c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.3 at 94.2.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6870-1.7020
Bahrein	0.7345-7375
Finland	8.6265-8.6650
Greece	112.45-114.45
Hongkong	10.7890-10.8290
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5480-0.5495
Malaysia	4.5130-4.5430
Mexico	46.90-47.40
New Zealand	2.2805-2.3005
Saudi Arabia	6.6455-6.6735
Singapore	4.1045-4.1345
South Africa	1.7070-1.7220

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	94.2	−30.2
US dollar	108.8	+2.4
Canadian dollar	88.0	−17.1
Schilling	111.4	+21.9
Belgian franc	105.0	+6.7
Danish kroner	86.3	−11.4
Deutsche mark	116.6	+37.8
Swiss franc	138.3	+65.5
Guilder	108.3	+14.4
French franc	82.5	−11.8
Lira	57.5	−55.6
Yen	142.6	+36.6

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5268-1.5295
† Canada	1.995-1.1995
Netherlands	2.6520-2.6540
Belgium	39.17-39.20
Denmark	7.4900-7.4926
West Germany	2.3875-2.3890
Portugal	63.40-63.60
Spain	94.95-95.05
Italy	1088-1089
Norway	5.9850-6.0000
France	5.6900-5.6950
Sweden	5.0825-5.0845
Japan	22540-225.60
Austria	16.77-16.80
Switzerland	2.0300-2.0315

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8335-0.8338

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3635	+1.38	+1.54	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.92333	+0.05	+0.21	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52606	−0.74	−0.58	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.03143	+0.60	+0.76	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80662	−0.23	−0.07	1.516
Irish punt	0.685145	0.691736	+0.96	+1.12	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1257.30	−0.45	−0.29	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17½-18½; seven days, 18⅝-18⅞; one month, 17⅞-18⅛; three months, 17¹³⁄₁₆-17¹⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 17⅝-17⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $431.50 (an ounce); pm. $428.75 close, $429.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $441-444 (£226.75-228.25).
Sovereigns (new): $107-109 (£55-56).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10.3.81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 11⅝ Low 11
Week Fixed: 11¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11¹¹⁄₁₆	2 months	11¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	11¹³⁄₁₆	3 months	11¹³⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11¹³⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆	3 months	12½
3 months	12-11⅞	4 months	12⅝
4 months	11³¹⁄₃₂-12	6 months	12⅝
6 months	12¹⁄₁₆-11¹⁵⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13-12¾	7 months	12⅞-12⅝
2 months	13-12¾	8 months	12⅞-12⅝
3 months	13-12¾	9 months	13½-13¼
4 months	13-12¾	10 months	13½-13¼
5 months	13-12¾	11 months	13½-13¼
6 months	12⅞-12⅝	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹³⁄₁₆	6 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆-12¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	13¼-13

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11½	3 months	12½
7 days	11¾	6 months	12⅞
1 month	11⅞	1 year	13½

Interbank Market (%)

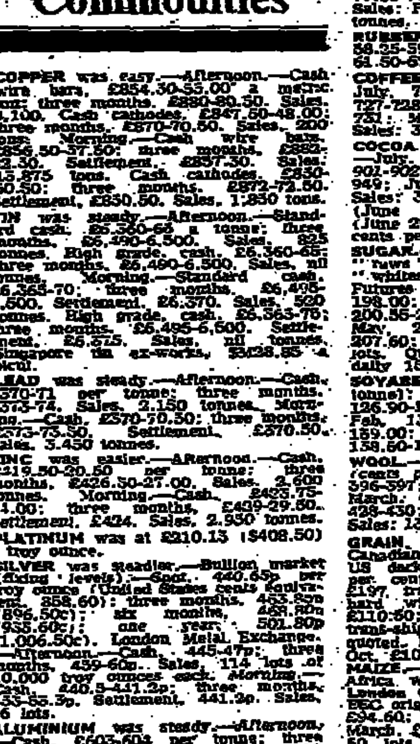
Overnight: Open 11¼		Close 11½	
1 week	11½	6 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆
1 month	12	9 months	13⅛
3 months	12⅞	12 months	13¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months	13¼	6 months	13⁵⁄₁₆

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

Commodities



TEA.—The number of packages sold at the weekly auction totalled 37,085 compared with 37,524 last week. The few end-of-season Assams moved lower while best Africans opened dearer but did not always realize valuations by the close. Mediums were firm to dearer but plainer dusts were weak with powdery sorts neglected. Quality bops were a dearer feature. South Indian bops also sold well at dearer rates.

Heal and Son Holdings: Contracts exchanged for sale of shop in Market Square, Bromley, to European Investments and Development (UK) for £1.7m. Funds will be used to reduce bank borrowings and to reorganize and refurbish main Tottenham Court Road shop.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: copper rose 1,950 to 119,275; tin rose 40 to 7,865; lead fell 500 to 46,675; zinc rose 1,950 to 88,150; aluminium rose 3,325 to 69,000; nickel rose 210 to 2,574; silver rose 250,000 to 25,770,000 troy ounces.

هكذا من الأصل

Stock Exchange Prices

Properties back in favour

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 29, Dealings End, July 10. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

MINES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
16½	8½	Anglo Am Coal	£13½	-¼	62.6	4.8	..
892	485	Anglo Am Corp	620	• -3	65.5	10.6	..
59¼	30¼	Ang Am Gold	£38²³⁄₁₆	-1⅛	653	16.8	..
56⅞	39⁷⁄₁₆	Anglo Am Inv	£43⅞	..	509	11.8	..
22	13¾	Anglo Transvl	£21	• ..	179	8.5	..
22	13¾	Do 'A'	£21	• ..	179	8.5	..
25	13½	Asarco	£19	-1⁄16	60.0	3.2	..
105	43	Beralt Tin	105	h +1	7.1	6.8	..
12½	4⅛	Blyvoors	£5¼	• -⁵⁄₃₂	135	25.7	..
277	105	Bracken Mines	105	-2	38.8	37.0	..
29¹⁵⁄₁₆	11⅞	Buffelsfontein	£13⅛	-1³⁄₁₆	421	32.0	..
350	213	CRA	261	+4	..	..	..
283	137	Charter Cons	238	• +5	12.0	5.0	..
552	411	Cons Gold Fields	441	+6	33.6	7.6	..
563	337	De Beers 'Dfd'	366	-2	43.0	11.7	..
13	4¾	Doornfontein	£7½	• -1¼	196	27.6	..
22¼	6⁹⁄₁₆	Durban Rood	£6¹⁷⁄₃₂	• -1⁷⁄₃₂	143	21.9	..
228	31	East Dagga	92	-5	87.7	95.3	..
17⁹⁄₁₆	8⅞	E Driefontein	£10⅞	• -1¼	186	17.1	..
18	5	E. Rand Prop	£5	• -⁹⁄₃₂	62.0	12.4	..
87½	63	El Oro M & Ex	84	..	4.3	5.1	..
350	125	Elsburg Gold	125	-5	44.0	35.2	..
39⅜	15⅛	F S Geduld	£15⅛	-¼	414	27.3	..
225	98	Geevor Tin	105	..	..e	..	..
11⅞	6⅞	Gencor	£8¼	-⅛	86.8	10.5	..
670	264	Grootvlei	282	• -39	89.0	31.6	..
280	132	Hamersley	245	..	..	..	..
275	148	Hampton Gold	235	• ..	3.6b	1.5	..
14½	5²³⁄₃₂	Harmony	£5²³⁄₃₂	-⅛	205	35.8	..
47½	21½	Hartebeest	£22³⁄₁₆	• -2⁵⁄₁₆	610	27.3	..
35⅞	23⁹⁄₁₆	Jo'burg Cons	£33	-¼	287	8.7	..
899	425	Kinross	506	-7	104	20.5	..
23⅞	10½	Kloof	£12	• -1⅛	227	18.9	..
208	94	Leslie	94	-3	34.2	36.4	..
16½	6¼	Libanon	£6²⁷⁄₃₂	• -2⁹⁄₃₂	194	29.1	..
240	114	Lydenburg Plat	130	-4	20.1	15.5	..
290	121	MIM Hldgs	247	-1	3.2	1.3	..
155	51	MTD (Mangula)	55	..	..e	..	..
383	102	Marievale Con	102	• -18	31.6	31.0	..
91	41	Metals Explor	67	-2	..	..	..
900	350	Middle Wits	555	• -35	50.6	9.1	..
793	328	Minorco	518	-2	10.1	2.0	..
610	300	Nthgate Explor	355	+5	..	..	..
625	335	Peko Wallsend	450	+5	..	..	..
34⅞	13½	Pres Brand	£14⅞	-½	363	25.3	..
30⅞	12¼	Pres Steyn	£12⁹⁄₁₆	-⅞	363	28.9	..
450	188	Rand Mine Prop	273	-15	13.4	4.9	..
46⅞	19¼	Randfontein	£19¼	-¼	448	23.2	..
556	396	Rio Tinto Zinc	533	+13	22.9	4.3	..
385	185	Rustenburg	207	-5	22.4	10.8	..
87	58	Saint Piran	63	fh ..	2.1	3.4	..
28	12⅛	St Helena	£14⅞	..	426	29.1	..
438	284	Sentrust	333	-5	43.0	12.9	..
335	148	SA Land	148	-18	30.6	20.6	..
44	19	South Crofty	24	..	..e	..	..
20⁹⁄₁₆	7²³⁄₃₂	Southvaal	£13⁷⁄₁₆	-⅛	239	17.8	..
53	27	SWCM	35	+1	..	..	..
305	208	Sungei Besi	218	..	72.3	33.2	..
375	216	Tanks Cons	280	• -8	14.0	5.0	..
125	91	Tanjong Tin	118	..	6.8	5.8	..
27	15	Transvaal Cons	£21	-1	128b	6.1	..
722	360	UC Invest	525	-14	83.7	15.9	..
47	20⅜	Vaal Reefs	£26⅞	-1	733	27.3	..
11⅞	3²¹⁄₃₂	Venterspost	£3²¹⁄₃₂	• -1⅛	133	36.5	..
80	36	Wankie Colliery	41	..	5.5	13.3	..
11⅛	4⁹⁄₁₆	Welkom	£5⅛	-¼	173	33.1	..
52½	26⅞	W Driefontein	£30⅞	• -5⁷⁄₁₆	718	23.6	..
452	87	W Rand Cons	87	-10	6.9	7.9	..
548	198	Western Areas	198	-2	67.7	34.2	..
34⅞	13⅞	Western Deep	£16⅜	• -1⁵⁄₁₆	444	27.1	
49	22	Western Hldgs	£23	-2⁵⁄₁₆	864	37.6	..
332	175	Western Mining	309	..	7.0	2.3	..
19⅛	10	Winkelhaak	£11⅞	-⅛	273	23.0	..
57	21	Zambia Copper	22	-1	..e	..	..

OIL

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
105	54	Ampol Pet	95	-2	3.4	3.6	23.2
385	184	Anvil	208	-2	..	..	..
300	165	Atlantic Res	170	..	..	..	..
361	83	Berkeley Exp	361	+15	..	..	..
386	274	Brit Borneo	274	..	17.4	6.3	17.1
475½	311	B.P.	316	r ..	28.9b	9.2	3.6
250	137	Burmah Oil	139	+2	9.3	6.7	8.4
211	70	Carless Capel	141	+3	3.9	2.7	13.9
102	58	Century Oils	71	..	4.0	5.6	4.2
108	53¾	Charterhall	65	+1	..	..	..
117	70	Charterhse Pet	85	..	1.3	1.6	22.4
30½	11	CF Petroles	£11½	..	233	20.3	3.6
27	15	Collins K.	16	-1	..	..	..
10⅞	6⁵⁄₃₂	Damson Oil	£6¾	-⅛	..	..	..
560	333	Gas & Oil Acre	435	-5	..	..	..
10½	3⅞	Global Nat Res	£5⅞	..	..	..	..
206	65¾	KCA Int	149	+5	7.5	5.0	25.0
889	339	Lasmo	552	-2	..	..	18.4
13⅞	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	Do Ops	£9⅞	..	90.5	9.2	32.9
101½	91	Do 14% Ln	£99½	..	1400	14.1	..
26½	16⅞	Pennzoil	£22⅞	+1	94.2	4.1	8.7
127	31½	Premier Cons	75½	+2½	..	..	..
931¼	275	Ranger Oil	669	+12	..	..	..
29⁷⁄₁₆	15¹⁷⁄₃₂	Royal Dutch	£16²¹⁄₃₂	-¼	123	7.4	2.9
522	310	Shell Trans	358	+2	27.3	7.6	4.6
430	212	Tricentrol	268	+6	12.0	4.5	10.8
531	205	Ultramar	453	+2	15.7	3.5	7.0
515	320	Weeks Petrol	435	..	..	..	37.4

PROPERTY

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
101	41	Allied Ldn	82	+3	1.7	2.1	26.3
242	142	Allnatt Ldn	218	+2	5.3	2.4	30.3
119	57	Ang Met Hldgs	108	h ..	1.4b	1.3	..
175	97	Apex Props	150	..	2.9	1.9	45.5
36	28	Aquis Secs	31½	+1½	1.3	4.1	30.0
150	99	Beaumont Prop	123	+1	7.5	6.1	20.2
270	165	Berkeley Hmbro	263	+2	9.4	3.6	16.7
252	90	Bradford Prop	226	• -2	5.7	2.5	15.0
108	55½	British Land	95½	+3	0.4b	0.4	12.0
159	86	Brixton Estate	137	+2	4.5	3.3	26.1
126	85½	Cap & Counties	124	+2	4.9	3.9	19.0
393	221	Chesterfield	355	..	8.6	2.4	43.2
650	400	Churchbury Est	650	..	15.0	2.3	36.4
108	72	City Offices	95	+1	4.4	4.6	35.4
62	26½	Control Secs	61	+2	3.3	5.4	16.6
64	38¾	Country & New T	54½	+½	1.2b	2.2	20.5
199	110	Daejan Hldgs	194	+1	5.0a	2.6	18.8
105	81½	Espley-Tyas	85	+2	8.0	9.4	1.6
58½	25	Estates & Gen	55	+½	2.0	3.6	..
160	102	Evans of Leeds	157	..	5.7	3.8	17.0
126	48	Fed Land	124	+2	4.8	3.9	30.0
266	148	Gt Portland	252	+6	7.1b	2.8	39.3
180	110	Guildhall	180	..	6.6b	3.7	24.3
680	347	Hammerson 'A'	650	+10	12.9	2.0	74.5
428	256	Haslemere Ests	404	+6	7.7	1.9	32.2
154	38	Kent M. P.	138	..	2.8	2.0	10.4
206¼	108¾	Laing Props	190	+4	5.4	2.8	27.1
434	236½	Land Secs	409	+13	13.6	3.3	34.5
102	53½	Law Land	97½	+3½	2.1	2.2	83.3
463	224	Ldn & Prov Sh	440	..	3.4	0.8	..
140	74	Ldn Shop	114	+2	4.5	3.9	17.3
316	142	Lynton Hldgs	280	..	4.4	1.6	46.6
257	154	MEPC	247	+11	8.6	3.5	32.4
160	91	McKay Secs	140	..	3.9b	2.8	37.8
58	31	Marlborough	44	+1	0.5	1.0	..
113	38	Marler Estates	93	+8	2.9	3.1	16.0
108	31	Mountleigh	83	..	4.3b	5.2	4.8
128	82	Mucklow A & J	119	..	5.6b	4.9	16.3
825	400	Municipal	800	..	10.7	1.3	26.3
210	115	North British	186	..	4.1	2.2	37.3
165¾	107	Peachey Prop	145	+5	5.7	3.9	21.0
182	116	Prop & Rever	170	-2	4.3	2.5	36.3
174	110	Prop Hldgs	162	• -2	4.4b	2.7	42.1
203	90½	Prop Sec	190	+3	2.6b	1.4	80.9
18	7	Raglan Prop	14½	..	..	..	65.9
183	95	Regional	158	-2	2.9	1.8	35.8
180	94	Do A	156	..	2.9	1.8	35.4
325	100	Rosehaugh	310	+4	3.0	1.0	13.3
252	117	Rush & Tomkins	218	..	5.4	2.5	..
128	91½	Scot Met Props	114	• ..	4.6b	4.1	31.7
155	93	Slough Ests	144	+3	3.9	2.7	22.0
370	224½	Stock Conv	355	+9	5.0	1.4	40.2
32½	15⅝	Town & City	27¾	+1	0.0e	..	..
184	111	Trafford Park	168	..	9.3	5.5	20.5
377	205	Trust Secs	363	..	..	..	8.8
34½	14	Webb J.	31½	..	0.8	2.4	17.8
26¾	21	Wereldhave	£21	..	125	5.9	12.1
80	27½	W'mster & C'ty	74½	..	4.6	6.2	5.9

RUBBER

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
130	75	Barlow Hldgs	111	• -4	4.3	3.9	
535	305	Castlefield	470	• -10	9.0	1.9	..
65	39½	Cons Plant	64	-½	3.5	5.4	..
198	115	Doranakande	171	+3	4.3	2.5	..
938	627	Guthrie Corp	800	..	42.9	5.4	
252	153	Harrisons Malay	217	+1	11.4	5.3	
91	45	Highlds & Low	82	..	3.0	3.6	
537½	240⅝	Hongkong	525	s -12½	27.1	5.2	
775	363	Killinghall	756	• ..	20.0	2.6	
465	290	Ldn Sumatra	375	h ..	11.4	3.0	
130	68	Majedie	104	..	3.2	3.1	

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	196	Assam Frontier	198	..	14.3	7.2	
485	350	Camellia Inv	455	..	7.1	1.6	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	293	..	21.4	7.3	..
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.8t	1.7	..
158	97½	Surmah Valley	97½	..	8.2	3.3	..
263	132¾	Warren Plant	218	..	14.3	6.6	

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	6.8	19.3	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
353	170	Imp Cont Gas	175	+6	10.1	5.7	8.3
185	93	Milford Docks	113	• ..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (85)	31-1
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£96¾
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	85-1
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£96¼-½
Intasun 10p Ord	74-1
Laing Props 8¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£102¾
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£91¼-½
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	103+1
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£95⅛
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	115

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	Sep 4	33 prem-8
BP (375‡)	..	45 prem-1
Do HMG (290‡)	..	90 prem
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	608
Change Wares Units (60)	July 17	30½ prem
Crouch D (165‡)	July 20	19 prem+1
English Association (375‡)	..	90 prem
European Ferries (98‡)	July 7	40½ prem+4½
Gears Gross (80‡)	..	44 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £30 paid. i £20 paid. j £25 paid.

House of Lords | Law Report | Court of Appeal

No inducement in credit card fraud

Regina v Lambie

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill

[Speeches delivered June 25]

The use of a credit card to obtain goods when the holder's credit limit with the bank had been exceeded, was just as much an offence of obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception under the Theft Act, 1968, as was the dishonest use of a cheque card, even if the victim was not induced to complete the transaction by any false representation.

The House of Lords allowed an appeal by the Crown from the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Mr Justice Stocker and Mr Justice Smith) (*The Times, August 6, 1980; [1981]* 1 WLR 78) which had allowed an appeal by Mrs Shiralee Ann Lambie, from Judge Counsell and a jury at Bedford Crown Court, when she was convicted on a count of obtaining a pecuniary *advantage by deception, contrary* to section 16(1) of the 1968 Act.

The court, in allowing the appeal, certified as a point of law of general public importance the question: "*In view of the proved* differences between a cheque card *transaction and a credit card* transaction, were we right in distinguishing this case from that of *R v Charles* ([1977] AC 177) on the issue of inducement?"

Mr Richard Curtis, QC and Mr Michael Pert for the Crown; Mr *Patrick Back, QC and Mr* John Plumstead for the defendant Mrs Lambie.

LORD ROSKILL, with whose speech Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser, Lord Russell and Lord Keith agreed, said that in April *1977* Mrs Lambie was issued by Barclays Bank Ltd with a Barclaycard — *commonly known* as a credit card — subject to conditions of use.

It was an express condition that it should be used only within her *credit limit,* which was, as she knew, £200, since that figure had been given her in *writing.* The current conditions of use included an undertaking by the holder to return the card to the bank on request.

No complaint could be made until November 18, 1977. Between then and December 5 she used it for at least 24 transactions, incurring a debt of about £533. The bank sought to recover the card. She agreed to return it on *December 7 but did* not. By December 15 she had used it for 43 further transactions, incurring a total debt of £1,005.26

On December 15, Mrs Lambie entered into the transaction out of which the appeal arose. She *visited a Mothercare shop in* Luton, produced the card to Miss Rounding, a departmental manager, and selected goods worth £10.35. Miss Rounding completed the voucher, checked the card was current, was not on the "stop" list, and that the signature on the voucher corresponded with Mrs Lambie's signature on the card.

Mrs Lambie took away her goods. Mothercare sent the voucher to the bank and were paid £10.35 less commission. On *December 19 Mrs Lambie* returned the card to the bank.

At her trial she *was convicted* on the charge that she dishonestly obtained for herself a pecuniary advantage "namely, the evasion of a debt for which she then made herself liable by deception, namely, by false representations *that she was authorized to use a* Barclaycard ... to obtain goods to *the value of £10.35*".

The House had to determine whether the Court of Appeal was correct.

Miss Rounding's and other evidence showed there was an agreement between Mothercare *and the bank* — a "merchant member agreement" — setting out the conditions on which the customer would accept and the bank would honour Barclaycards.

At the close of the prosecution case, counsel for Mrs Lambie *invited the judge* to withdraw the case from the jury on two grounds: (1) that as a matter of law there was no evidence from which a jury might properly draw the inference that the presentation of the card in the circumstances *was a representation* by Mrs Lambie that she was authorized by the bank to use the card to create a contract to which the bank would be a party, and (2) that as a matter *of law* there was no evidence from which a jury might properly infer that Miss Rounding was induced by any representation to allow the transaction to be completed.

The foundation for the latter submission was the existence of the agreement between Mothercare and the bank. It was not, it was suggested, any representation by Mrs Lambie *which* induced Miss Rounding to complete the transaction.

The *judge rightly rejected those* submissions in view of the decision of the House in *R v Charles* which he considered was of direct application. There the *House* was concerned with the dishonest use, not of a credit card, but of a *cheque card*.

Their Lordships unanimously held that where a drawer of a cheque which was accepted in return for goods, services or *cash*, used a cheque card, he represented to the payee that he had the actual authority of the bank to enter on its behalf into the contract expressed on the card that it would honour the cheque.

His Lordship quoted from Lord Diplock's speech in *Charles* (182F to 183C) concluding: "The whole foundation of liability under the doctrine of ostensible authority is a representation, believed by the person to whom it is made, that the person claiming to contract as agent for a principal has the actual authority of the principal to enter *into* the contract on his behalf".

It was clear that the representation arising from the presentation of a *credit card had nothing* to do with the presenter's credit standing, but was a representation of authority to make the contract with Mothercare on the bank's behalf that the bank would honour the voucher.

On that view, the existence and terms of the agreement between the *bank* and *Mothercare* were irrelevant.

That being the *representation to* be implied from Mrs Lambie's use of the the credit card, the only remaining question was whether Miss Rounding was induced by that *representation* to complete the transaction.

If *Miss Rounding had been* asked whether had she known Mrs Lambie was acting dishonestly, she would have completed the transaction, "No" was *the only possible* answer.

For Mrs Lambie it had been argued that the question whether a person was induced to act in a particular way by a dishonest representation was a question of fact, and since the crucial question had not been asked of *Miss Rounding there was no* adequate proof of the requisite inducement.

Where the inference of inducement might be irresistible, his Lordship saw no reason why it should not be left to the jury to decide whether that inference was in truth irresistible.

It was to be noted that Mrs Lambie did not give evidence from which that inference might conceivably have been rebutted.

His Lordship saw no reason why reliance on a dishonest representation could not be sufficiently established by proof of fact from which *an irresistible inference of* such reliance could be drawn.

His Lordship would answer the certified question in the negative, allow the appeal, and restore the conviction.

Solicitors: David Alterman & Sewell for David Picton & Co, *Luton; R. H. Lloyd & Co, St Albans.*

Intentionally homeless after eviction threat

Din v Mayor and Burgesses of the London Borough of Wandsworth

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Donaldson and Lord Justice Ackner

[Judgment delivered June 23]

A person who deliberately moved out of his home to temporary accommodation instead of staying on until evicted by a court order for possession rendered himself intentionally homeless.

The Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Donaldson *dissenting*, so held in allowing an appeal by a housing authority, the London Borough of Wandsworth, from the decision of Judge White at Wandsworth County Court, who had held that Mr and Mrs Din had not become intentionally homeless and were entitled to the benefit of the *provisions of the* Housing (Homeless Persons) Act, 1977.

Section 17 of the 1977 Act provides: (1) ... a person becomes *homeless intentionally* if he deliberately does or fails to do anything in consequence of which he ceases to occupy accommodation which is available for his occupation and which it would have been reasonable for him to continue to occupy.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and Mr Geoffrey Stephenson for the housing authority; Mr Stephen Sedley and Mr Nicholas J. G. Blake for Mr and Mrs Din.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER said that in *1977 the Din family moved* into accommodation at 56 Trinity Road, Wandsworth. They got into difficulties with the payment of rent and rates.

Mr Din sought advice from the Wandsworth housing aid centre and was advised that before he could be helped there would have to be a court order for possession against him. He was told that the *landlord could not touch him* until there was a court order and that he should stay on.

In July 1979 Mr Din received a distress warrant for rates and, on August 28, 1979, he and his family left Trinity Road and went to live with a *relative in a small flat in* Upminster which was far too small for any prolonged stay.

Mr Din had hoped to make a fresh start at a new place but he was unable to get employment there and he returned in November to his old job in Wandsworth.

Commuting from Upminster proved to be too expensive and he took a temporary room in Créalock Street in Wandsworth and by December the tensions in the *Upminster* flat were such that his family were asked to leave.

On December 20, Mr Din and his wife called at the Wandsworth *housing action centre claiming* to be homeless. The housing authority *made inquiries and decided* that the Din family were intentionally homeless.

The judge had said that the *Dins' application was not made* until about four months after they had first become homeless. By the end of December the Dins would in any event have been homeless. The judge concluded that the council had not taken that fact into account and that *if they had* they could not have come to the conclusion that the Dins were intentionally homeless.

Mr Scrivener submitted that actual facts should be considered and not hypothetical facts. The facts were that the Dins became deliberately homeless in August, *1979, and that the homelessness* continued until December and was a result of that initial action.

The fact that if they had not become deliberately homeless in August and they would almost certainly have been homeless in December was immaterial.

Mr Sedley submitted that the judge was correct in finding that the fact that the Dins would have become homeless by December was a new cause of homelessness which was not identical and which replaced the original cause.

His Lordship said, having regard to section 1 of the Act, Mr Din became *homeless* when he moved into temporary accommodation in Upminster

To justify the construction put upon section 17(1) by the judge it would be necessary to read into the section two phrases: (1) after the words "accommodation which is available" add the words "or *would have continued* to be available" and (2) after the words "reasonable for him to continue to occupy" the words "up to and including the date of the application".

In his Lordship's opinion neither the context of the subsection nor the policy of the Act required one to read the subsection as if the words referred to were added.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON *said that the question* which a housing authority had to ask itself at the date of the application *was*: "Had the applicant deliberately done or failed to do anything in consequence of which he had ceased to occupy accommodation which was available for his occupation and which it would have been reasonable for him to continue to occupy and still to occupy?"

That construction seemed to be consistent with the mischief at which the intentionally homeless qualification was directed, namely the case of applicants who presented themselves to a housing authority with a priority need and *homelessness* or threatened homelessness which was of their own creation. In a word it was a provision designed to prevent queue-jumping.

The Dins jumped no queue. If their *actions* had any relevant *effect it was to postpone* the moment at which they joined the queue.

The inescapable fact was that some words of qualification or explanation had to be imported in construing section 17 (1) or housing *authorities must be left* to apply its provisions as they might reasonably see fit. His Lordship very much doubted whether the latter was the intention of Parliament.

His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

Lord Justice Ackner concurred with Lord Justice Waller.

Solicitors: Mrs Susan G. Smith; Fisher Meredith.

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Appeals against non-discrimination notices

***Commission for Racial Equality* v Amari Plastics Ltd**

Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mr W. P. Blair and Mr A. J. Nicol

[Judgment delivered June 25]

In the first *case of its kind* the Employment Appeal Tribunal gave guidance on the nature and scope of an appeal against a non-discrimination notice served by *the* Commission for Racial Equality under section 58 of the Race Relations Act, 1976.

The appeal tribunal allowed an appeal by the commission against an order by the chairman of a London industrial tribunal last July, *requiring* them to give Amari Plastics Ltd further and better particulars of the ground on which the commission relied for issuing a non-discrimination notice.

The notice alleged that the *company had contravened* the Race Relations Act by instructing an employment agency to submit only white applicants for employment with the company, and by *failing* to offer jobs to coloured applicants.

Section 58 provides: "(2) If in the course of a formal investigation, the commission become satisfied that a person is committing, or has committed, any [*unlawful* discriminatory] acts, the commission may in the *prescribed manner serve* on him a notice in the prescribed form ('a non-discrimination notice') ..."

Section 59 (1) provides for a right of appeal "against any requirement of the notice".

Section 59 (2) provides: "Where *the tribunal or court considers a* requirement in respect of which an appeal is brought ... to be unreasonable because it is based on an incorrect finding of fact or for any other reason, the tribunal or court shall quash the requirement".

Mr Desmond Browne for the commission; Mr Eldred Tabachnik for the company.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON *said* that the commission gave the company notice of their intention to investigate allegations of discrimination and the company made oral and written representations. The commission, *pursuant to section* 58 (5), *notified* the company by letter that they were minded to conclude that the company had contravened the Act.

The letter stated that the commission was minded to issue a non-discrimination notice requiring the company not to commit such unlawful acts as had been specified, to inform the commission of certain necessary *changes in the company's* procedures and to take certain administrative steps to bring the *matter to the attention of others.* The letter offered the company the opportunity to make representations to the commissioners.

The company did submit written representations but the commission served a non-discrimination *notice*

The company served a notice of appeal attacking the commission's findings of fact, not on the simple basis that they were wrong but on the *basis* that the *findings* were contrary to the evidence.

The commission failed to supply particulars of the non-discrimination notice as requested by the company and the company applied to the industrial tribunal. The chairman heard the application and ordered full particulars

The commission appealed, objecting first that they should not *be ordered to give any particulars* until the company had put in a proper notice of appeal instead of a blanket attack on the non-discrimination notice and second that the particulars ordered were too wide.

It was necessary to decide what factual issues were open to review by the industrial tribunal on an appeal under section 59 and what was the nature of such an appeal.

The appeal tribunal accepted the company's submission that all *issues of fact were open for* consideration on appeal. That included the finding of fact as to *whether* the company had been guilty of the unlawful conduct which led the commission to make the requirements for the future.

Common justice also suggested that the findings as to past unlawful conduct should be open *to review by a judicial body*. In the absence of clear words Parliament could not be taken to have intended an administrative finding of unlawful conduct to be final and binding on a person who had not enjoyed the usual *protection of the right to* challenge the evidence against him.

Accordingly the company would be entitled on appeal to challenge the commission's findings that the company had in the past been *guilty of unlawful discriminatory* acts.

The correct procedure in appeals under section 59 was similar to that laid down in *Jones v Attorney General* ([1974] Ch 148), where the Court of Appeal had to consider the nature of an appeal to the High Court against *an order which the Charity* Commissioners had made removing a charity trustee.

The correct procedure should be that the non-discrimination notice would be accompanied by a *statement* of the findings of fact *on the basis of which* the commission was satisfied that the employer had been guilty of unlawful discriminatory conduct.

The notice of appeal should specify each finding of fact which was challenged, each allegation of *fact which the employers intended* to prove and any other grounds on which it was alleged that the requirements were unreasonable.

It was important to define the ambit of dispute with some particularity. Further and better *particulars might be required but* elaborate requests ought not be necessary.

When the appeal was heard it should be opened by the employer *who had the burden of showing* that the true facts were different from those set out in the document accompanying the non-discrimination notice so as to render the requirements in that notice unreasonable.

Having decided the ambit and nature of the appeal procedure it was only left for the commission to serve on the company a document containing the facts they relied on in serving the non-discrimination notice and for the *company to serve an amended* notice of appeal.

There was no reason why the commission in its statement of facts should identify the evidence on the *basis* of which it reached its conclusions of fact.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Richards, Butler & Co.

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Monday 6th July at 2.30 pm
GOLD BOXES, OBJECTS OF VERTU AND EUROPEAN SILVER *Cat. (122 illus.) £5.50*

Tuesday 7th July at 10.30 am
THE KRUG COLLECTION OF GLASS, PART 1 *Cat. (82 illus.) £8*

Tuesday 7th July at 11 am
POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD *Cat. (51 illus.) £2*

Tuesday 7th July at 2 pm
THE RYOHEI ISHIKAWA COLLECTION OF FOREIGN POST OFFICES IN JAPAN *Cat. (76 illus.) £5*

Tuesday 7th July at 2.30 pm
FRENCH AND OTHER GLASS PAPERWEIGHTS *Cat. (67 illus.) £3*

Bloomfield Place
Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., Bloomfield Place, New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Monday 6th July at 11 am
ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS AND MINIATURES *Cat. (28 illus.) £3*

Conduit Street
Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 26 Conduit Street, London W1R 9TB Tel: (01) 493 8080
Fast Sale Service: a new programme of weekly sales

Thursday 2nd July at 10.30 am and 2 pm
PAINTINGS, PRINTS, WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS *Cat. 75p*

Belgravia
Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB Tel: (01) 235 4311

Wednesday 1st July at 10.30 am
GOOD FRENCH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, DECORATIVE CLOCKS AND WORKS OF ART *Cat. (163 illus.) £5*

Thursday 2nd July at 11 am and 2.30 pm
CONTINENTAL CERAMICS *Cat. (106 illus.) £1.75*

Friday 3rd July at 11 am and 2.30 pm
DECORATIVE ARTS INCLUDING ART NOUVEAU AND ART DECO *Cat. (203 illus.) £4.25*

Tuesday 7th July at 11 am
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS *Cat. (76 illus.) £1.25*

Ardingly
The South of England Showground, Ardingly, Haywards Heath, Sussex
Tel: Ardingly 892605/892648

Saturday 11th July at 11 am
VETERAN, VINTAGE AND SPECIAL INTEREST VEHICLES *Cat. (32 illus.) £2*
and at 2 pm
MILITARY VEHICLES, BICYCLES AND AUTOMOBILIA *Cat. (25 illus.) £1*

Chester, Cheshire
Sotheby Beresford Adams Tel: (0244) 315531

Friday 10th July at 11.30 am and 2.30 pm
EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL CERAMICS, GLASS AND WORKS OF ART *Illus. Cat. £1.50*

Pulborough, West Sussex
Sotheby King and Chasemore
Tel: (07982) 3831

Tuesday 7th July at 10.30 am
GEORGIAN, VICTORIAN AND OAK FURNITURE

Wednesday 8th July at 10.30 am and 2 pm
PAINTINGS AND SILVER

Thursday 9th July at 10.30 am and 2 pm
ENGLISH, EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL CERAMICS AND GLASS *Illus. Cat. £1.50*

Torquay, Devon
Sotheby Bearne. Tel: (0803) 26277

This week, Wednesday
CERAMICS AND GLASS

Wednesday 8th July at 10 am
COLLECTORS' ITEMS, CLOCKS AND WATCHES *Illus. Cat. £2*

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from the Catalogue Department, Sotheby's Warehouse, Kings House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9AS. Tel: (01) 568 1901/2/3 Ext. 10.

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Phillips

Tuesday, 30 June, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 30 June, 2.30 p.m.
IMPORTANT JEWELS

Wednesday, 1 July, 11 a.m.
GOOD CHINESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART
Illustrated Catalogue £1 by post.

Wednesday, 1 July, 12 noon.
AUTOMOBILIA, AERONAUTICA, NAUTICA AND CYCLING
Viewing: Day prior 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. and morning of sale until 11 a.m.
Illustrated Catalogue 70p by post.

Thursday, 2 July, 11 a.m.
ART NOUVEAU, DECORATIVE ARTS AND STUDIO CERAMICS
Illustrated Catalogue £2 by post.

Thursday, 2 July, 1.30 p.m.
PRINTED BOOKS, MAPS, ATLASES AND MANUSCRIPTS
Maps and Atlases including W & J Blaeu's Novus Atlas, Vol. 6 China, 1655; J. Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain, 1627-31.
Manuscripts including correspondence of the first Earl of Sheffield, 1735-1821; papers of Frederick, fifth Earl of Guilford, 1766-1827, philhellene and founder of the Ionian University.
Illustrated Catalogue £1.75 by post.

Friday, 3 July, 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE
Illustrated Catalogue 75p by post.

Monday, 6 July, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Monday, 6 July 11 a.m.
OIL PAINTINGS

Monday, 6 July, 2 p.m.
PRINTS
including a Collection of Etchings by Nathaniel Sparks
Illustrated Catalogue £3.30 by post.

Tuesday, 7 July, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Catalogues 50p by post and viewing 2 days prior unless otherwise stated.

7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London, W1Y 0AS. Telephone: 01-629 6602.

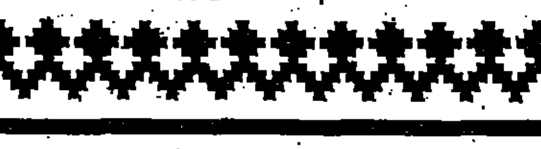
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ANTIQUE & MODERN FURNITURE

at 3.30 p.m.
SECONDARY SALE

Thursday the 2nd
at 10 a.m.
OBJETS D'ART etc.

at 2 p.m.
BOOKS
view today 'til 4.30 p.m.

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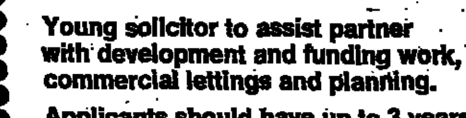
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Applications are invited, not later than 17th July 1981, to Mr. F. C. Yeomans, Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS. Application forms will be provided on request to that address, or by telephone to 01-211 8084.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

CONVEYANCER

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Applications are invited for a two-year Senior Fellowship in Company and Commercial Law from 1 January, 1982. The Research Fellow will be expected to engage in a programme of research into the company and commercial laws of the EEC member states (and elsewhere for comparative purposes) and their harmonisation. Applicants, whether law teachers or practising barristers or solicitors, should be familiar with some aspect of the fields for research. Secondment from present employment for the two year period would be appropriate.
Salary within Scale: £13,272 to £16,377 p.a.
Further details from and applications (no forms) to: The Secretary, IALS, 17 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DR
Applicants should enclose a curriculum vitae, indicate their particular research interests and name two referees.
Closing date: 31 July, 1981.

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A substantial firm in South Buckinghamshire require an energetic young Solicitor with at least two years experience since qualification for their branch office in Marlow. Salary negotiable.
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Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 41/11. Closing date for applications 21 July 1981.

STAFF TRANSLATOR

City Law Firm, seeks in-house translator for translation of [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of WEST TWO SECRETARIAL [illegible]

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

REDUCED FOR QUICK SALE. £22,950. Period Cottage in Buckinghamshire village; 21ft. lounge (beamed), fitted kitchen, 2 double bedrooms, bathroom, no garden, but parking space. Visitors welcome to view at weekends only: Old Bakehouse Cottage, Main Street, Maids Moreton, Buckingham, Bucks.—Amersham 4773. No time wasters, please.

HAMPSHIRE. Langstone, nr Havant. —Period beamed cottage completely modernized; fitted kitchen and bath., 2 double and 2 single beds., 3 recepts; garden; 1min sea; 50mins Waterloo; offers invited around £47,500.—Tel. 01-736 8122.

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OVERSEAS PROPERTY

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

COTE D'AZUR (France)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity: St. Peter's School York, York, North Yorkshire. Scheme for the regulation of the Charity. Reference: 529740 A/1.
The Charity Commissioners propose to establish a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, Graeme House, Derby Square, Liverpool, L2 7SB, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.
Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INTERESTING opportunity to invest in an exciting new venture. £6,000 investment required. Directorship offered.—Box No 0613 G, The Times.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

TEMPORARY COOK required for family of eight to live in during summer holidays for 4—6 weeks from late July. Attractive family home on bank of river Hamble. Apply Mrs Nicholson, Mere House, Hamble, Southampton. Telephone Hamble 2172.

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EXP. CORDON BLEU COOKS wanted [illegible]

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SECRETARIAL
(continued from page 11)

TEMPTING TIMES

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Attractive family house. 2 doubles, 1 single, 1 large recept, fitted kitchen, patio, garden, 1 bath, CH.

[illegible]

(continued on page 26)

"If ye then . . . know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him ?"—St Matthew 7: 11.

BIRTHS

ARDEN.—On 26th June, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Jackie (née Bale) and Richard—a daughter (Clare Rosalind Mary).

BARROW.—On June 27th at The Westminster Hospital, to Fiona (née Pitts) and Charles—a son (George), a brother for Sophie.

BIRNEY.—On 26th June, 1981, to Eleanor and Michael—a son (Stuart Charles Buchanan), a brother for Anna.

DAVID.—On 7th June, to Anita (née Kroll) and Christopher—a son (Simon Alexander Phillip).

GANNON.—On June 25, to Katrina (née Brook-Partridge) and Ciaran, a daughter.

GARVIN.—On 26th June, to Bridget, wife of Michael—a daughter (Melissa Constance).

GEORGI.—On June 22nd to Judith (née Driscoll) and Antony—a son (William Thomas Francis).

KING.—On 10th June in Durban, South Africa, to Margaret (née Miller) (formerly of Lenzie) and Clive—a son (Cameron), brother for Gordon and Jennifer. 30 Lombard Street, Pinetown 3600.

LEADER.—On 12th June to Hannah and Richard—a son (Amory James) in Santa Monica, California.

MARTIN.—On June 22nd to Clare (née Wynne) and Christopher—a daughter (Louisa Catherine), a sister for Jack.

MATLEY.—On June 28th, to Linda Maud (née Scott) and Vincent—a son (Barnaby John), a brother for Oliver.

PAGE.—On June 29th, at Queen Charlottes Hospital, to Caroline (née Wilson-Clarke) and Timothy—a daughter (Holly Suzanna).

PEMBERTON-PIGOTT.—On June 27 in London, to Joy and Jason, a son.

TEAGUE.—On 27th June, 1981, to Michou (née von Beschwitz) and David—a daughter (Celina Alexandra Michou).

TOWNSEND-ROSE.—On June 27th in Cape Town, to Sarah (née D'Arcy) and Dr Charles …

DEATHS

READING.—On June 28th, Clara Jane, in her 101st year, much loved mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, and friend.

SCHOLES.—On Sunday, 28th June, 1981, Edna (née Horrocks), aged 90 years, for 65 years, dearly beloved wife of Joseph Scholes, of Church Orchard, North Newton, Bridgwater, Somerset. R.I.P. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, North Newton, on Thursday, 2nd July, at 1.15 p.m., followed by cremation at Taunton Deane Crematorium. Family flowers only, donations, if desired, for St. Peter's Church, may be sent to A. W. Waterjohns & Son, Funeral Directors, Clare St., North Petherton, Bridgwater, Somerset.

SEYMOUR.—On June 25th, 1981, peacefully, after a long illness, Dorothy, aged 80 years, beloved aunt and friend to many. Requiem at Holy Cross, Carshalton, on Thursday, July 2nd, at 2 pm. No flowers please, but donations if desired, to the Sisters of Nazareth, Nazareth House, Hammersmith, London, W.6.

SLEIGH.—On 27th June, 1981, suddenly, John Sutherland (Iain), at 925 Chelsea Cloisters, London. Beloved son of the late Mr W. L. Sleigh and of Mrs Sleigh, 5 Ravelston Court, Edinburgh, and brother of Lowrie. Funeral arrangements later. Please, no letters.

STOCKLEY.—On June 25, peacefully in hospital, Gerald Ernest, C.B.E., Foreign Service (retd.). Beloved husband of Kathie, greatly loved father of James, Rosemary and Priscilla, and equally loved step-father of Lucia. Funeral service at the Chelsea Parish Church of St Luke, Sydney St, S.W.3, at 11 am, on Friday, July 3, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 132 Freston Rd., London, W.10. Donations if desired to the R.N.L.I.

STOVOLD.—On June 26th, 1981, peacefully at Bournemouth after a short illness, Allen Archibald. Cremation at Bournemouth Crematorium on Friday, July 3rd, at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only, but donations if desired to News Vendors Benevolent Institution …

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

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(continued on page 25)

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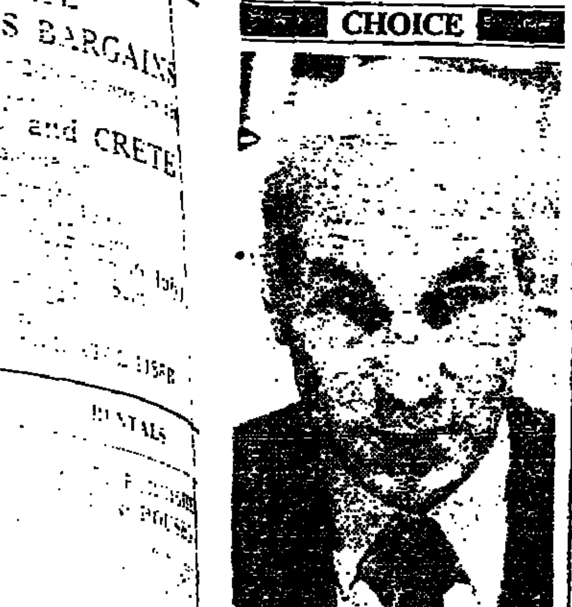
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هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

CHOICE



Patrick Stewart in Maybury (BBC 2, 9.30 pm).

● Sir Hugh Greene's NIGHT OF THE HUMMING BIRD (BBC 1, 9.25 pm) is an account of the gruesome events of June 1934 which led to the massacre of the leadership of Hitler's notorious brownshirts. At the time of these happenings Sir Hugh was the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* and witnessed many of the atrocities that were carried out in Goering's name under Hitler's orders. Twelve months previously Ernest Roehm and his brownshirts had helped Hitler to power but now Hitler was convinced that they posed a threat to his regime and, with the connivance of Goering, he accused the leadership of treason. With eye-witness accounts from Albert Speer and General Karl Wolff, Sir Hugh, with great clarity, explains how this four million-strong force, led by a homosexual clique, was obliterated almost overnight.

● YEARS OF LIGHTNING (ITV, 7.00 pm) is a new series of six programmes which cover the important events of six eventful postwar years. The films have no written commentary, the essence of the year being captured through newsreel clips, newspaper headlines and images. 1947 starts the series and although it was economically bleak there was a magnificent summer which took people's minds off the privations.

● SPOILS OF WAR (ITV, 9.00 pm) begins a new series tonight and lovers of Soap will not want to miss the lightening resumé of the previous series that is shown at the start of the first episode. If you know nothing about the series you will be completely baffled but stick with it, all becomes clear before the end.

● PATTERSON (Radio 2, 10.30 pm) is a comedy serial written by Malcolm Bradbury, of History Man fame, and Christopher Bigsby. In the eight-part series, set in a new university, we follow the fortunes of the disillusioned Patterson, played by Lewis Fiander.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: The Grand Inquisitor. 7.05 Sanctions and Rhodesia: 2. 7.30 Money Grows on Trees. Closedown at 7.55.

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: French conversation. 9.35 Maths: Solid Shapes. 9.58 Capricorn Game. 10.38 Religious and Moral Education. 11.00 A visit to the zoo. 11.15 Closedown.

1.30 pm The Flumps. Where's Grandfather? by Julie Holder (r).

1.45 News followed by Michael Fish with the weather.

1.55 Wimbledon 81. Live coverage of the Men's Singles quarter-finals. There is additional coverage on BBC 2 at 2.15 with highlights of the day's play at 6.20 on BBC 1 and 10.20 on BBC 2.

4.20 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).

4.45 The Record Breakers. Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter with another selection of superlatives including details of the biggest teapot.

5.10 John Craven's Newsround. A summary of world news for young people.

5.15 Ask Aspel. Mike Aspel with some requested clips from recent BBC television programmes. With him in the studio is James Bond's latest girl, Lynn-Holly Johnson.

5.40 News read by John Humphrys. 5.55 Regional news magazines. 6.20 Wimbledon 81. Harry Carpenter with highlights of the play on the eighth day of the championships.

7.15 Medical Express. The latest news on all aspects of medicine presented by Hilary Henson, Geoff Watts and Chris Serle.

7.45 Film: Horror at 37,000 Fc... (1973) starring Chuck Conners. An evil force emanates from the remains of an old English Abbey being flown to America. One of the passengers warns of the consequences and a series of unnatural happenings convinces the crew and the rest of the passengers that she is not as daft as she seems.

9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.

9.25 Night of the Humming Bird. Sir Hugh Greene's account of Hitler's brutal disbandment in June 1934 of his notorious brownshirts (see Personal Choice).

10.25 Goodbye Darling. Mavis by Roger Parkes and starring Stella Tanner. Charlady Mavis Twiss is intent on putting her income on a more secure footing especially as her husband is continually in and out of prison. The rich households she works in become alarmed as she goes about securing her ambition.

11.15 It's a Dog's Life. Phil Drabble, in the first of a series of four programmes about working dogs, examines pack-hounds. To this end he visits the famous Quorn kennels in Leicestershire (r).

11.45 News headlines.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru Wales: 5.15 pm-5.40 Bilidowcar. 5.55-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.35 Heddiw. 6.35-7.15 Wimbledon. 11.45 News and weather. Scotland: 1.25 pm-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.15-11.45 Se Caap Breatunn. 11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 4.18 pm-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News and weather. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 11.50 Close.

BBC 2

11.00 am Play School. For the under-fives. Today's story is Phyllis Jowitt's The Scribble and it is presented by Floella Benjamin and Brian Cant. Closedown at 11.25.

2.00 pm You and Me. A programme for the very young and the adults watching with them introduced by Anton Phillips (r).

2.15 Wimbledon 81. Live action from both the Centre and Number One courts featuring the Men's Singles quarter-finals. The commentators are Dan Maskell, Peter West, John Barrett, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Bill Threlfall and Richard Evans. Harry Carpenter keeps us up to date with the results from the outer courts.

7.25 News including a sub-titles synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.

7.35 Ain't Many Angels. A musical by Anna Scher, Charles Verrall, Ken Howard and Alan Blaikley. Recorded at the Anna Scher Theatre, Islington, London (r).

8.30 The Theatre Quiz. Two teams with thespian backgrounds pit their wits against each other on the subject of theatrical lore. Alfred Marks is the questionmaster.

9.00 Rhythm on Two. The all-female trio Sweet Substitute in concert at the Planet Theatre, Slough.

9.30 Maybury. Frank Caley (Kenneth Haig) causes havoc in the Maybury and a Mental Health Tribunal is set up to investigate the allegations made by him. Patrick Stewart stars as Dr Edward Roebuck.

10.20 Wimbledon 81. David Vine introduces the Match of the Day in the quarter-finals of the Men's Singles Championship.

11.00 Newsnight. The latest news from home and abroad plus an informed account of one of the stories that made today's headlines. The programme ends at 11.50.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Simple mathematics. 9.47 Animals that live on the edge of the sea. 10.04 The making of a concerto. 10.30 Questions on immigration. 11.05 Maths for seven to nine year olds. 11.22 Practical science. 11.39 Mary Whitehouse is questioned on Why Marry?

12.00 Paperplay. Susan Stranks shows young viewers how to make a Balancing Bird from bits and pieces (r). 12.10 pm Pipkins: A play for Tortoise (r). 12.30 The Sullivans. World War Two drama series about an Australian family.

1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News.

1.30 About Britain. An investigation into the growing number of privately owned coal mines in the North of England.

2.00 After Noon Plus: A Summer Season. Trevor Hyatt visits the Ockenden Venture, a refugee relief and resettlement organization based in Surrey (r).

2.45 Playhouse: Getting in on Concorde by Rhys Adrian and starring George Cole. Willie wants to get into big business corruption — but can he survive once he gets there? (r).

3.45 Looks Familiar. Denis Norden and his guests Charles Aznavour, Nanette Newman and Bryan Forbes reminisce about the stars and their acts of the Thirties and Forties (r).

4.15 Cartoon: Tweety Pie in Trick or Tweet. 4.20 Razzmatazz. Games, competitions and live music performed in front of an enthusiastic young studio audience. Special guest is rock singer Toyah Wilcox.

4.45 Ace Reports for the final time this summer.

5.15 Diff'rent Strokes. A rich man brings up the two sons of his housekeeper who has died.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with some more news of community projects.

6.35 Crossroads. Meg Mortimer blames Doris Luke.

7.00 Years of Lightning. 1947: Forward with the People. The first of six programmes which spotlight the main events of a particular postwar year (see Personal Choice).

7.30 The Jim Davidson Show. Comedy and music from the young Londoner and his guests Champagne (r).

8.00 George and Mildred. For the first time in their married life Mildred succeeds in making George jealous. The first in a repeat showing of this domestic comedy series.

8.30 You're Only Young Twice starring Peggy Mount. Flora overhears a conversation between a doctor and a nurse and jumps to the wrong conclusion.

9.00 The Spoils of War. The first of a new series about the Warringtons and Haywards, two North of England families from different social backgrounds but joined together by marriage (see Personal Choice).

10.00 News.

10.30 China: Women. A documentary by Michael Whyte on the life led by the average woman in modern day China.

11.45 Barney Miller. Police Captain Miller deals with a case of stolen shoes and an old Indian preparing for a public death, in Central Park.

12.10 am Close with Norman St John Stevas reading a favourite English poem.

William Lucas plays George Hayward in a new series of The Spoils of War beginning this evening on ITV at 9.00 pm

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.45 Morning Story: Seven Ghosts in Search by Fred Urquhart.
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty-Minute Theatre: Spinoza's Day by David Sheasby.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.20 Down Your Way.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 A Dance to the Music of Time.† by Anthony Powell (3).
4.00 Other People's Radio.
4.15 No Handicap (2): Itzhak Perlman.
4.45 Story Time: Illyran Spring (5).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain † (20).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now (new series).
7.50 The Countryside in Mid-Summer: Presented by Wynford Vaughan Thomas.
8.35 A Touch of Genius: Robin Ray on Sir Thomas Beecham.
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Living Night.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Moving Toyshop (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News, Weather.
VHF
6.25 am Weather forecast.
9.30 For Schools.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
11.00 For Schools.
2.00 pm For Schools.
5.50 PM.
11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Walton, Grainger, Vaughan Williams, Bishop, Elgar.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Boyce, Stamitz, Stravinsky; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Donizetti; records.†
10.00 Capricorn: Recital: Mozart, Stravinsky, John Casken, Schubert.†
11.45 Cheryl Grice: Guitar Recital: Dowland, Praetorius, Yukihiro Yokoh, Lauro, Barrios.†
12.15 pm Lunchtime Prom Concert: (Part 1) Bach.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents with Ian McDougall.
1.25 Lunchtime Prom (Part 2) Elgar, Constant Lambert.†
2.10 Andras Schiff Piano Recital: Schubert, Schumann, Chopin.†
4.25 Jazz Today: The best of present-day jazz on records.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Noel Goodwin.†
7.00 Busch String Quartet: Mendelssohn, Brahms; records.
7.45 The Feminist Enterprise: Talk — Michael Schmidt explores the relationship between women and literature.
8.30 Sorochintsy Fair: Opera by Mussorgsky (Act 1) The market place at Sorochintsy.†
9.10 Birdy: last episode.
9.30 Sorochintsy Fair (Act 2); (Act 3).†
10.35 Robert Garioch introduces and reads a selection of his own work.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Cry by Giles Swayne (4).†

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Wimbledon '81. 7.00 David Symonds† (joins VHF). 8.00 Hubert Gregg.† 9.00 Marching and Waltzing.† 10.00 You've Got to be Joking. 10.30 Patterson: comedy series (part 1). (See Personal Choice.) 11.00 Peter Clayton († from 12.00). 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 10.30 Talking about Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm 50 Years of the Royal Ballet. 12.45 Sports Round-up 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 America, Europe and the World 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon '81. 7.45 Serenade. 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 What If 9.15 Wimbledon Report 9.30 The Poetry of Europe. 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland This Week 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Round-up 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Classical Record Review 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Opera Gallery. 2.30 Very Mixed Doubles 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-four Hours News summary 5.45 The World Today

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REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 ATV News. 5.15 Happy Days. 5.45 News. 6.00 ATV News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 7.30-8.30 David Janssen — TV Superstar. 11.30 ATV News. 11.35 Paris. 12.35 am Closedown.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 5.15 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 11.45 That's Hollywood. 12.15 am Weather Forecast and Closedown.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25-6.30 This is Your Right. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 11.45 It's a Musical World. 12.40 am Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20 pm-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 The Flying Kiwis. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 11.50 Christianity is.... 11.55 Closedown.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 5.15-5.45 The Beach 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 11.45 Faith for Life 11.50 Weather and shipping forecast 11.51 Closedown.

HTV West

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 HTV News. 5.15 Day at the Zoo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Mork and Mindy. 7.30-8.30 BJ and the Bear. 11.45 Weather and Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.05 pm Poli a Pili. 12.05-12.10 Callimero. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.15 Cefn Gwlad. 11.15-11.45 George and Mildred. 11.45 Weather and Closedown.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 Channel Lunchtime News. 5.15-5.45 The Beach. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels 11.45 News in French.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am First Thing. 9.50 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.15 Hands. 10.40 Sesame Street. 11.35-12.00 Stars On Ice. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 North News. 5.15-5.45 The End of Part One. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 11.45 North Headlines and Weather. 11.50 Next Step Beyond. 12.20 am Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except. Starts 9.55 am Call it Macaroni (r) 10.20 Kum Kum 10.35 Welcome to the Ceilidh. 11.10 Bailey's Bird (r) 11.35-12.00 Stars on Ice. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News and Weather 5.15 Teatime Tales 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Scotland Today 6.30-7.00 What's Your Problem 11.45 Late Call 11.50 The Monklands International Bowling Tournament 12.20 am Closedown

Yorkshire

As Thames except 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar 1.20-1.30 Calendar News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar Tuesday 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels 11.45 Pavilion Folk 12.15 am Closedown

Ulster

As Thames except. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 5.15 Cartoon Time 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.30-7.00 Bygones 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels 11.45 Bedtime

Border

As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 Border News 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back Kotter 6.00-6.35 Lookaround Tuesday. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels 11.45 Border News Summary 11.48 Closedown

Anglia

As Thames except. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 Anglia News. 5.15-5.45 Bygones (r) 6.00-6.35 About Anglia 5000 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels 11.45 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe 12.40 am Anthology

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 ...

OPERA & BALLET

THEATRES

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in new production of TROILUS AND CRESSIDA directed by Terry Hands. Seats avail. for reduced price previews from tomor. Booking also open for THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (opening 14 July) and AS YOU LIKE IT (opening 21 July). Prestel 22023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Fortune/Piccadilly.

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108. THE BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS "A SUCCESS? I SHOULD SAY SO". S. Times. "BAWDY ... LOTS OF FUN ... A BRIGHT, BRASH AMERICAN MUSICAL". Sun. "EXHILARATING". Times. "VERY FUNNY INDEED ... WILL RUN 150 YEARS". BBC Radio 4. "A MARVELLOUS MUSICAL". Now mag. Evgs. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri./Sat. 5.30/8.30. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Extended until 18 July. Evgs. 7.30. Sats 4.30 & 8.15. Mat. This Thurs 2.30 HAVING A BALL! (Private Practices) by Alan Bleasdale. Dir: Alan Dossor. With Jelle Walters. "Rough, coarse, manic & funny". Gdn. "Lowly performances". Times. "Marvellous farce ... slick, brilliantly acted". F. Times.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage). Thurs. Fri (low price prev) 7.45 WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF? by Edward Albee.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846. PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC "TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Group Sales 379 6061

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031. PENELOPE KEITH ...

VAUDEVILLE s cc 836 9988 EVENINGS 7.45 Mats. Wed. 2.45, Saturdays 4.0. DONALD SINDEN DINAH SHERIDAN GWEN WATFORD POLLY ADAMS in PRESENT LAUGHTER "THE BEST OF NOEL COWARD'S PLAYS" ... "A TOTAL SUCCESS" F.T. "TERRIFIC" S.Tms. Grp. Sales Box Office 379 6061.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45 ...

CINEMAS

MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225/6. Franco Brusati's FORGET VENICE (X) (Italian dialogue — English subtitles) Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Extra perf. Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m. Ends Wed 1st July.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). CHARIOTS OF FIRE (A). Sep Progs Dly 2.25, 5.50, 8.55.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) FOR YOUR EYES ONLY (A) Sep Progs Drs Open Dly 9.00 am (not Sun) 12.15, 3.45, 7.30 Late Night Show Tues-Sat Drs Open 11.15. Seats Bookable in Advance At ...

... Circus 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square.
• 1 NIGHTHAWKS (X) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30, 6.00, 8.40.
• 2 ALL NIGHT LONG (AA) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
• 3 THE LONG GOOD FRIDAY (X) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
• 4 ORDINARY PEOPLE (AA) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30, 6.00, 8.40.
• No Smoking area.
• No smoking.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X) Sep Dly (inc Sun) 2 ...

Million pay homage to Iran dead

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, June ...

Over a million mourners today ... to the 74 ... bomb atta...

... page 5

GALLERIES

... GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. LIFE AND LANDSCAPE IN BRITAIN 1670-1870. Until 31 July. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7 p.m.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St., W.1. Robert Bevan/Richard Long. 629 1578.

BLOND FINE ART, 33 Sackville St., W.1. 437 1230. MARGARET FISHER PROUT.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in British Museum). TREASURES FOR THE NATION until 4 Oct. TUDOR MAP-MAKING until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROOK STREET GALLERY, 18 Bruton Place, W.1. "Picasso & 20th Century Masters." 493 1550.

CADOGAN GALLERY. Exhibition of Decorative Paintings & Drawings from two sketch books by Sir Alfred Munnings, P.R.A. Commencing on Wednesday, 24th June. 15 Pont St., S.W.1. 01-235 4626.

COLNAGHI, 14 Old Bond St., W1. 01-491 7408. EXHIBITION ...

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5. Sats 10-1.

LEINSTER FINE ART, 9 Hereford Rd., W.2. 01-229 9985. Richard Ziegler drawings, pastels, graphics. Pierre Schumann sculpture. Tues.-Fri. 10-6, Sat. 11-5.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W1. 499 5058. LA BELLE EPOQUE—Etchings and Drypoints. Until 24 July.

ROWAN GALLERY, 31a Bruton Place, London, W.1. 01-493 3727. "Bridget Riley" recent paintings and gouaches until July 2nd. Daily 10-6, Sats. 10-1 also at Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Sq., S.W.1. 01-834 7856.

ROYAL ACADEMY
Piccadilly, W1. Summer Exhibition until 16th August. Adm. £1.80, concessionary rate £1.20. Exhibn open daily 10-6. Concessionary rate applies—OAPs, students, children and until 1.45 pm Sundays. Closed 29 July.

EXHIBITIONS

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM ...

Classified Guide

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Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Tuesday, June 30, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

Haughey plea as eighth man starts Maze fast

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Another Republican prisoner joined the hunger strike at the Maze Prison near Belfast yesterday, as Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, renewed his appeal to the British Government to break the prison deadlock.

Lawrence McKeown, aged 24, a single man from Randalstown, co Antrim, become the eighth man to join the H-block hunger strike. He has served four years of a jail sentence imposed for life in April 1977, for the attempted murder of a Royal Ulster Constabulary officer and for causing four explosions.

Joseph McDonnell, on the 52nd day of his fast, was described by republican sources as very weak.

In Dublin, Mr Haughey disclosed that he had met Sir Leonard Figg, the British ambassador, on Saturday to urge the need for an "immediate solution" to the hunger strike. The move was seen by his critics as a clear tactic to swing the votes of the key independents whose support he needs to remain in power.

The meeting was held at the request of the Irish Government and has been welcomed by the national H-block committee who have called on that government to expel the British ambassador and withdraw the Republic's ambassador from London.

In his statement Mr Haughey said the hunger strike was a "continuing source of tension and danger throughout the island".

The statement added: "The primary responsibility rests on the British Government to make an immediate effort to find a solution, not only because of the situation in Northern Ireland, but in the interests of future relations between our two countries. "The consequences of further deaths are so serious and far reaching that a solution which will prevent them occurring must be found."

Mr Haughey said the hunger strike widened and deepened the divide between the communities in Northern Ireland. There was a "new, urgent and compelling need for all those concerned to make an earnest attempt to seek out a way to bring this tragic situation to an end".

The statement comes after last Wednesday's meeting of the Fianna Fail parliamentary party at which Mr Haughey said he intended to undertake a fresh initiative to find a solution to the hunger strike.

Five members of the Ulster Defence Association, including two of its leading members, were held by the Royal Ulster Constabulary yesterday after early-morning raids in Belfast, Lisburn and south Antrim. Their detention was immediately attacked by the UDA, which says it has been doing everything possible to keep loyalist reaction to a minimum during the hunger-strike crisis.

Mr John McMichael, leader of the Ulster Loyalist Democratic Party, the new political wing of the UDA, Mr John McClatchey, the UDA's west Belfast commander, and three rank-and-file members were being questioned at Castlereagh detention centre.

They were held under Section 12 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act. After their detention, two Ulster buses were hijacked and set on fire in the loyalist area of west Belfast, in what was believed to have been retaliation by loyalists.

Tight security was in operation in Belfast yesterday when 33 people appeared before magistrates on charges connected with an H-block rally outside the City Hall on Saturday. About 40 protesters carrying placards were outside the courthouse and extra police were drafted in for security checks.

The defendants, who include Carol Turner, a Labour councillor from Southwark, London, face charges of obstruction, disorderly behaviour and conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace. Their cases were adjourned until next Monday and bail was granted.

Westminster reaction, page 2



Mr Haughey: H-block appeal seen as tactic.

Princess Margaret calls off US visit

By Stewart Tendler

Princess Margaret has cancelled a visit to the United States next month on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The decision, announced yesterday, follows Irish-American demonstrations during a visit by Prince Charles this month.

Although neither Kensington Palace nor Downing Street would comment on the reasons for the cancellation, the demonstrations in support of the H-Block strikers clearly provoked fears that the Princess's visit would provide a fresh focus for protest.

She was due to arrive in Washington on July 13 and stay until July 18.

Princess Margaret will still tour Canada, from July 6 to July 13. In the course of the visit she will attend a performance in Toronto by the Royal Ballet, which is touring North America.

She was then due to cross into the United States and attend another performance by the company, of which she is president, in Washington.

Yesterday Kensington Palace said Princess Margaret was "disappointed not to be going to the United States.

In the aftermath of Prince Charles's visit, diplomats are likely to have discussed the advisability of Princess Margaret's trip and passed on their views through the Foreign Office to Mrs Thatcher.

New York: A powerful group of trade union leaders announced yesterday the formation of the Irish-American Labour coalition, aimed at persuading Britain to reunify Ireland (Michael Leapman writes). Among the weapons they will employ towards this end are boycotts, lobbying and demonstrations.

Specifically, they threaten to organize a boycott of the new De Lorean car, made in Northern Ireland. "If we have to, we intend to stop it coming into this country," said Mr William Treacy of the International Union of Operating Engineers, the acting president of the coalition.

Next to Mr Treacy on the platform was Mr Thomas Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, who organized a token one-day ban on loading and unloading British ships after the death of Bobby Sands.

M6 VICTIM

Mr Gordon Fraser, aged 70, head of the greetings card firm was killed in a car crash on the M6 at Walton-le-Dale in Lancashire on Saturday.



Off-peak travel on a tight schedule

Steve McPeak, an American stuntman, breaking his own world record on Sunday for the highest-ever tightrope walk. At 9,715 ft, the peak of Zugspitze, West Germany's highest mountain, was a five-fold improvement over his previous effort, which was 1,800 ft above Yosemite Valley Falls, California, in 1976. The wire was stretched from the Zugspitze, at the Austrian border north-west of Innsbruck, to a ridge 300 ft away.

No justification for unions, says Thatcher adviser

By John Witherow

Standing before a large portrait of the Tower of London, as if it would prove a suitable place to intern unruly trade union leaders, Conservative theoreticians yesterday expounded their case that the unions were largely responsible for the country's economic ills.

Professor Brian Griffiths, of the City University, and a former student of Professor Milton Friedman, the main architect of the government's monetarist policies, told a meeting at Conservative Party headquarters that "there is no justification for trade unions at this time. They are fundamentally a liability rather than an asset".

He took issue with Mr Christopher Story, editor of the magazine *International Currency Review*, who had told the audience of MPS and students that monetarism had had failed because of powerful trade unions.

"Friedman's approach has virtually nothing to offer Britain," he said. "We have got our monetary clothes on back to front."

Instead, Professor Griffiths said "monetarism works but the social cost of reducing inflation is that much greater because you have powerful trade unions.

"What trade unionism means is that I gain at someone else's expense. Simply on the grounds of social justice there is a strong argument against trade unions."

Earlier, Dr Charles Hanson, of Newcastle University, said Britain had more closed shops than any other country in Europe and he wondered if this was entirely unconnected with the nation's poor performance over the past decade.

City check on Murdoch purchase of Collins

By Philip Robinson

The Takeover Panel—the City's watchdog on takeovers and mergers—confirmed yesterday that it is looking into the agreement by which Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International bought 9.5 per cent of publishers William Collins & Sons (Holdings) from Mr Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Press.

News is currently fighting a contested bid for Collins last week and increased its offer for the voting shares by 12½ per cent to 225p after agreeing to buy Pergamon's 388,100 shares at that price.

A joint statement from Mr Murdoch and Mr Maxwell accompanying the increased offer said that the share deal had been struck following a meeting at which agreement was reached over matters in dispute between News and the British Printing Corporation; where Mr Maxwell is chief executive. The dispute was over the printing by a BPC subsidiary of *The Sunday Times Magazine* which at one point both sides were going to settle in court.

The Panel's initiative follows a statement by Collins' chairman Mr Ian Chapman that the share sale bringing News' holding to almost 40 per cent—was made in conjunction with the resolved dispute between Mr Murdoch and Mr Maxwell.

If the two agreements are related, it could breach the City's code on takeovers which demands that all shareholders are treated equally and that no incentives are offered to any shareholders in an attempt to persuade them to accept a bid.

It is understood that Guinness Mahon, News' merchant bank advisors, has told the Panel that the two agreements are totally unrelated. Mr Maxwell was not available for comment

By-election sketch

Avalanche of charm as Jenkins sweeps in

From Frank Johnson Warrington

Yesterday was officially the first day of the by-election campaign. So, in a disused bus workers' canteen we assembled for Mr Roy Jenkins's first press conference at an hour not normally associated with so legendarily relaxed a statesman.

He was relaxed none the less. Perhaps he was still asleep. No. He rose. He uttered the first words of the historic struggle. He was happy to be here, was grateful to us for coming and had already had a great deal—or "aln gray-deel"—as he put it—of help from outside.

He mentioned Dr David Owen who, it seemed, had been aimed at a shopping centre at the weekend. Was that idea wise, one asked oneself? The Social Democrats are supposed to be the Nice Party. Dr Owen is not exactly Mr Richard Baker, is he? Furthermore, Lord George-Brown was threatening a visit.

But Mr Jenkins seemed to be content. We knew, however, that Warrington presented him with difficulties. To begin with, how to pronounce it? True, it already had a W at the start, but there were those two Rs in the middle. Our pens hovered, awaiting his first mention. He knew that. So he resolved the problem by not mentioning it. He talked of "the constituency . . . the voters". But perhaps we should hereby declare a moratorium on all reference to Mr Jenkins's Rs.

The big issue was unemployment, he continued. He favoured government action. I asked him how this could be done without either higher taxation or worse inflation; whereupon he buried me in what the Americans call a snow job—a small avalanche of charm and courtesy in the general swirl of which were isolated words such as capital and current expenditure, partial stimulus in the short run, no direct relationship between degree of inflation and degree of activity in economy and further modernization of the railways.

I was lost and captivated, but can confidently assert that, just like lesser souls, Mr Jenkins does not know how to increase employment without increasing inflation.

We followed him out into the shopping centre, where he strolled around. What did the people make of him, one wondered, as he bade them good morning and asked if they shopped here "orphan". He

Knives sharpened, page 2

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Anne attends service of thanksgiving to mark 125th anniversary of Missions to Seamen, Westminster Abbey, 11.10.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends garden party given by Nuffield Foundation, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, 4.15.

Princess Margaret, as Chancellor, Keele University, presides at congregation for conferment of degrees, King's Hall, Stoke on Trent, 11.40.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, East Midlands Tourist Board, has engagements in area, arriving Opera House, Buxton, 9.20am.

The Duke of Kent, accompanied by Duchess of Kent, attends Wimbledon, 1.55.

Exhibitions:
Giacometti's Paris, T. Sumpter Comprehensive school, Chandos Road, Scunthorpe, 9.30-3.30pm; Robert Colquhoun, St Enoch Exhibition Centre, Glasgow, 10-5pm; founder's collection, Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, 2.30-5.00.

Music:
Free lunchtime prom, BBC Concert Orchestra, Guildhall, 12.15; Eder Quartet play Hungarian music, Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, 7.30; memorial recital for Redvers Llewellyn, Brian Scoot, bass-baritone, Jeremy Sams, piano, Musicians' Chapel, Church of The Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 5.

Talks:
Fauvism, by Sarah O'Brien Twohig, Tate Gallery, 1; fifteenth-century Italian sculpture and its effect on painting, by Colin Wiggin, 1; Angela Carter talks about her latest book, ICA, The Mall, 1; address by Dalai Lama on "The Unity of all religions", Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury Avenue, 7; talk by Leo Abse, MP, Friendship Centre, Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury Avenue, 1.15.

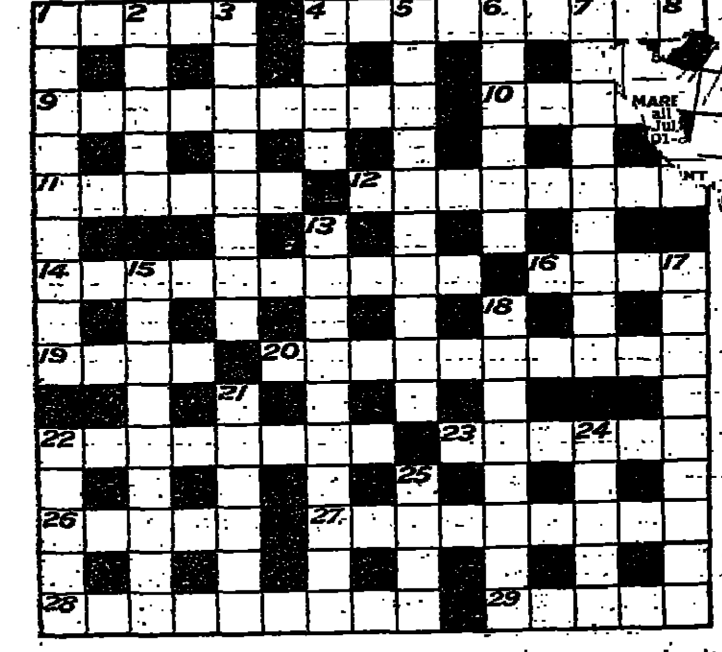
Band concerts:
St James's Park, 12.30 and 5.30, Regent's Park, 12.30 and 5.30.

Walks:
Interiors of hidden London, meet Holborn station, 10.30am, radical and immigrant London, meet Tower Hill station, 11am; literary London—Fleet Street, meet St Paul's station, 11.

Memorial services:
Lord Russell of Liverpool, Crypt Ch. of Palace of Westminster, noon; Sir Louis Petch, All Hallows-by-the-Tower, Byward Street, 11.45.

The Times Crossword No. 15,565

This puzzle, used at the Chester regional final of the LANGS SUPREME Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 28 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS
1 Share is five ninths of the stated price (5).
4 Children love very loud running water (9).
9 It shows Indian list in reverse order (9).
10 *P-priest carries S American burdens* (5).
11 Way of fighting the gunners take amiss (6).
12 Poor clot breaks the rules of etiquette (8).
14 Casanova's sail? (3-7).
16 Jack and Edward retired (4).
19 Spend about a pound for the *thing designed to catch* (4).
20 Young devil gets people in to arrange the bar (10).
22 Drink, long and light (8).
23 Cheating brunette? (6).
26 The way to get out and about outside (5).
27 Free state assistance, say, for drink (9).
28 They're refreshing when team gets three points (9).
29 The first heartless crime (5).

DOWN
1 Double measure (9).
2 'e 'as what we all get every day (5).
3 *Spanish* pelican in Island prison (8).
4 Darn possibly visible in coat hem (4).
5 Herald warning man from Bow Street (10).
6 Refined European comprehends Italian (6).
7 If tampered with, calibre is liable to *blow up* (9).
8 It gave king trouble—and knights (5).
13 Birds put together a false story in turns (10).
15 In common parlance, the first to pass a number of degrees (9).
17 The Bomb makes its mark in French soil? Au contraire! (9).
18 G 00.00 (8).
21 Round here the betting's superior (6).
22 Police prize (5).
24 Stagger out of a labyrinth (5).
25 Hand not to bid (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,564

The pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.69
Austria Sch	34.40	32.30
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	2.39	2.30
Denmark Kr	15.10	14.40
Finland Mkk	*9.00*	*8.60*
France Fr	11.46	10.96
Germany DM	4.82	4.58
Greece Dr	115.00	109.00
Hongkong $	11.20	10.60
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2355.00	2255.00
Japan Yn	463.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	5.36	5.10
Norway Kr	*12.10*	*11.52*
Portugal Esc	125.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	2.00	1.85
Spain Pta	188.00	179.00
Sweden Kr	10.31	9.76
Switzerland Fr	4.12	3.90
USA $	2.01	1.94
Yugoslavia Dnr	75.00	70.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index closed 3 points higher to 543.9.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 8.28 down at 984.39.

Stately homes

There were 49 million visitors last year to historic buildings in England. Compared with 1979 there was a 28 per cent increase in admission charges, a 3 per cent drop in the number of visitors and a [illegible] per cent increase in income, in real terms.

Admissions to museums and art galleries, most of which still offer free admission, rose by 4 per cent and admissions to gardens by 2 per cent.

The average admission charge to historic buildings this summer is [illegible] compared with 55p in 1980. There are now 220 properties charging £1 or more and at least [illegible] or more. Admission charges have more than doubled since 1977.

Source: English Heritage Monitor, 1981: English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1 (£3.50).

Auctions today

Christie's, King St: Japanese works of art, 10.30; Important English drawings and watercolours, 11; Impressionist and modern watercolours and drawings, 11; contemporary art, 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Old and modern jewelry, 2; children's clothes, costume, textiles and fountain pens, 2; aeronautical and nautical art and literature, 2. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Continental pottery and porcelain, 10.30 and 2.30; important Impressionist paintings, 8. Sotheby's, Bloomfield Place: Printed books, 11. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets and works of art, 11; important jewels, 2.30; Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Silver and plate 11.

VIEWING TODAY
Phillips, Blenheim St: Important jewels, 9-11.30; Chinese ceramics and works of art; automobilia, aeronautica, nautica and cycling; art nouveau, decorative arts and studio ceramics; printed books, maps, atlases and manuscripts. Bonhams, Montpelier Street: English and Continental furniture, 9-7 pm; European paintings, 9-7; general porcelain, 5.30-7.

Sporting fixtures

Tennis: Wimbledon, 2.

Cricket: Tour match: Sussex v Sri Lankans, at *Hastings*. County championship (11 to 5.30): Glamorgan v Somerset, at Swansea; Gloucestershire v Warwickshire, at Gloucester; Lancashire v Hampshire, at Manchester; Leicestershire v Essex, at Leicester; Nottinghamshire v Middlesex, at Nottingham; Worcestershire v Yorkshire, at Worcester. British Universities tournament: Roses v Irish Universities, at Pudsey Congregational CC; London v *Unicorns, at Leeds University CC*. Minor Counties: Staffordshire v Durham, at Longton.

Racing: Meetings at Folkestone, 2, *Great Yarmouth*, 2.15, and Warwick, 6.30.

Golf: British Universities Sports Federation championships, at *Hunstanton and Kings Lynn.*

National Gallery

The National Gallery will remain open until 8 pm on Wednesdays during July and August. Attractions on Wednesday evenings include a series of talks at 6.30 pm delivered by gallery staff, including Sir Michael Levey, the director. "The Artist's Eye: David Hockney" is on show in the Board Room until August 31; the *restaurant and shop will remain open* until 7.00 pm and 7.45 pm respectively. The gallery will be closed on July 29 on the occasion of the Royal Wedding.

Flight delays

Disruption by London air traffic controllers from 7.30 am to 2.30 pm today means that British Airways will only operate 60 per cent of scheduled flights. Early European cancellations include: 7.45 am to Brussels, 8 am to Amsterdam, 8.15 am to Frankfurt, 8.40 am to Oslo, 8.45 am to Milan and 8.45 am to Rome. Long-haul flights are expected to operate normally, subject to delays. British Airways passengers using Heathrow with queries should ring 01-759 2525.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26 and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London WC1X 8EZ.

The papers

The Sun says today of the cancellation of Princess Margaret's *visit to Washington* that the enduring friendship between the two countries can never be impaired by the blackmailing activities of a few hate-filled bigots. The Daily Mail says Mr Sidney Weighell's warning that Trotskyists are trying to take over the Labour Party will probably be ignored. "It looks increasingly as if Labour is too sunk in apathy to stir and save itself." The Daily Mirror claims the inquiry into civil servants' pay for being set up too late and for having terms that are too muddled.

Forecasting that "fun runs", like the London and Tyneside ones, might become a feature of our times, the Northern Echo also foresees political pecksniffs sneering at them as a sinister distraction from graver matters. But take no notice, the paper comments. "We need harmless fun."

The main editorial in The New York Times yesterday quarrels with the Supreme Court's decision that women should not be conscripted. Senator John Glenn, the American space veteran, writing in the Washington Post, urges greater control of nuclear trade to aid non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Frankfurter Allgemeine believes the Soviet Union is looking for a chance to topple Mr Kania, the Polish party leader. They are pressing him into policies which would put the population against him. Die Welt says that the longer the mullah dictatorship lasts in Iran, the bigger the danger that a communist regime would follow. Il Giorno, of Milan, quotes President Pertini: "This Government is destined to last." L'Unita says the only novelty is a new prime minister.

Last chance to see . . .

THEATRE: Blithe Spirit, Churchill Theatre, Bromley, Kent (460 6677) ends on Saturday; Hank Williams: The Show he Never Gave Criterion (930 3216) extended to July 11; Having a *Ball*, Lyric, Hammersmith (741 2311), extended to July 18.

CINEMA: Forget Venice, Minema, Knightsbridge (235 4225/6) *ends tomorrow*.

EXHIBITION: Bridget Riley, recent paintings and gouaches. Rowan Gallery, Bruton Place (493 3727), ends on Thursday.

First nights

Troilus and Cressida, Royal Shakespeare Company, Aldwych (836 6404), opens tomorrow; Amadeus, by Peter Shaffer, Her *Majesty's (930 4025/6)* opens on Thursday, transferred from National Theatre.

Parliament today

Commons, 2.30: Debate on Opposition *motion on conduct of* Secretary of State for the Environment. Lords, 2.30: Social Security Bill, report. Employment and Training Bill, second reading. Representation of the People Bill, second reading.

Today's anniversaries

The Nore mutineers executed at Sheerness, 1797. Elizabeth Barrett Browning died at Florence, 1861.

Weather

The general situation: Troughs of low pressure will move across most areas.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Cloudy but dry in morning, then occasional rain; wind W, moderate, veering N-NW; max temp 15 to 18C (59 to 64F).

Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Occasional rain, becoming brighter to E of high ground; wind W, moderate, veering NW; max temp 15 to 18C (59 to 64F).

W Midlands, SW, NW England, Wales: Occasional rain, some bright intervals in sheltered parts; wind W, moderate, veering NW; max temp 15 to 17C (57 to 63F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Occasional rain, possibly brighter later; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, N Ireland: Some rain in morning, then brighter but showery; wind NW, fresh, locally strong; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

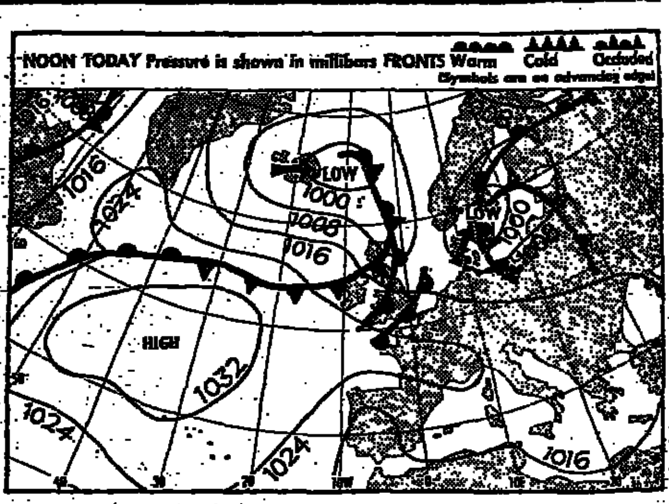
Shetland: Rain at times, some brighter periods; wind S, fresh, veering NW; max temp 12C (54F).

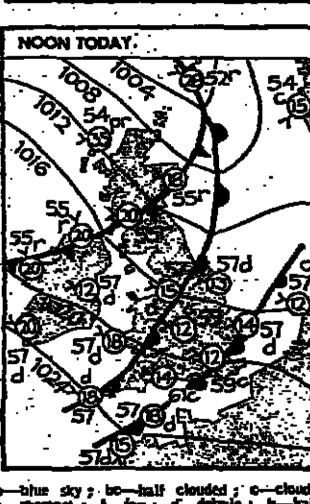
Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Sunny intervals, showers and windy; more widespread rain in the S at first.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W to NE, moderate to fresh; sea moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, moderate to fresh; sea moderate, becoming rough.

Sun rises: 4.47 am — Sun sets: 9.21 pm
Moon rises: 3.45 am — Moon sets: 7.54 pm
New moon: tomorrow.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Lighting up time

London 9.51 pm to 4.18 am
Bristol 10.1 pm to 4.27 am
Edinburgh 10.32 pm to 4.1 am
Manchester 10.11 pm to 4.14 am
Penzance 10.5 pm to 4.46 am

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 19C (66F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 7 pm, 44 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,021.1 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	16	57	Guernsey	s	14	57
Birmingham	f	16	61	Inverness	f	17	63
Blackpool	s	15	59	Jersey	f	17	63
Bristol	f	16	61	London	f	14	57
Cardiff	c	15	59	Manchester	f	17	63
Edinburgh	s	17	63	Newcastle	f	15	59
Glasgow	f	16	61	Ronaldsway	c	13	55

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 1220 (July 1): 2.43-2.51; SW*; 80E; NE. Dod: 22.39-22.43; SSE; 80SE; N. COS 2nd stage (July 1): 3.24-5.26; WSW*; 20W; WNW.

MANCHESTER: Dod COS 2nd stage (July 1): 3.24-3.27; SW; 20WNW; NW.

Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.

Pollen count

Pollen count: 2 (very low). Forecast: *higher.*

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.50	6.7	1.29	6.9
Aberdeen	12.30	4.0	12.49	4.2
Avonmouth	6.34	12.5	6.58	12.8
Belfast	10.25	3.4	10.50	3.5
Cardiff	6.21	11.6	6.44	11.8
Devonport	5.06	5.2	5.39	5.3
Dover	10.24	6.3	10.43	6.5
Glasgow			12.35	4.3
Harwich	11.27	3.7	11.39	3.9
Hull	5.42	7.1	5.59	7.3
Leith	1.42	5.3	2.03	5.4
Liverpool	10.40	9.1	11.08	9.2
Lowestoft	8.59	2.4	9.13	2.4
Margate	11.28	4.6	11.38	4.6
Milford Haven	5.35	6.7	6.01	6.9
Portland	6.18	1.8	6.48	2.0
Portsmouth	10.48	4.6	11.13	4.7
Southampton	10.17	4.4	10.38	4.6
Tees	3.01	5.2	3.20	5.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Best and worst

Highest day temperature: Dunbar, St Andrews, Fifeness, Finningley, 20C (68F); lowest day maximum: Cape Wrath, 12C (54F); highest rainfall: Gorleston, 0.28in; highest sunshine: Newquay, 13.7hr.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	13.5	—	14	57	Sunny
Bridlington	14.3	—	16	61	Sunny
Cromer	4.4	—	13	55	Sun ints
Gorleston	1.5	.28	15	59	Cloudy
Lowestoft	3.2	—	14	57	Cloudy
Clacton	2.8	—	17	63	Cloudy
Margate	2.0	—	16	61	Cloudy
S COAST					
Folkestone	1.2	.20	16	61	Cloudy
Hastings	2.6	—	16	61	Cloudy
Eastbourne	4.3	—	17	63	Sun ints
Worthing	11.0	—	18	64	Sunny
Littlehampton	9.2	—	19	66	Sun pds
Bognor Regis	8.0	—	18	64	Sun pds
Ryde	9.5	—	18	64	Sun pds
Sandown	9.1	—	17	63	Sun pds
Shanklin	10.0	—	17	63	Sunny
Ventnor	9.4	—	17	63	Sun pds
Poole	5.5	—	—	—	Sun ints
Swanage	7.6	—	17	63	Sun pds
Weymouth	7.4	—	17	63	Sun pds
Exmouth	8.7	—	18	64	Sun pds
Torquay	7.5	—	17	63	Sun pds
Falmouth	11.7	—	17	63	Sunny
Penzance	12.2	—	18	64	Sun pds
Guernsey	9.0	—	16	61	Sun pds
W COAST					
Douglas	7.1	—	15	59	Sun ints
Morecambe	9.7	—	17	63	Sun pds
Colwyn Bay	10.6	—	16	61	Sunny
Prestatyn	11.8	—	15	59	Sun pds
Anglesey	10.7	—	16	61	Sun pds
Ilfracombe	11.1	—	16	61	Sunny
Newquay	13.7	—	16	61	Sunny
Scilly Isles	4.4	—	19	66	Cloudy
Tenby	12.3	—	18	64	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	7.7	—	13	55	Sun ints
Wick	7.7	—	15	59	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	23	73	Copenhagen	c	21	70
Akrotiri	s	33	91	Corfu	s	35	95
Alexandria	s	31	88	*Dallas*	f	32	90
Algiers	s	25	77	Dublin	d	14	57
Amsterdam	r	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	29	84
Athens	s	33	91	Faro	f	24	75
Bahrain				Florence	f	25	77
Barbados	f	29	84	Frankfurt	r	12	54
Barcelona	c	18	64	Funchal	c	20	68
Beirut	f	28	82	Geneva	f	16	61
Belgrade	s	33	91	Gibraltar	f	23	73
Berlin	f	24	75	Helsinki			
Bermuda	f	26	79	Hongkong	r	30	86
Biarritz	f	18	64	Innsbruck	f	19	66
Boulogne	c	10	50	Istanbul	s	27	81
Bordeaux	c	17	63	Jeddah	s	42	108
Boston				Johannesburg			
Brussels	r	10	50	Las Palmas	c	23	73
Budapest	s	30	86	Lisbon	s	23	73
Cairo				Locarno	f	22	72
Cape Town				Los Angeles	c	21	70
Casablanca	f	22	72	Luxembourg	r	10	50
Chicago	s	33	91	Madrid	f	24	75
Cologne	r	12	54				

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	f	25	77	Salzburg	c	17	63
Malaga	s	23	73	San Paulo	s	24	75
Malta	f	31	88	San Fr'cisco	s	18	64
Melbourne	s	16	61	Santiago	f	16	61
Mexico City				Seoul	s	28	82
Miami	f	31	88	Singapore	f	25	77
Milan	f	23	73	Stockholm	c	20	68
Montreal	f	27	81	Strasbourg	c	14	57
Moscow	f	32	90	Sydney	s	27	81
Munich	c	16	61	Tangier			
Nairobi	s	24	75	Tehran	s	28	82
Naples	s	29	84	Tel Aviv	f	19	66
New York	s	30	86	Tenerife	s	29	84
Nice	s	24	75	Tokyo	c	29	84
Oslo	r	13	55	Toronto	s	28	82
Moscow	f	32	90	Tunis	c	22	72
Paris	r	11	52	Valencia	c	15	59
Prague	s	22	72	Vancouver	f	26	79
Reykjavik	d	9	48	Venice	s	28	82
Rhodes	s	32	90	Vienna	s	28	82
Riyadh				Warsaw			
Rio de Janeiro	s	29	84	Washington	s	16	61
Rome	f	25	77	Zurich			